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Encyclopedia of Biography

OF

NEW YORK

v. 6

A Life Record of Men and Women Whose Sterling Character and Energy and
Industry Have Made Them Preëminent in Their Own
and Many Other States

❦

BY

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH, L. H. D.

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator; Editor and Contributor to Many Newspapers
and Magazines; ex-Regent New York University; Supervisor
Federal Census (N. Y.) 1880; Secretary New
York Constitutional Convention, 1894

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THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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1925

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BIOGRAPHICAL

Charles E. Hughes

HUGHES, Charles Evans,

Secretary of State.

The American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who is regarded by competent judges, irrespective of party or nationality, not only as a great American but as one of the world's greatest statesmen, is a native of New York State, the son of a clergyman, and as far as origin goes embodies in his personality the best strains of American descent, being of mixed Welsh, Scotch-Irish and Dutch extraction.

He commenced his education in the public schools of New York City, and was fitted for college by his father. At the age of eleven he entered the Madison (now Colgate) University, transferring two years later to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors—winning the prize in English literature and that of general attainment during his course, and delivering the class oration; in 1884 he received from his *alma mater* the Master of Arts degree. During 1881-82 he taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy, at Delhi, New York, and in the latter years entered the Columbia Law School, also studying in the offices of the United States District Attorney in New York, and in those of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He received his diploma from the law school in 1884, and was admitted at once to the bar. From 1884 until 1887 he held a prize fellowship at Columbia University.

On being admitted to the bar he became a clerk in the office of his former preceptors, Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, remaining as such until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes, Cravath, afterwards, Carter, Hughes & Dwight. He served Cornell University as professor of law in 1891-93, and as special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy, 1893-1900. In 1905-06 he was counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Commission of the New York Legislature, and special assistant to the United States Attorney General in the coal investigations.

The public career of the Secretary of State may be dated from 1905, when he received the Republican nomination for the mayoralty of New York City, but which he declined. In 1906 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and was re-elected in 1908, resigning in September, 1910, to take his seat as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court under appointment of President Taft. As Governor he steadfastly adhered to "the highest administrative standards" and effected many salutary changes in relation to railroads, street railways, gas and electrical companies. He made strenuous efforts to procure legislation providing for a system of direct nominations for elective offices, in which he was several times defeated. He succeeded, however, in securing the passage of an act for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of race track gambling, but only after long delay and in the face of bitter opposition. In this last appeal to the Legislature, at the session in which the measure was passed, he said: "The issue has been clearly presented whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the Constitution of the State. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race track gambling exists, not because it is hidden or elusive but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it, in fact protects it."

Early in his administration he understood certain reforms in the management and affairs of the Insurance Department, and in which he persisted until he left his high office. He brought about the creation of a State Commission to which was specially committed the construction and maintenance of public roads and which took this labor away from the State Engineer who was over-employed in the engineering operations on the great barge canal, and he subsequently secured the establishment of a Department of Highways. He also took a persistent and determined interest in the preservation of forest domain, which included a one thousand acre tract given by Hon. William P. Letchworth in Wyoming and Livingston counties; a twenty-five acre tract at Crown Point, containing the ruins of Fort Frederic and Fort Amherst, from Whiterbee, Sherman & Company; and a ten thousand acre tract in Orange and Rockland counties, given by Mary W. Harriman, in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, Edward H. Harriman. Until he left his chair, Governor Hughes industriously and persistently followed up a policy of improvement and retrenchment; also steadily insisting upon honesty and efficiency in all of the various departments of the State government.

Early in 1916 it became evident that a very large element in the Republican Party looked upon him as its most desirable candidate for the presidential nomiation. Seated, as he was, upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, his position was most delicate. He maintained a dignified silence, and even the close friends who presented his name in the convention, could give no assurance that he would accept, and he only broke his silence when his nomination was actually made, when he at once forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson his resignation as an associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and which was instantly accepted. He received two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes for the Presidency, November 7, 1916, as against two hundred and seventy-seven for Woodrow Wilson, Democrat.

From 1917 to 1921 he was a member of the law firm, Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, New York City. Since March 4, 1921, he was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Warren G. Harding. He acted as commissioner plenipotentiary for the United States in the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, which met at Washington, on November 12, 1921, and served as chairman of the same.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes is Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Calvin E. Coolidge and enjoys an international prestige in all countries of the world such as only the greatest American statesman could lay claim to. He is not only one of the greatest moral assets in the public life of his country, but by millions of people outside of America, especially in Great Britain and her colonies, is regarded as a tower of strength and one

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Seth Low

of the greatest forces among contemporary leaders for sound, safe and steady progress in a world full of contention, strife, race and class hatred, and subverse, revolutionary and destructive tendencies. He is a Fellow of Brown University, and a trustee of the University of Chicago. From 1917 to 1918 he acted as chairman of the Draft Appeals Board of New York City; special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of aircraft inquiry, 1918; president of the New York State Bar Association, 1917 to 1918; the Legal Aid Society of New York, 1917 to 1919; St. David's Society, New York, 1917 to 1918; Italy American Society, 1918 to 1919; New York County Lawyers' Association, 1919; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. His clubs are the University; the Union League, of which he was president from 1917 to 1919; Century; Lawyer's; Brown; Delta Upsilon; and Nassau Country.

LOW, Seth,

Former President of Columbia College, Practical Reformer.

Seth Low, ninth president of Columbia College, and a former mayor of New York City, was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 18, 1850, son of Abiel Abbott and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low; the father was a prominent merchant in New York City.

Seth Low attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in his sixteenth year entered Columbia College and was graduated four years later at the head of his class. During the last year in college he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course, leaving to become a clerk in his father's tea importing house. In 1875 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and when his father retired in 1879, he was among the partners who succeeded to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1888. Meantime he had become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he soon became useful, frequently serving upon important committees, and at times delivering addresses which commanded attention.

During this period, he had become interested in social and economic subjects. In 1876 he became a volunteer visitor to the poor, in a movement which reformed and subsequently abolished the out-door relief system in Kings County, and which two years later led to the establishment of the Bureau of Charities, of which he was the first president. In 1880 he was president of the Republican Campaign Club organized to promote the election of Garfield and Arthur, and the conspicuous success of that body in swelling the party vote brought its president into public view as a leader of men. As a result, in 1881 he was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform ticket by a most decided majority; and as the result of a highly successful administration, marked by various salutary reform measures, among which was that of competitive examination for appointment to municipal positions, he was re-elected in 1883, leaving the office in 1886 with a national reputation as a practical reformer and exponent of honest municipal administration.

After a visit to Europe, he again engaged in business, in which he continued until 1890, when he was called to the presidency of Columbia College (of which he had been a trustee), in succession to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, and which position he occupied with distinguished usefulness until 1901, when he left it to become mayor of the City of Greater New York. Immediately upon taking up his duties as president of Columbia College, he began to infuse new life into that venerable institution, and his entire management was marked by most wise judgment. In 1890, his first year, the several instructional departments, which had been maintained independently of each other, were organically united and brought under the control of a university council created for that specific purpose. In the following year the old historic College of Physicians and Surgeons was brought within the university corporation, and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. By the year 1892 the university had been so expanded that the old buildings had become inadequate, and a change of location was determined upon. A committee recommended the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, on Morningside Park Heights, valued at more than $2,000,000., which amount was paid by the year 1894—a result in large measure due to the persistent interest of President Low—and $7,500,000 were expended in the erection of the new buildings. The efficiency of the university was further enhanced by the establishment of the Columbia Union Press, for the publication of historic and scientific documents, after the manner of the Oxford Clarendon Press of England. President Low's benefactions during this period were most princely. In 1894 he gave to the university the sum of $10,000 for the endowment of a classical chair in honor of his former teacher, Professor Henry Drisler. In 1895 he gave $1,000,000 for the erection of the new university library; and in recognition of his munificence the trustees established twelve university scholarships for Brooklyn boys, and twelve in Barnard College for Brooklyn girls, besides establishing eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 President Low gave $10,000 to Barnard College, and $5,000 to the New York Kindergarten Association.

He was meantime busied with various benevolent and charitable labors. In 1893, during the cholera epidemic, he rendered useful service as chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and the quarantine camp established at Sandy Hook by the National Government was named Camp Low in his honor. With his brother, Abbott Augustus Low, in 1894, he built and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, and named in memory of their father.

Mr. Low resigned the presidency of Columbia University in 1901, to enter upon the duties of mayor of the City of Greater New York, which position he held for two years, fully sustaining his reputation as an executive, governed by the highest possible standards. Since his retirement from that high office he has been busied with personal affairs, giving a large share of his attention to the benevolent and charitable causes which have always commanded his interest. As a master spirit in the field of social and economic science, he has frequently been an arbitrator of labor disputes. In 1900 he succeeded Charles P. Daly, deceased, as president of the American Geographical Society; and has also served as president of the Archæological Institution of America; as vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences; as president of the American Asiatic Society; and is president of the National Civic Federation; trustee of the Carnegie Institute, Washington City; and is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the New York Academy of Political Science, and

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Theodore Roosevelt

the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1889; from the University of the State of New York, from Harvard University, from the University of Pennsylvania and from Trinity College in 1890; from Princeton University in 1896; from Yale University in 1901; and from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910.

Mr. Low married, December 9, 1880, Annie Curtis, daughter of Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston, Massachusetts.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore,

Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

It is not an easy task to write truthfully, intelligently and frankly of Theodore Roosevelt, there being much in his character and record difficult to analyze or explain. Then again it is hard to obtain a true perspective, the nearness of the events in which he figured so prominently not allowing partisanship to abate, and calm, cool judgment to reign. No man had warmer, truer friends nor more bitter, implacable enemies, his positive controversial nature both attracting and repelling. He was equally pronounced in his own likes and dislikes, rewarding and punishing without stint. His was the soul of controversy, yet men loved him who rarely agreed with him, and his most obvious faults seemed rather to increase his popularity with the masses. The inconsistencies and quarrels in which he was involved were largely tempermental. He did not always reason closely but often jumped at conclusions and then entered the fray, never doubting the correctness of the opinions thus hastily arrived at. This was also temperament, his being that type of mind which easily believes that which it wants to believe. He was a powerful advocate for any cause to which he lent his voice and influence, and his declared position on any public question, whether for or against, at once crystalized sentiment, and men were for or against that measure or course of action who hitherto had been apathetic. He was a born leader of men and led with a rough, unsparing hand. He spoke freely his own opinion, yet resented the freedom with which the newspapers of the country discussed his official doings, although no man in American public life ever owed so much to the publicity the newspapers gave him. His tastes were domestic, he thoroughly enjoyed life and wasted no time over trivial worries. He held the highest ideals of public and private honor, and a public career covering thirty-seven years left him without taint or stain of dishonor. His was a deeply sympathetic nature and he possessed a lively sense of humor. He was fond of athletics but never greatly excelled, boxing being his favorite sport, although in that he was greatly handicapped by being near sighted. His love for the open was a passion from boyhood and to that love his strong constitution was due. "As a boy in college he was a good student but he entered into and enjoyed every phase of college life and was popular with all. The natural sciences, history and political economy were the studies that interested him most; he had honorable mention in natural history, had a commencement part and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He was intense in everything he did, his occupation for the moment was to the exclusion of everything else. His power of concentration, a great gift, was one which contributed largely to his ability to accomplish so much in so many fields of activity." He performed a vast amount of literary labor between the years of 1882-1919, his first book "The Naval War of 1812" appearing in the first named year. During his term as governor of New York he published "The Rough Riders," "The Strenuous Life," and the "Life of Oliver Cromwell." His versatility was amazing and his reputation might safely rest upon either his literary performance, his public career or his contributions to the cause of education through his exploring and hunting trips.

From an old and important family of Holland sprang Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, who in 1654 came to New Amsterdam, the first of the name to settle in the New World. By wife Jannetje he had a son from whom descended Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, whose sudden death, January 6, 1919, plunged a nation in grief. The family early obtained large real estate holdings in New York City, their lands lying between Pearl, Roosevelt and Catherine streets, extending from Chatham Street to the East River, the tract known originally as Rugers farm. Descendants of Claes and Jannetje Roosevelt, intermarried with the Schuyler, Bogaert, Provost, Van Schaick, DePeyster, Latrobe, Barclay, Van Courtland, Lispenard and other equally well known Dutch and English families of New York, and through these marriages and the commercial achievement the Roosevelts came into great social and business prominence. In every generation they represented their localities in Colonial and State affairs, and Roosevelt is a name as well known in the United States as that of Washington. In Holland the family bore arms:

Arms—Argent on a mount vert a rose bush with three roses proper.

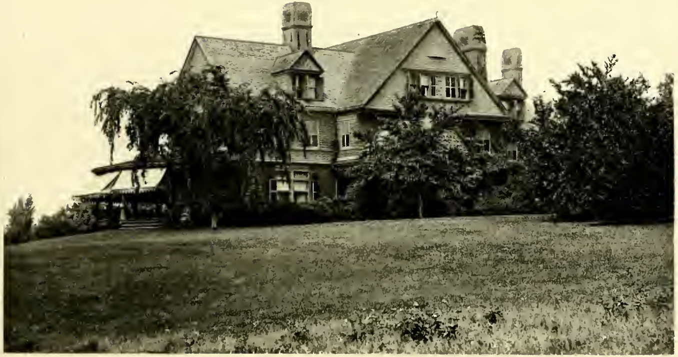
Crest—Three ostrich feathers per pale gules and argent.

Motto—Qui plantavit curabit.

From Claes Martinzen Van Roosevelt, the line of descent to Theodore Roosevelt is through the former's fourth child, Nicholas Roosevelt, an alderman of New York City 1698-1701, and his wife Heytje Jans; their son, Johannes Roosevelt, assistant alderman of New York City 1717-1727, alderman 1730-1733, and his wife Heltje Sjverts (also spelled Hyla Suerts); their son Jacobus Roosevelt and his second wife Elenora Thompson; their son Jacobus (2) Roosevelt, who, as James L. Roosevelt, served as commissary during the War of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Van Schaick; their youngest son Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, and his wife Margaret Barnhill, a granddaughter of Thomas Potts of Pennsylvania, member of the Continental Congress; their son Theodore (1) Roosevelt and his wife Martha Bullock, of Roswell, Georgia; their son, Theodore (2) Roosevelt, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, grandfather of Theodore (2), inherited a large fortune from his father and grandfather, and to this he made substantial additions. For many years he was engaged in the importation of hardware and plate glass; was one of the founders of the Chemical Bank of New York City, and one of New York's wealthiest men. He established a summer home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, called "Tranquility" and there his son Theodore (1) Roosevelt spent the summer months all through his life, the old home also being the home of Theodore (2) Roosevelt during his early childhood.

Theodore (1) Roosevelt was born in New York City, September 29, 1831, and died there February 9, 1878. He became a member of the glass importing firm, Roosevelt & Company, No. 2 Maiden



Sagamore Hill
Home of President Theodore Roosevelt
Oyster Bay L. I.

Lane, there continuing in business until 1876, when he established in the banking business with his son at No. 32 Pine Street, New York. He was a State commissioner of public charities, vice-president of the Union League, and was appointed collector of the port of New York by President Hayes, but failed of confirmation, the senate objecting to him on account of his former affiliation with an importing business, which some believed he retained an interest in. He was a most charitable man, abounding in good works, but particularly interested in the Orthopædic Hospital in 59th Street, New York, the Newsboys' Lodging House and the Young Men's Christian Association. Theodore (1) Roosevelt married Martha Bullock, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bullock of Roswell, Georgia, and granddaughter of Archibald Bullock, first Revolutionary governor of Georgia, and Mary de Vaux, of Huguenot blood, and a maternal granddaughter of Edward Bellinger, one of the Carolina landgraves. Governor Archibald Bullock was a son of James Bullock, who came from Scotland about 1715, a blood relation of the Douglass Barton and other famed families. He settled in Georgia, was a member of the Provincial Congress and held many important positions of honor and trust. Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt died February 15, 1884, leaving four children: Anna, married Capt. W. S. Cowles of the United States Navy; Theodore (2) of further mention; Elliott; Corinne, married Douglass (2) Robinson. The Roosevelt home was on West 57th Street, New York, the summer home "Tranquility," Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Theodore (2) Roosevelt, eldest son of Theodore and Martha (Bullock) Roosevelt, was born in New York, October 27, 1858, died suddenly at his home "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, Long Island, January 6, 1919. His early life was largely spent amid the healthful surroundings of "Tranquility," once owned by his grandfather, and there from a weakly child he developed into a wiry, earnest, fearless lad, who rode, swam, climbed, rowed and jumped, toughening every limb and muscle and laying the foundation for the great strength which enabled him to lead the strenuous life for which destiny was preparing him. He was graduated A. B., Harvard, class of 1880, and shortly afterward purchased 100 acres of mostly wood land at Oyster Bay, which he named "Sagamore Hill," a name which had then no special significance, but which later became the mecca to which all eyes turned and where the greatest men of his party met to counsel with their greatest leader.

In 1882 Theodore Roosevelt made his first appearance in public life as a member of the New York Legislature, representing the 21st Assembly district of New York. His party was in the minority but he displayed strong qualities of leadership and was returned in 1883. During that session he espoused the cause of State civil service reform, and was again returned to the Legislature in 1884. As chairman of the committee on cities, he reported and urged to passage a bill abolishing fees in the office of the county clerk and register, curtailing abuses in the surrogate's and sheriff's offices, and secured the passage of a bill that deprived aldermen of the power to confirm appointments to office, and centered in the mayor the responsibilities for the administration of municipal affairs. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and in 1886 was an independent candidate for mayor of New York City. He received the endorsement of the Republican party but was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Abram S. Hewitt. During the years 1884-86 he resided on a ranch in North Dakota, there gaining that intimate knowledge of Western life and ways which he gave to the world in "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," which he published in 1885. In May, 1889, he was appointed United States Civil Service Commissioner by President Harrison, and until May, 1895, he served as president of the board. In that office he was most useful, aiding greatly in establishing important changes in the manner of making appointments and bettering conditions in the public service. In May, 1895, he resigned from the board to accept appointment as president of the New York Police Board, an office he held until 1897. As police commissioner he enforced civil service rules in appointments and promotions; stood for a rigid enforcement of the excise laws and opposed all corrupting influences. In 1897 he retired from the police board, having been appointed assistant secretary of the navy under President McKinley. This was his first appearance in national public life, and he at once made his presence felt. Trouble with Spain had long been brewing and as assistant secretary, Mr. Roosevelt advocated a campaign of preparedness which was carried out, but in a rather feeble manner. He encouraged the system of State naval reserve and "made many addresses in which he upheld the manful necessity of war to compel peace and secure justice." When war with Spain was inevitable he resigned his position as assistant secretary of the navy and asked for a commission to organize a regiment of cavalry of which his friend, Dr. Leonard Wood, (now Major-General) then an assistant surgeon in the United States Army, ranking as captain, was to be commissioned colonel. The authorities sought to impress him with the idea that he would be of greater service to his country in connection with the naval department, but he replied in these words: "The navy department is in good order. I have done all I can here. There are other men who can carry it on as well as I; but I should be false to my ideals, false to the views I have openly expressed, if I were to remain here while fighting is going on, after urging other men to risk their lives for their country." The regiment recruited among the ranchmen and cowboys of the West, and former friends of Mr. Roosevelt in college, and in public life, was mustered into the United States service as the first United States regiment, Volunteer Cavalry, Dr. Leonard Wood, colonel; Theodore Roosevelt, lieutenant-colonel. This regiment, known as the "Rough Riders," particularly distinguished itself at Las Animas and San Juan Hill, in Cuba, during the short lived war with Spain, Colonel Wood being made brigadier-general July 8, 1898, and major-general December 7, 1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, for gallantry in action at the same battles, was promoted colonel in September, 1898, a title which attached to him until the day of his death. A graphic account of the charge of the "Rough Riders" at San Juan Hill, and Colonel Roosevelt's part in the battles is found in his own work, "The Rough Riders," published in 1899, and in histories of the Spanish-American War. After the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the American vessels under Admiral Sampson, the city of Santiago, Cuba, surrendered on July 17, and soon afterward the American forces were ordered home, their departure being hastened by the famous "Round Robin," a circular letter signed by the officers serving under General Shafter. The justification for that letter was the fact that sickness prevaded the entire force, less than fifty per cent. being fit for work, and yellow fever prevailing, chiefly among the Cubans. The Washington authorities seemed determined that the army should stay in Cuba, but the receipt of the "Round Robin" setting forth the true conditions of affairs brought about an instant change, and within three days the army was ordered home.

Colonel Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders" were encamped at Montauk Point, Long Island, and the following autumn, peace having been declared, he resigned his commission, bade his devoted regiment farewell and retired to his home, "Sagamore Hill," at Oyster Bay."

With the year 1898 Colonel Roosevelt made his entry into political life as a recognized party leader, able to dictate his own terms, and while the party leader, Senator Platt, was supreme, Colonel Roosevelt as the gubernatorial candidate accepted the nomination unpledged, save to work with all his heart for the cause of good government. In November, 1898, he was elected governor of New York State by a plurality of 18,079, and filled honorably and efficiently the high office to which he had been chosen. As governor, he encouraged wise legislation and carried through every reform measure to which he had pledged himself. He carefully examined every bill laid before him, and signed none which were not able to undergo the closest scrutiny. His task was a most difficult one, for while reform was a good thing to administer to the opposite party, the State leaders brought great pressure to bear upon Governor Roosevelt to force him to exempt certain places and factions from the application of "reform" measures. But he remained firm and administered the governor's office as a sacred trust, although he risked his political future and did make powerful enemies in his own party. His choice of public officials was excellent and it was his sincere wish that he be reëlected in order that he might complete the work he had so well begun.

In the year 1900 William McKinley was the choice of the Republican party to succeed himself in the presidency, the only contest being over the vice-presidency. Owing to his independence and vigorous enforcement of party pledges Governor Roosevelt had incurred the opposition of the State organization, and it was deemed necessary to get him out of the way and thus prevent his nomination for a second term as governor. They forced the governors name on the convention against his very earnest protest, but when the name of Theodore Roosevelt was once before the convention he was nominated for vice-president of the United States amid scenes of wildest excitement and enthusiasm, something very unusual in connection with a vice-presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt only accepted the honor after it was shown him that his popularity would save the electoral votes of half a dozen Western states, and insure a Republican majority in Congress. But once he had accepted he plunged into the contest with all his energy; and all over the country his voice was heard addressing audiences from train platforms, in the open air and in public halls, or wherever he could find people gathered to hear him. He was warmly received almost everywhere and proved the greatest campaigner William J. Bryan had ever met. The result was a great victory for sound money and the expansion policy of the first McKinley administration. On March 4, 1901, Colonel Roosevelt took the oath of office and was inaugurated vice-president of the United States. In his inaugural address he said with almost prophetic vision:

> We belong to a young nation already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world, life in which, whether we will or not, we must take an ever-increasing share and as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, duties new and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and without. There is every reason why we should face these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of their difficulty. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution and with eager and confident faith in our capacity to do them aright.

On Friday, September 6, 1901, the astounding news was flashed to the world that William McKinley, president of the United States, had been shot by a fanatic, one Czolgosz, while visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. vice-President Roosevelt hastened to Buffalo and there was greatly delighted with the encouraging news that the wound was not necessarily fatal. He remained in Buffalo for a few days then upon being assured that the danger point seemed past went on a hunting trip to the Adirondacks. But soon afterward he was notified that a change for the worse had taken place and he quickly returned to Buffalo, but not reaching that city until some hours after the presidents death. Although at a cabinet meeting held during the forenoon it had been decided that Mr. Roosevelt should at once take the presidential oath, he positively refused to do so until he had paid his respects at William McKinley's bier as a private citizen, and offered his condolence to the members of the family as such. Refusing a police escort, he drove to the Milburn home paying his respects to the dead president, after which he took the oath of office and became the twenty-sixth president of the United States.

With the rise of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency a new political era was ushered in. He was of an entirely new type, having neither business or professional experience, he did not know anything about the Civil War save the knowledge gained from books and from family association North and South, his mother being of a family noted in the Confederacy. The people were ready to follow a new leadership and although they were far in advance of Congress, their endorsement of the president brought both legislative branches into line and the new order prospered. "President Roosevelt brought to his great task high ideals, prodigious industry, an active, educated mind, a good deal of political experience and an honest desire to do his best." Questions dealt with during his administration were: The trusts, the railroads, the labor problems, the coal strike of 1902, some phases of the negro problem and foreign relations. The president regarded his intervention in the coal strike as his most important act in connection with the labor question. He recognized the necessity both of organized capital and organized labor under proper supervision.

> The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored as long as it does good, but each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

The race question came into prominence, the discussion being prompted by the president's invitation to Booker T.

Washington to dine at the White House, and his appointment of Dr. Crum, a negro, as collector of the port of Charleston. On the other hand, in 1906, he ordered the discharge of three companies of colored soldiers from the United States army because of the shooting-up by some of them of Brownsville, Texas. The guilty men could not be individually determined —there was a "conspiracy of silence" among their comrades to protect them—and so the president discharged them all and said of his action, "If any organization of troops, white or black, is guilty of similar conduct in the future, I shall follow precisely the same course."

President Roosevelt defined the Monroe Doctrine as a "declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on American soil." He advocated a big navy to enforce our position. He stood in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines and always asserted that we occupied the Islands for the good we could do there. His foreign policy was based upon the simple rule that we behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought in contact. Or, as he put it in another way, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." He always favored preparedness for war as the best means of securing peace, regarding war as something to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace to be desired above all things. He was particularly interested in the navy and on one occasion said:

> No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up save for necessary repairs; and her crew should be kept constantly exercised on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of perfection.

It was with this end in view—to keep our fleet efficient—that it was sent to the Pacific and then around the world. The fleet reached Hampton Roads at the conclusion of the 42,000 mile cruise on February 21, 1909. On the occasion of their return Colonel Roosevelt, then an ex-president, delivered a speech in which he said in part:

> When I left the presidency there was not a cloud upon the horizon—and one of the reasons why there was not a cloud upon the horizon was that the American battle fleet had just returned from its sixteen months' trip around the world, a trip such as no other battle fleet of any power had ever taken, which it had not been supposed could be taken, and which exercised a greater influence for peace than all the peace congresses of the last fifty years—with Lowell I must emphatically believe that peace is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards; and the fool and the weakling are no improvement on the coward.

In regard to the tariff he was like most college graduates, favorable to "free trade." In his "Life of Benton" in 1886, he said:

> Free traders are apt to look at the tariff from a sentimental standpoint; but it is in reality a purely business matter and should be decided solely on grounds of expectancy. Political economists have pretty generally agreed that protection is vicious in theory and harmful in practice; but if the majority of the people in interest wish it, and it affects only themselves there is no earthly reason why they should not be allowed to try the experiment to their heart's content.

While president, his position was that the question of lowering and raising the duties as proposed by the two parties did not aproach in importance the trust or labor problems so-called. He believed in a protective tariff administration under a tariff commission and felt that if he had opened up the tariff question no good would have followed, and that he would have played into the hands of those who wished the tariff thrown open to discussion merely to avoid action on matters which he regarded as of infinitely greater importance.

Conservation of the Nation's natural resources was warmly championed by President Roosevelt from the time when, as governor of New York, the Adirondack forests were under consideration. When he became president, Frederick H. Newell and Gifford Pinchot were asked to prepare memoranda for his use in writing his first message to the Fifty-Seventh Congress. In that message he advised extensions to the forest reserve and that their control be transferred to the Bureau of Forestry. He said:

> The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

In March, 1907, he added 16,000,000 acres to the forest reservation, just before signing an act forbidding such reservation thereafter, except by Congress itself. In speaking of the attacks upon the Forest Service and of his act, he said:

> The opponents of the Forest Service turned handsprings in their wrath and dire were their threats against the Executive; but the threats could not be carried out and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action.

During his seven and a half years of service as president he had in the main the support of the Republican House and Senate. The following were the principal acts passed:

The Elkins Anti-Rebate law; the creation of a Department of Commerce and Labor; the creation of a Bureau of Corporations; the law authorizing the building of the Panama Canal; the Hepburn Bill, amending the Interstate Commerce Act; the Pure Food and Meat Inspection laws; the law creating the Bureau of Immigration; the Employers' Liability and Safety Appliance laws; the law limiting the working hours of employees, making the government liable for injuries to its employees, and forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia; acts reforming the consular service, and prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds; the Emergency Currency Law which also provided for the appointment of a Monetary Commission.

The passage of some of these bills was attended with considerable friction and towards the end of his second term relations between the president and Congress became somewhat strained. The president was constantly pressing his elaborate program of legislation, Congress never being able to meet his expectations or the expectations of the people. Finally the legislative body came to feel that its efforts were not properly appreciated and that the Executive held a place in the confidence of the people that rightfully belonged to Congress; a condition not unknown in our present public life.

The period covered by President Roosevelt's service had been one of industrial activity with few exceptions, a period of singularly honest and efficient administration of the government and one in which the conscience of the people had been wonderfully quickened and for this the president was largely responsible.

His administration came to an end March 4, 1909, when his successor William H. Taft was inaugurated. He drove to the Capitol with President Taft and immediately after the inaugural address drove directly to the railway station, a private citizen.

It should be noted that President Roosevelt was elected to succeed himself in the presidential office November 8, 1904, by the largest popular majority ever accorded a candidate, 2,542,062.

Perhaps the most conspicuous act of his second administration was the offer to act as mediator between Russia and Japan in 1906, an offer which resulted in the ending of war between those countries, a treaty of peace following. For this he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize ($40,000) which he used to endow the foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. That money was never used, and in 1918 he applied to have it returned to him. Upon coming into possession of the money he devoted it to war relief work through the regular organization.

After a few days spent at Oyster Bay the ex-president on March 23, 1909, sailed for Africa in charge of a scientific expedition sent out by the Smithsonian Institute to collect birds, mammals, reptiles and plants, but especially specimens of big game for the National Museum at Washington. Speaking of that trip before starting, he said that "Nothing will be shot unless for food, or for preservation as a specimen or unless the animal is of a noxious kind. There will be no wanton destruction whatever." While in Africa he wrote:

> As a matter of fact every animal I have shot, except six or eight for food, has been carefully preserved for the National Museum. I can be condemned only if the National Museum, the American Museum of National History and all similar zoological collections are to be condemned.

The achievements of this expedition are recorded in a most interesting book, "African Game Trails," written by Col. Roosevelt, who was accompanied on the trip by his son Kermit. The expedition ended on March 14, 1910, when it reached Khartoum and then began that extraordinary journey through Europe during which the ex-president delivered a series of addresses which attracted world-wide comment both favorable and unfavorable. These speeches are preserved in a volume entitled "European and African Addresses." In the foreword in that book he says:

> My original intention had been to return to the United States direct from Africa, by the same route I took when going out. I altered this intention because of receiving from the Chancellor of Oxford University, Lord Curzon, an invitation to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford. The Romanes Foundation had always greatly interested me and I had been much struck by the general character of the annual addresses, so that I was glad to accept. Immediately afterwards I received and accepted invitations to speak at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Berlin. In Berlin and at Oxford my addresses were of a scholastic character designed especially for the learned bodies which I was addressing and for men who shared their interest in scientific and historical matters. In Paris after consulting with the French Ambassador U. Jusserand, through whom the invitation was tendered, I decided to speak more generally as the citizen of one Republic addressing the citizens of another Republic.

His journey through Europe had been a royal progress and he was received on every hand with great acclaim as the champion of the doctrine of equality, of opportunity for all men irrespective of race, creed or color. The single exception to this was in Rome, where the Pope coupled with his grant of an audience a condition with which Mr. Roosevelt would not comply. The ex-president met this issue squarely and in so doing took the risk of offending both the Catholics and Methodists of the United States. He had been advised and urged not to go to Rome and thus avoid trouble, but he said he would not invite trouble nor would he go a hand's breadth out of his way to avoid trouble when he knew that he was in the right. He reached New York June 18, 1910, and received a royal welcome, reaching, according to human standards, on that day, the zenith of his fame.

President Roosevelt ardently championed the nomination of William H. Taft in 1908, and stood sponsor for him to the nation in these words: "There is no other man so well qualified for the office of president of the United States." The power of the administration was used in his favor and the South sent to the convention solid Taft delegations. Not only that, but every precaution was taken to prevent the stampeding of the convention to President Roosevelt, of which there was always danger. His trusted personal friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, was chairman of the convention, who in his speech said:

> That man is no friend of Theodore Roosevelt and does not cherish his name and fame who, now, from any motive, seeks to urge him as a candidate for the great office which he has finally refused. The President has refused what his countrymen would have gladly given him. He says what he means and means what he says and his party and his country will respect his wishes, as they honor his high character and his great public services.

Mr. Taft was nominated and elected, but sometime in some way, during his administration he and Colonel Roosevelt came to the parting of the ways, no single act so far as known being the cause of their estrangement.

In October, 1910, Colonel Roosevelt was chairman of the New York Republican State Convention and in full control. He compassed the defeat of James S. Sherman, vice-president of the United States, and forced the nomination of Mr. Stimson as a Roosevelt candidate, John Alden Dix, the Democratic candidate, being elected Governor by 100,000 votes. There was great pressure brought to bear upon Colonel Roosevelt to become a candidate for the presidency for a third term in 1912, and gradually he became convinced through interviews, the newspapers, letters and other communications that two-thirds of the rank and file of the Republican party wished him as their candidate; and that unless he made the fight for the principles in which he believed with all his heart and soul there would be no fight made for them. He was in that state of mind when on February 10, 1912, at a meeting in Chicago, the Republican Governors of seven States, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri, asked him in a formal letter to become a candidate for the presidency. He made the race, lost the Republican nomination, then accepted that of the Progressive party and made the election of 1912, a triangular contest between William H. Taft, the regular Republican nominee; Theodore Roosevelt, the choice of the Progressive party, and Woodrow Wilson, the standard bearer of the Democracy, the last named being returned the victor over his two distinguished opponents.

Mr. Roosevelt's political creed is contained in his Carnegie Hall address of March 20, 1912, in which he said toward the close:

> In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders who are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls. The leader for the time being whoever he may be is but an instrument to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail for it is the cause of mankind.

In that spirit he made the fight and became the leader of the Progressive forces. Many of his friends would have preferred to have him preserve the fame that was his, undimmed by further political conflict, but he chose the other course and in the campaign inflicted and received many wounds, caused suffering and suffered much himself. His friend and biographer, Charles G. Washburn, in his work, "Theodore Roosevelt," "The Logic of his Career," from which extracts have been made for this review, thus sums up Colonel Roosevelt's action at that time:

> No one would feel more keenly than he the loss of the political sympathy and support of those of his old friends who did not follow him and this is to me convincing proof of his confidence in the righteousness of his cause. To many of them, to me, I am sure, parting company with him was deeply painful. I count it among the sorrows of my life. He was imbued with the spirit of the crusader; he believed he was leading a great cause, and that in doing so he was serving the best interests of his countrymen. A leader on the field of battle sees nothing but his good and in his progress tramples alike on friend and foe. Such was Roosevelt's relation to the conflict. This is the reply to the charge that he wantonly maimed and bruised many of his former associates who differed with him politically. . . . . "Spend and be spent" was the motto emblazoned on his shield which was always found in the forefront of battle. Who will say that he should or could have followed any other course; or with one poor mortal vision, that in the end his countrymen may not profit by what his friends then regarded as his great sacrifice. The result of the balloting in 1912 is interesting. Wilson, 6,293,019; Roosevelt, 4,119,507; Taft, 3,484,956.

In 1916 Colonel Roosevelt was again the nominee of the Progressive party, but finally declined the honor and supported the Republican nominee, Charles Evans Hughes, who was defeated by President Wilson. After the defeat of Judge Hughes, Colonel Roosevelt who had vigorously advocated preparedness for war with Germany seemed to regain a portion of his popularity and prior to his death he was regarded by many as the logical nominee of the Republican party for the presidency in 1920, at all events he was sought in council by party leaders, and a partial reconciliation was brought about between him and his former close friend, ex-President Taft. Colonel Roosevelt offered his services to the government, and his right to be sent to France as an officer of high rank was strongly urged, through the press of the country. But his age was against him, and as a civilian he rendered valuable home service. He continued a power in the party which both made and broke him until the hour of his death and Sagamore Hill was ever a news center.

Colonel Roosevelt was long a contributor to magazines and newspapers, and when about to retire from the presidency accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Outlook," declining the presidency of a corporation offering him $100,000 annual salary, to accept the "Outlook's" $12,000, so determined was he to make no commercial use of his name. He continued his connection with the "Outlook" as special contributing editor until June, 1914, and was also a writer on the staff of several newspapers, notably the "Kansas City Star." He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. His published works are: "History of the Naval War of 1812;" "Hunting trips of a Ranchman"; "Life of Thomas Hart Benton"; "Life of Gouverneur Morris"; "Ranch Life and Hunting Trails"; "Winning of the West," 1889; "History of New York"; "The Wilderness Hunter"; "American Ideals and Other Essays"; "The Rough Riders"; "Life of Oliver Cromwell"; "The Strenuous Life"; "Works" (8 volumes); "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter"; "Good Hunting"; "True Americanism"; "African and European Addresses"; "African

Game Trails"; "The New Nationalism"; "Realizable Ideals" (The Earl Lectures); "Conservation of Womanhood and Childhood"; "History of Literature and Other Essays"; "Theodore Roosevelt, an Autobiography"; "Life Histories of African Game Animals," (2 vols.); "Through the Brazilian Wilderness"; "America and the World War"; "A Booklover's Holidays in the open"; "Fear God and Take Your Own Part"; "Foes of Our Own Household"; "National Strength and International Duty" (Stafford Little Lectures); "Hero Tales from American History" (in Collaboration with Henry Cabot Lodge).

In 1881, Colonel Roosevelt made his first trip to Europe and while in Switzerland made the ascent of the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau. Another trip of especial moment was as special ambassador of the United States at the funeral of King Edward of England, in 1910.

In 1913 Colonel Roosevelt visited South America and delivered addresses before universities and learned societies. He headed an exploring party to Brazil in 1914, there discovering and, between February 27 and April 26, 1914, exploring for a distance of about 600 miles a territory of the Maderia river, subsequently named in his honor, by the Brazilian government, "Reo Teodoro." This expedition added much to the knowledge of the geography, the flora and the fauna of the South American jungle. The same year (1914) he visited Spain and in June he lectured before the Royal Geographic Society, London, England.

Colonel Roosevelt was often a storm center and two of his controversies which reached the courts are of interest. He was the plaintiff in a suit for libel against G. H. Newett, who had in a newspaper article during the presidential campaign of 1912, charged him with intoxication. The case came to trial but after submission of the defendant's witnesses the charge was withdrawn in open court and judgment rendered the plaintiff, thus completely exonerating him from a charge which all knew was utterly without foundation. In 1914 Colonel Roosevelt was defendant in a suit brought by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, New York, for alleged libelous utterances contained in a statement made on July 22, 1914, charging among other things that the "rottenness" of the New York State government was due directly "to the dominance in politics of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall leader and his sub bosses, aided and abetted by Mr. Barnes and the sub bosses of Mr. Barnes, and that there was an invisible government of party bosses working through an alliance between crooked business and crooked politics." A verdict was rendered at Syracuse, New York, May 22, 1915, in favor of the defendant.

Another incident of this wonderful life, more tragic yet with as happy an ending, was his attempted assassination in Milwaukee in October, 1912, while delivering a speech. The shot was fired by John Schrank, who later was adjudged insane. The ball entered the Colonel's body in what was feared a fatal spot, but after an examination he returned to the stage and finished the delivery of his speech, although warned not to do so by the physicians and his friends.

The degree of LL. D. was first conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt by Columbia University in 1899, followed by Hope College in 1901, Yale University, 1901, Harvard University, 1902, Northwestern University, 1903, Chicago University, 1903, University of California, 1903, University of Pennsylvania, 1905, Clark University, 1905, George Washington

University, 1910, Cambridge University, 1910, Oxford University conferred D. C. L. in 1910, the University of Berlin, Ph. D., 1910.

Colonel Roosevelt married, October 27, 1880, Alice Hathaway Lee, who died February 14, 1884, daughter of George Cabot Lee, of Boston. He married in London, England, December 2, 1886, Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow, of New York. Children: Alice Lee, wife of Nicholas Longworth, Congressman; Theodore (3), lieutenant-colonel in the United States army during the World War, wounded in battle; Kermit, enlisted first in the British army, later commissioned in the United States army, served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Ethel, wife of Dr. Richard Derby, a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, American Expeditionary Forces; Archibald, decorated and promoted to a captaincy on the field of battle in France; Quintin, who sleeps in a soldier's grave in France, was an aviator holding the rank of lieutenant, killed in aerial conflict with German fliers.

No one characteristic shone forth more prominently in Colonel Roosevelt's life than his great love of family and home. Hence it was most fitting that he should be laid to rest by those who knew and loved him and not with the pomp and circumstance of a military funeral which was offered. The funeral services were held in the little Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, the only persons present, the family and perhaps 500 personal friends. The grave is on the hillside in the village cemetery overlooking Long Island Sound and near the home of his boyhood and later home "Sagamore Hill." President Wilson sent his respects in the following words: "The United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his countrymen. . . . His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration by the people of America. . . ." Similar messages came from all over the United States, from European, South American and other countries of the world.

Sunday, February 9, 1919, was observed all over the United States as Roosevelt Memorial Day. Special services were also held in England and in France. At almost every church in the United States special services were held in which the memory of Colonel Roosevelt was honored by addresses or remarks or some form of ritual.

The most important observance was that in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the afternoon, attended by Senators, Congressmen, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House and other distinguished persons. The memorial oration was delivered by Senator Lodge, who pronounced the eulogy from a full heart and from intimate knowledge.

He said in the course of his address:

> No man ever had a more abundant sense of humor. Joyous, irrepressible humor—and it never deserted him. Even at the most serious and even perilous moments if there was a glean of humor anywhere, he saw it, and rejoiced and helped himself with it over the hard places. He loved fun, loved to joke and chaff, and what is more uncommon greatly enjoyed being chaffed himself. He never by any chance bored the American people. They might laugh at him or laugh with him, they might like what he said or they might dislike it, they might agree with him or disagree with him, but they were never wearied of him and he never failed to interest them. He was never heavy, laborious or dull.

This is but the barest outline of the career of one of America's greatest public men. He was generous and brave, a lion in the face of danger, yet moved to pity at the sight of suffering, a man of action and wonderful performance in statesmanship; in letters, in exploration, and in his philosophy of life, he impressed the world with his opinions. To him, Stevenson's requiem and epitaph seems most appropriate:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Gladly did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be.
Home is the sailor home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

PARKER, Alton Brooks,

Jurist, Statesman.

Hon. Alton Brooks Parker, who was the Democratic nominee for the presidency in 1904, was born May 14, 1852, at Cortlandt, New York, son of John Brooks and Harriet F. (Stratton) Parker. Both parents were persons of more than ordinary intelligence and gentility—qualities which were reflected in the son. The Parker family was prominent in Massachusetts, and John Parker, paternal great-grandfather of Alton Brooks Parker, served for three years in the Revolutionary Army.

Alton Brooks Parker was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Cortlandt Academy, and the State Normal School at the same place. He taught school for three years after concluding his studies, and then engaged in the study of law in the offices of Schoonmaker & Hardenbergh, both accomplished lawyers, and the first named soon afterward becoming Attorney-General of the State. He subsequently took a course in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated, and he was admitted to the bar on attaining his majority. He then formed a law partnership with W. S. Kenyon, of Kingston, an association which was maintained until 1878. Meantime he had already entered upon a public career. In 1877, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected surrogate of Ulster County, the youngest surrogate ever elected in the county, and his popularity is attested by the fact that all other candidates on his ticket (the Democratic) were defeated by upwards of a thousand votes. In 1885 Governor David B. Hill appointed him a Justice of the State Supreme Court to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Theodore R. Westbrook, and on the expiration of the term he was elected to the place for the full fourteen year term, no Republican candidate being nominated against him. Meantime he had declined other preferments—his party nomination for Secretary of State, and for Lieutenant-Governor, and later the proffer of the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General by President Cleveland. In 1885, at the earnest solicitation of many of the principal men of his party, he accepted the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee, and in this position exhibited masterly qualities of leadership in the campaign which resulted in the election of David B. Hill as governor in succession to Grover Cleveland.

In 1889, under a division of the courts, Judge Parker was selected to serve upon the Court of Appeals in a special session—the youngest man to occupy that position. After the completion of this work, the judiciary of New York City requested Governor Flower to appoint Judge Parker to sit in the general term of the First

Department. The Governor complied, and Judge Parker added to his celebrity as a jurist, and to such a degree that in 1897 he was made the Democratic nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and was elected by a majority of 60,889, over the distinguished Judge William J. Wallace (Republican), whereas in the election of the year before, the State had given William McKinley a majority of 268,469. This great tribute to his character and talents gave Judge Parker great prestige, and in 1902 he was urgently requested to accept the Democratic nomination for governor, but he was averse from leaving the bench, and declined. However, he had become a character of national importance, and in 1904 he was the logical candidate for the presidential nomination. In the convention, no other name than his was seriously considered. But one ballot was taken, he receiving 689 out of the 869 ballots cast, and the nomination being made unanimous. He at once resigned from the bench, and retired to his home at Esopus, on the Hudson River, where during the campaign he received many delegations comprising the influential men of his party. His letter of acceptance was marked by modesty and dignity, as were his few public utterances during the Campaign. The election resulting in his defeat, he at once resumed his law practice in New York City, and in which he still continues. He has handled many important cases and represented many large interests. An incident of his practice was his appearance as counsel for the managers of the impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer, in 1913.

From the year of his political defeat, he has been one of the principal leaders of his party. In 1908 he was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, and a member of its platform committee; in the convention of 1912 he was again a delegate-at-large, and temporary chairman; and during the same years he occupied similar positions in the Democratic State Convention. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1906-07; of the New York County Lawyers' Association in 1900-11; of the New York State Bar Association in 1913; and first vice-president of the American Academy of Jurisprudence in 1914.

Alton B. Parker married (1), October 16, 1873, Mary L. Schoonmaker, daughter of M. I. Schoonmaker, of Accord, New York. He married (2) Amelia Day Campbell.

DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell,

Well-Known Statesman.

In the annals of Westchester County appear some of the most illustrious names in American history, and prominent among names such as Verplanck, Van Cortlandt and Pelham—members of which famed families were cradled in Westchester—and later those of Reid, Gould and Mills, stands the world-known, world-renowned name of Depew. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, famous scion of a famous house, is one of Westchester County's noblest and best-loved sons. In foreign lands his name is synonymous with America. In America his name is synonymous with oratory, philanthropy and statesmanship, and decidedly antonymous to all characteristics not compatible with a spotless public and private life. Westchester County in particular, and America generally, can be both thankful and grateful for the son who brought honour and prestige to his birthplace and his country, and whose life has left such a distinct and lasting impress on the history of the United States.

Chauncey M. Depew is a descendant of a famous Huguenot family, the name in passing from France, through Holland and to America, having undergone various changes of spelling, among which the following are the more general: Originally Du Puy or De Puy, then Dupuis, Depui, De Pue, Depuy, De Pew, and finally Depew. History records that one of the earliest ancestors, Raphael Du Puy, served as an officer of the Holy Roman Empire under Conrad the Second, in 1030. From that time on, down through the centuries, the family has distinguished itself in both State and church history. The Depews had their inception in America during the latter part of the seventeenth century, which advent was due to the religious persecution accorded the Huguenots, of which religious faith the family was in sympathy. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Francois Dupuis.

(I) Francois Dupuis fled from France to Holland to escape arrest and possible execution from the hands of the anti-Huguenots, and later came to America, arriving some years prior to 1661, the exact date not being obtainable. Old records, however, prove him to have been an early resident of Boswyck (Bushwick), for his name appears on a petition asking for certain privileges for that town under date of March 14, 1661, and in the year 1663, his name again appears on the muster rolls of a company of militia under command of Ryck Lykeker, which company was probably organized to combat the depredations of the Indians. Francois Dupuis moved in succession from (Breuckelen) Brooklyn to Flatbush, from there to Haverstraw, and finally, in 1702, he crossed the Hudson River and settled in Westchester County on a tract of land purchased from the Indians. On a part of this land was the village of Peekskill founded in 1764, the remainder being held in fee by its proprietor, Francois Depew, and the last of his share was given in 1896 by Chauncey M. Depew, to whom it had descended, to the village of Peekskill for a public park. On this land, which had been in the Depew family for two hundred and eleven years, there to-day stands a monument to Mr. Depew in the form of a statue of him in a speaking pose, a fitting tribute to a well-loved son. Francois Dupuis was married in Brooklyn, on September 26, 1661, to Geertje Willems, daughter of Willem Jacobs Van Boerum, and of this marriage there were several children, some of whom settled and married throughout what is now the metropolitan section and Westchester County. The line continues through the eldest child, William, of whom further mention.

(II) William Depew, probably the eldest son of Francois and Geertje (Willems) Dupuis, was born at Bushwick, and was among the pioneer settlers in Westchester County. He married Lysbeth Weyt, of English parentage, this being the first marriage in the Manor of Cortlandt. Among their children was Francois, grandson of the original Francois, of whom further.

(III) Francois (II) Depew, son of William and Lysbeth (Weyt) Depew, was born at or near Tarrytown, New York, in August, 1700, and was baptized in the old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown, on August 20, 1700. His name is recorded as Frans De Pew, and later the name took its present form of Depew. Francois (II) Depew, married at Tarrytown, New York, on June 3, 1727, Maritje Van Thessel. Among their children was Hendrikus, through whom the line descends.

(IV) Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, son of Francois (II) and Maritje (Van Thessel) Depew, was baptized at Tarrytown, New York, on April 27, 1728. He married, but his wife's name is not recorded. Upon the baptism of their son, Abraham, in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, "Franz Pue and Wife" are named as sponsors for the child. Through this child, Abraham, descent is traced to Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the subject of this biographical record.

(V) Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, was born at Cortlandt Manor and was baptized in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, New York, on April 5, 1752. He enlisted January 2, 1777, and served throughout the Revolutionary War, being discharged with the rank of corporal in the year 1780. Abraham Depew married Catherine Kronkite, daughter of Captain James Kronkite. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Depew, son of Abraham and Catherine (Kronkite) Depew, was born at Peekskill, New York, about the year 1811, and spent most of his life caring for the estate which his paternal ancestors had purchased from the Indians. He was an influential citizen of Peekskill, and took great interest in the affairs of the town. He married Martha Mitchell, daughter of Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer. Martha (Mitchell) Depew was a descendant of three old and honored families: the Mitchells; the Johnstons; and the Shermans. Another of her ancestors was the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the first president of Harvard College.

(VII) The Honorable Chauncey Mitchell Depew, a member of the seventh generation of the Dupuis family in America, was born in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York, on April 23, 1834, son of Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) Depew. He received his scholastic preparation for college at the Peekskill Academy, and in the year 1852, matriculated at Yale College in what was destined to be known in after years as the "Famous Class of '56." Two members of this class later became Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Henry Billings Brown and David J. Brewer; while others attained correspondingly high positions in the State or Nation. Mr. Depew was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1856; in due course received his Master of Arts degree; and in 1887, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During the following years he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, which position he held for a period of twelve years.

Upon leaving college, he entered the political arena by actively supporting and advocating the cause of Frémont and Dayton, the first presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the newly formed Republican party, and to this end he made speeches throughout the country, deploring the slavery and polygamous conditions existing in the territories. In 1858, he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and during the half-century that has elapsed since that time has been a delegate to every succeeding convention with the exception of two. He has also been a delegate to five separate Republican National Conventions, as well as to many other national conventions. In 1861, he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Westchester District; was reëlected in 1862, and became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as well as leader of the House. He also acted for a great part of the time as speaker *pro tem.*

In the year 1863, he headed the Republican State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected. In 1866, President Johnson appointed Mr. Depew United States Minister to Japan, the confirmation by the Senate followed immediately, but for family reasons Mr. Depew declined this great honor. In 1872, he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican ticket, but failed to be elected. In 1874, he was elected by the Legislature to the post of regent of the University of the State of New York, and held this highly responsible position for a period of thirty-four years. He was also one of the commissioners appointed to build the capitol at Albany. Mr. Depew was candidate for senator on two occasions, and withdrew, once to secure the election of two other senators, and the other time for business reasons.

In the year 1888, he was unanimously supported by the State of New York for the presidential nomination and received ninety-nine votes in the Republican National Convention. General Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and after his election offered to Mr. Depew every position in his cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which he had promised to Mr. Blaine, or if he preferred, any mission abroad that he might select, all of which he declined. In 1894, when Mr. Blaine resigned from his office of Secretary of State, the position was again tendered to Mr. Depew, but this he also declined. In 1899, Mr. Depew was elected United States Senator for six years, and in the year 1905 was reëlected. As a candidate for the United States Senatorship, Mr. Depew has received more ballots from the members of his party in the State Legislature than any other citizen in the United States, namely, sixty ballots, one each day for sixty days in 1881, and sixty-four during the forty-five days in the year 1911.

Mr. Depew is an orator of world-wide reputation, and has been the speaker on many occasions of national importance. He was the orator selected to give the oration at the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States of the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York; of the capture of Major André; of the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the harbor of the city of New York; at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago, in honor of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and the opening of the great fairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and Charleston, South Carolina. He made the nominating speeches for Harrison in the national convention in 1892, and for Roosevelt in 1904. His last notable political speech was in advocacy of the reëlection of President Taft in the year 1912. Justin McCarthy in his "Reminiscences" ranks Mr. Depew second only to Charles Dickens as an after-dinner speaker. It is safe to assume that no American in recent years has been the equal in forensic ability of Chauncey M. Depew. In him it was more than a gift—it was pure genius; and genius is dealt out sparingly by the gods. In Mr. Depew's recent volume, "My Memories of Eighty Years" he recounts many of his stories and sayings which have received world-wide circulation and acclaim.

Mr. Depew's highest reputation throughout the country is as an orator and statesman, yet with all these activities his life has been crowded with professional and business affairs. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and 1866 he became attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad

Company; in 1869, when the road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and elected a member of the board of directors. As the Vanderbilt railroad system expanded, Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire system, and elected a director of the roads of which it was composed. On the resignation of Mr. Vanderbilt from the presidency, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and in 1885, was advanced to the presidency of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He held this office for thirteen years during which period he was president of six other railroad companies in the system and was director in twenty-eight additional lines. On his resignation from the presidency in 1898, he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, which position he held for more than a decade and a half.

Mr. Depew was president of the St. Nicholas Society for two years and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a number of years; of the Yale Alumni Association of New York for ten years; for seven years president of the Union League, a longer term than that held by any other, and on declining further election, he was made an honorary life member. He is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the society of Cincinnati; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge of Peekskill, and holds the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of New York; the Huguenot Society; the Metropolitan Club; the Century Club; the Holland Society; the New England Society; the Colonial Wars Society; the American Bar Association; the New York Bar Association; the Westchester County Bar Association; the Republican Club; the Lotos Club; the Players' Club; the Transportation Club; the Lafayette Post; the University Club; the Phi Beta Kappa Club, and the Psi Upsilon Club. In Washington, District of Columbia, he is a member of the Metropolitan Club; the Chevy-Chase Club; the Alibi Club; the Country Club, and the University Club; he is also a director in many financial, fiduciary and other corporations. He is a hereditary member of the Society of Cincinnati; and the French Government has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Depew married (first) in 1871, Elise, daughter of William Hegeman, of New York. She died in 1892. They had one son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. He married (second) in 1901, May Palmer.

Writing at the age of eighty-eight years, with his active life stored with rich memories, Mr. Depew says that he never keeps a diary, but depends entirely upon that memory, which unfolds before him like a film upon the screen, reënacting the episodes and thoughts of the past. He says:

"Life has had for me immeasurable charms. I recognize that at all times there has been granted to me the loving care and guidance of God. My sorrows have been alleviated and lost their acuteness from a firm belief in closer re-union in eternity. My misfortunes, disappointments and losses have been met and overcome by abundant proof of my mother's faith and teaching that they were the discipline of Providence for my own good, and if met in that spirit and with redoubled effort to redeem the apparent tragedy they would prove to be blessings. Such has been the case." His thoughts frequently revert to his mother whom he held in highest esteem. He said in a conversation to newspaper men when questioned about his belief in communion between this and the invisible world that whenever a crisis comes in his life, he feels that he can get advice and help from his mother by following naturally the line of thought that he knows she would follow—and so arrive at her conclusion. His mother died some thirty years ago. Recalling his reading in his youth he says: "No pleasure derived in reading in after years gave me such delight as the 'Waverly Novels'," and speaking of his modes of action he says: "I rarely ever part with anything and I may say that principle has brought me so many losses and so many gains, that I am as yet . . . undecided whether it is a good rule or not. . . . I have no regrets. I know my make up, with its love for the social side of life and its good things, and for good times with good fellows. I also know the necessity of activity and work. I am quite sure, that were this necessity removed and ambition smothered, I should long ago have been in my grave and lost many years of a life which has been full of happiness and satisfaction." These are but a few of the thoughts taken from the storehouse of "My Memories of Eighty Years" and when recently, on his eighty-ninth birthday, on April 23, 1923, Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed by many newspaper men, he spoke of his career and touched upon many topics of the day. Summing it all up he said, that he had found the last decade the most exciting time of his life, because of his intense interest in the World War. He also spoke of the present prosperity of the United States, and said that he believed that it was here to stay. He expects to live to be 100 years old, and believes that his last decade will be a very enjoyable, even if a more quiet one, than his earlier life. His name is one that shines upon the pages of the history of his State and country, for service rendered and for a life well-spent in the upholding of ideals that will ever make him loved and honored.

HILLIS, Newell Dwight,

Clergyman, Author.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis was for twenty-five years a dynamic force in his Plymouth Church, and he made that church a dynamic force in Brooklyn life. He came to Plymouth Church from Chicago, an aggressive man under forty years of age. His physical, mental and spiritual vigor were hurled ardently into the task of building and broadening his church and its works. The Plymouth Institute, a fine civic project, "Brooklyn Beautiful," a library of his own creation of idealistic addresses, sermons, and books for the guidance of men and women, and a record of zealous service for his country during the World War; these are among the proofs of his success.

Newell Dwight Hillis was born of Puritan stock in Magnolia, Iowa, September 2, 1858. He received his education at Iowa College, Lake Forest University, and McCormick Theological Seminary, with supplementary work at Northwestern University which brought him degrees as Master of Arts and as Doctor of Divinity. By way of the Presbyterian ministry and Illinois pastorates, he reached Plymouth Church in Brooklyn in 1899. He resigned in 1924 because of ill health. Certain monuments to his achievements remain. Plymouth Institution was established in 1914 with the object of helping worthy young men and women increase their personal and economic value to society. Its handsome buildings house social, educational, and physical training departments. The Beecher arcade and historic room, containing momentoes of the great preacher, a park and a bronze statue of Henry W. Beecher, are part of the general scheme. As leader in the "Brooklyn Beautiful" movement, Dr. Hillis invited Mr. Burnham to Brooklyn and strove to arouse its civic conscience with his slogan, "All sections for each section, each section for all sections and all of the citizens for Brooklyn." In his historic old church were installed, thanks to his efforts, beautiful memorial windows, which bore out his belief in beauty as an aid to goodness. His work with voice and pen during the World War was prodigious; he spoke in nearly two hundred cities, delivered more than four hundred addresses, wrote against German atrocities, Bolshevist machinations, and for patriotism in fighting and buying liberty bonds on the side of this country and right in the World War. Of fine presence and magnetic personality, Dr. Hillis is also gracious, generous, learned, sincere, and, in the language of his old and intimate friend, Theodore Roosevelt, "the greatest forensic orator in America." Some of his books are: "Right Living as a Fine Art;" "Success through Self-Help;" "Great Books as Life Teachers;" "Influence of Christ in Modern Life." With these and his published sermons, as well as with his spoken words, he profoundly stirred the souls of the American people.

Dr. Hillis married, in Chicago, Illinois, April 14, 1887, Annie Louise Patrick, daughter of R. M. Patrick, of Marengo, Illinois. Their children were: Richard Dwight, born in 1888; Marjorie Louise, born in 1889; and Nathalie Louise, born in 1900.

ODELL, Benjamin Barker, Jr.,

Congressman, Governor.

One of New York's most distinguished sons is Benjamin Barker Odell, Jr., Governor of the State at forty-seven, notable conservationist of State funds. No administrator of New York's Government has better understood the wise and efficient paring down of State expenses, and none has accomplished it with more success and less friction.

Benjamin Barker Odell, Jr., was born in Newburgh, New York, January 14, 1854, son of the Hon. Benjamin Barker and Ophelia (Bookstaver) Odell. Governor Odell's early education was acquired in the public schools of Newburgh, from which he went to Bethany College in West Virginia. His final college work was done at Columbia University from 1873 to 1875, which institution bestowed on him the degree of LL. D. in 1903. For some years he was absorbed in financial enterprises: banking, electric lighting, and commercial organizations which materially added to the growth of Newburgh. He was president of the Newburgh Electric Company, director in the Central Hudson Steamboat Company of New York, and president of the Newburgh Chamber of Commerce.

From his early voting years Governor Odell was keenly alive to the importance and interest of political affairs. For twelve years before 1896 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and from 1898 to 1900 chairman of the

Republican State Executive Committee. Although defeated in his first campaign, for State Senator, he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as Republican Representative, was re-elected, serving from March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1899, and declined renomination for a third term. When elected as Governor in 1900, he announced in his inaugural address that economy and good judgment in the expenditure of the State funds should be the keynote of his administration. It was his purpose to lay the burden of taxation on large corporations and to lessen that on property owners. He effected savings in many directions without impairing the efficiency of the Government; the Attorney General took over the former work of the "counsel to the Governor;" tax collection was reduced in cost by some $150,000 a year; the consolidation of various bureaus into the Department of Labor saved some $70,000 yearly; reduction in membership of various boards and commissions, and consolidation of commissions effected other large economies. Perhaps the most positive legislation for increasing revenue was the taxation of trust and insurance companies and of savings banks, so as to bring in additional revenue of three times the original amount of their combined taxation. Liquor taxes were increased fifty per cent. A Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities was inaugurated into office, and good roads became a slogan in the department of the State Engineer. Governor Odell vetoed several far-reaching bills: one effecting the rights of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company for the construction of elevated railroad structures on West Street in New York City; two relating to the Park Avenue tunnel in that city; and one conferring unusual powers on a gas company. A strict partisan, he did all that he honorably could to further the interests of the Republican party. Declining renomination in 1904, he returned to his large financial enterprises. He was a member of the National Guard for eight years, and has at various times held prominent positions in the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternal orders.

Governor Odell married (first), August 20, 1877, Estelle Crist, of Newburgh, who died in 1888. He married (second) Mrs. Linda (Crist) Trophagen, sister of his first wife.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray,

Educator, Publicist.

Scholars are popularly supposed to be hermit-like individuals, who are generally so deeply immersed in studies that they have little time to engage or take interest in the practical side of existence. But a review of the life of Nicholas Murray Butler, certainly one of the most scholarly of modern Americans, shows a very different picture than this popular conception, for few men in any calling have as wide and varied interests as has he. And in a life crowded with engrossing activities he finds time to be an enthusiastic golfer and follower of other out-door sports.

Nicholas Murray Butler was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862, the son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler. His father was interested in educational matters, and was president of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for many years. He attended school in Elizabeth until he was sixteen, at which age he entered Columbia University, taking his A. B., 1882, M. A., 1883, and Ph. D., 1884. He then went abroad and continued his studies in the universities of

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Berlin and Paris. In Berlin he met and became a friend of professor Paulsen, the famous philosopher. Upon his return home in 1886 he became an instructor of philosophy at Columbia University, a position which he held for three years. In 1889 he became adjunct professor, and the following year a full professor of philosophy, ethics and psychology, and a lecturer on the history and institutes of education. He had already proven himself a capable instructor, and in 1890 he was elected dean of the faculty of philosophy for five years and reëlected at the expiration of this period. Meanwhile, in addition to his duties at Columbia, he found time to study the educational system of the State and City, and to compile statistics and official documents relating to same. He was also president of Barnard College, and was first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers (now Teacher's College of Columbia), where in the Horace Mann School of Practice he had the opportunity to test his educational theories from 1886 to 1891.

Dr. Butler was a member of the State Board of Education, 1892-93, and in 1894 he became university examiner in education for the State of New York. Since 1902 he has been president of Columbia University, including the presidency of Barnard, Teachers' College, and the College of Pharmacy. He has also been one of the largest contributors to the literature of his profession. He was the founder of the "Educational Review" in 1891, and his editorship of this publication has done much to promote education in America. The "Great Educators" of the "Teachers' Professional Library" was edited by him, as was also "Columbia University Contributions" to philosophy, psychology, and education. In 1899 he was the New Jersey commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He has taken a prominent part in politics, and his friends have several times urged that he be a candidate for the presidential nomination. He was a delegate to the Republican National conventions in 1884-1904-1912, and chairman of the New York Republican Convention in 1912. He received the Republican electoral vote for vice-president of the United States in 1913.

In addition to his collegiate duties, Dr. Butler was chairman of the administrative board of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis Exposition, 1904; chairman of the Lake Mohonk conferences on International Arbitration, 1904; president of the American branch of Conciliation Internationale; trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York Life Insurance Company, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York Philharmonic Society; governor of the Society of the Lying-In-Hospital; trustee of the Columbia University Press and the American Academy of Rome; chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board; Officer de Legion d'Honneur, 1906 (commander, 1912; Grand Officer, 1921); commander of Order of Red Eagle (with Star) of Prussia, 1910; Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sava (Greece) 1918; Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) 1921; also Grand Officer of the Royal Order of the Redeemer, First Class (Greece) 1918. He became president of the American Hellenic Society in 1917, and a member of the Academy of Arts and Letters, Naples, Italy, 1921. He is also a member of the National Educational Association (president, 1894); American Academy of Arts and Letters;

The Pilgrims; the American Philosophical Society; American Psychological Association; New England Association; American Historical Association (life); Germanistic Society; American Scandinavian Society; University Settlement Society; National Red Cross (life); National Commission of Education; New York Chamber of Commerce; and American Society of International Law. His clubs are the Century, Church, Metropolitan, University, Barnard, Columbia University, Authors', Garden City Golf, Ardsley, Lotos, Round Table, St. Andrew's Golf, Apawamis Golf, Metropolitan (Washington), and Bohemian (San Francisco).

Dr. Butler takes a keen interest in politics, and is a brilliant speaker on topics of this nature as well as on educational and scientific subjects. He is also a prolific writer, and among the many noteworthy products of his pen might be mentioned: "The Meaning of Education"; "True and False Democracy"; "The American As He Is"; "Philosophy"; "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government"; "The International Mind"; "Education in the United States"; "Is America Worth Saving and Other Addresses"; "Scholarship and Service"; etc. He received the degree of LL. D. from Syracuse University, 1898; Tulane, 1901; Johns Hopkins, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale, 1902; University of Chicago, 1903; St. Andrew's and Manchester, 1905; Williams, 1908; Harvard and Dartmouth, 1909; University of Breslau, 1911; and D. Lit. from the University of Oxford, 1905.

Dr. Butler married (first), February 7, 1887, Susanna Edwards Schuyler, daughter of J. Rutsen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, New Jersey. One daughter was born to them. Mrs. Butler died January 10, 1903. He married (second), March 5, 1907, Kate La Montagne.

MORTON, Levi Parsons,

Statesman, Financier.

Rarely in the history of the world has one man combined the qualities of a financier, a statesman, and a diplomat, all of the first magnitude. This powerful trinity is the distinction of Levi P. Morton. His knowledge of financial affairs, national and international, his wealth, his political insight and prestige, his all-conquering personality were all contributed to the service of his country. Levi P. Morton was born at Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, son of Rev. Daniel Oliver and Lucretia (Parsons) Morton. A paternal ancestor was that George Morton, of York, England, who was financial agent of the Mayflower Puritans in London, and who came over in the ship "Anne" which arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. George Morton established his family at Middleboro, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, where descendants still reside. His son, John Morton, was the first delegate to represent Middleboro in the General Court at Plymouth in 1670, which service he repeated in 1672. A maternal ancestor was Cornet Joseph Parsons, of the cavalry troop and the bearer of the colors, who was the father of the first child born at Northampton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Morton received a public school education, and graduated from Shoreham Academy. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of LL. D., July 14, 1891, and Middleburg College, Vermont, added a similar honor in 1892. At fifteen he entered a country store at Enfield, Massachusetts, which he left in order to

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Levi P. Morton

begin in mercantile business in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1843. He next extended his circle of activities to Boston, Massachusetts, beginning as a clerk with James M. Beebe & Company and becoming a partner, all in the space of four years. His next move was to New York, Mecca of the ambitious, where limitless opportunities opened up before this brilliant young man. Continuing his mercantile business in Boston, he conducted one simultaneously in New York until he had a secure footing there. He then established the banking firm of L. P. Morton & Company, in 1863. Soon a foreign branch was added under the firm name of L. P. Morton, Burns & Company. In 1869 there was an entire reorganization under the name of Morton, Bliss & Company, of New York, and Morton, Rose & Company, of London, with Sir John Rose, then finance minister of Canada, partner in the London firm. Since Mr. Morton had made a careful study of the financial transactions of the United States Government, his firm was one of the syndicates to assist in refunding the national debt, which made the resumption of specie payments possible at a fixed rate. The London firm was appointed financial agent of the United States Government in 1873 and continued to 1884, and again in 1889. With the dissolution of Morton, Bliss & Company, the Morton Trust Company, with offices at No. 140 Broadway, was established in 1899. Other activities in the financial world throughout the later years of his life included directorate duties in the Equitable Life Assurance Company, the Home Insurance Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, and the Newport Trust Company. The Morton Trust Company was merged with the Guaranty Trust Company in 1910.

His first official representation of the United States was his appointment by the President as honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878. His political career proper began with his election to Congress as a Republican from the Eleventh District of New York, previously Democratic, by an overwhelming majority. He served from 1879 to 1883, on record as opposed to unlimited silver coinage, and a well-informed and keenly interested member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the 46th Congress. Offered a choice of a place in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy or the French mission, he chose the latter, and served as Minister to France from 1881 until 1885, when he resigned his office under Grover Cleveland's administration of the Presidency. He secured the temporary revocation of a French prohibition of American pork products, and recognition of American financial and commercial corporations in France. He drove the first rivet in the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and on July 4, 1884, accepted on behalf of his government the completed statue. Though a candidate for the United States Senate, he failed to win this honor. In 1888 he was nominated for vice-president of the United States by a large majority and elected on the ticket with Benjamin Harrison. From 1889 to 1893 he presided with dignity and fairness over the Senate and won high esteem.

In November, 1894, the ability and experience of Mr. Morton were given over to the service of New York State, when he became Governor by a preponderating number of votes. He put into force the new constitution, the fourth, and began a sixteen year period of Republican control of New York. In his inaugural address, Governor Morton laid down his executive principle that the governor should never interfere with the work of the Legislature beyond the precise line which his constitutional duty and obligation warranted. He used the veto sparingly, but frequently influenced the withdrawel of obnoxious bills by anticipatory conferences with the authors. The working out of the new constitutions with the new boards and commissions it entailed was an arduous task, for which a more suitable executive than Governor Morton would have been hard to find. During his term Greater New York grew out of the consolidation of New York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island City. More effective control of liquor traffic and a reorganization of the National Guard are minor achievements in a splendid total. In this, as in all offices, Governor Morton was distinguished for executive ability, prudent administration, courtesy, modesty and graciousness.

He was a generous and faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of many associations and clubs. The Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Club, the Union League Club, the Lawyers', Republican, and Downtown clubs, all claimed his membership.

After some years of retirement on his estate, "Ellerslie," at Rhinecliff-on-the-Hudson, he died May 16, 1920.

Levi P. Morton married (first) Lucy Kimball, who died in 1871. He married (second), February 12, 1873, Anna Livingston Street, and they were the parents of five daughters: Edith Livingston, Lena, Helen, Alice, and Mary.

PERKINS, Edward Ellsworth,

Lawyer, Financier, Political Leader.

The professional career of Edward E. Perkins, of Poughkeepsie, New York, lawyer and financier, and one of the best known men of that section, began in the town of which he is yet a resident and of which at the age of twenty-one he was elected a justice of the peace. His advent into the business world followed closely upon his admission to the New York bar, and he has been identified with important corporate interests in New York and Texas. His prominence as a citizen has kept pace with his business and professional success, and he has been a leader of the Democracy of Dutchess County with a record of nine years of unbroken success as chairman of the County Committee. Now, just at the prime of his splendid powers, he reviews a career of successful law practice that still continues, is the honored chief executive of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, and finds his voice yet potent in high Democratic councils.

Edward Ellsworth Perkins was born in the town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, February 4, 1863, and there attended the district schools until completing the courses they offered. In 1878 he became a student at Pelham Institute in the City of Poughkeepsie, finishing a three-year course at that institution. He then spent two years at home, on the old Spackenkill Farm, his birthplace, and in 1883 began the study of law under the preceptorship of O. D. M. Baker, of Poughkeepsie. In 1884 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office he held for three years. In 1886 he was admitted to the New York bar at the December term of the Supreme Court held in Brooklyn, standing first in a class of seventy members. He at once began the practice of his profession in the office of his preceptor, Mr. Baker, of Poughkeepsie, there continuing until 1890, when he became identified with New York and Philadelphia capitalists in Texas investments and spent three years in that State, returning to Poughkeepsie in 1893 and resuming the practice of law, which he has continued to the present time.

As early as 1887 Mr. Perkins became identified with Poughkeepsie business undertakings by aiding in the organization of the Poughkeepsie and South-Eastern Railroad Company extending from Poughkeepsie to Hopewell Junction, serving that company as its first secretary and treasurer. In 1890 he began his career in Texas in association with New York City and Philadelphia capitalists and located in Fort Worth, where they organized and built an extension of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad from Commache to Brownwood. On the completion of that line Mr. Perkins became associated with T. L. Marselis, of Dallas, Texas in extending and completing the Dallas & Oak Cliff Railroad, and later in the building of the Fort Worth & Dallas Railroad between Fort Worth and Dallas. While in Fort Worth he was elected president of the American Savings Bank and Trust Company; also was appointed by The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford as their financial agent for the State of Texas in the department of mortgages, loans and investments. In 1893 Mr. Perkins effected the organization of the American National Bank of Fort Worth and was chosen director and first vice-president. The same year he returned to Poughkeepsie and resumed the practice of law, but he has also continued his financial connections with the business interests of his community. In 1906 he was elected president of the Evening Enterprise Publishing Company, and in 1909 he was made chief executive of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie. In 1918 he merged the interests of the two evening papers,—the "Evening Star" and the Enterprise Publishing Company, under the name of the Evening Star and Enterprise Publishing Company, and was elected president of the new organization. He aided in organizing the Hudson Gas & Electric Company; the Upper Hudson Railway & Electric Company; and the United Hudson Electric Company; in all of these holding directorships. He is also a director of The Shatz Hardware Manufacturing Company. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and his clubs are the Amrita, Dutchess, Dutchess Golf and Country, and the Poughkeepsie Automobile.

A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Perkins has attained leadership in his city and county, succeeding the late Major J. W. Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie. For nine years Mr. Perkins was chairman of the Dutchess County Democratic Committee, and during that period was victorious in every election. In August, 1910, he was elected president of the Democratic County Chairmen's Association, of the State of New York, and in 1914 he was elected to the treasurership of the New York Democratic State Committee. He is a wise political leader, his advice and counsel being sought and valued by party leaders. On July 11, 1918, during the World War emergency, he was appointed by the governors of the Federal Reserve, county director in the certificate of indebtedness organization. He brought the bankers of his county together and successfully dealt with many problems arising in connection with the war finance committee.

Mr. Perkins married, June 23, 1891, Mary D. Beard, daughter of Colonel O. T. and Elizabeth (Mosgrove) Beard, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are the parents of four children: 1. Olive Elizabeth, married, in January, 1919, the Marquis Fanino de Amico, of Milan, Italy. 2. Jeane Maria, married, in June, 1922, Prince Fabrizio Colono, of Rome, Italy. 3. Argenta, married in August, 1920, Louis A. Penaherrera, secretary of the Equador Legation, Paris, France. 4. Edward Reginald, born in April, 1899, served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France with the rank of sergeant, during the war with Germany, and is now (1924) engaged in the lumber business in Genoa, Italy.

BARNARD, Hon. Joseph Folger,

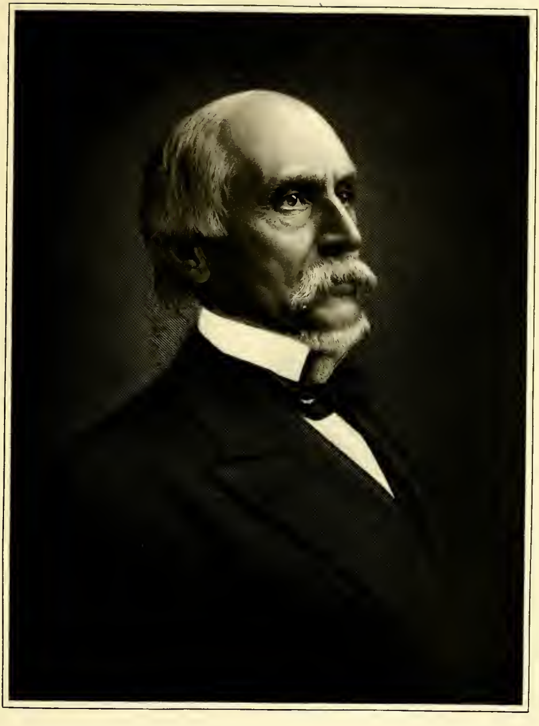
Jurist.

Unreserved distinction accorded by his contemporaries placed a favorite son of Poughkeepsie, New York, Hon. Joseph Folger Barnard, on the pinnacle of fame as the greatest legal luminary of his time in the State of New York and the most prominent member of the Dutchess County bar, and who served for thirty-six years as a Justice of the New York State Supreme Court, the longest record for length of service in that high office in that State. This intellectual giant, whom nature had endowed with, and long practice had perfected, a judicial temperament, stamped upon the court annals of his day and generation the remarkable impress made by the rendering of more that 100,000 decisions, covering an extremely wide range of cases, which to this day are quoted as authority more frequently by trial lawyers and judges than the utterances of any other Jurist in the State. Three New York governors delighted to honor this man by reappointing him, under a special act of the Legislature, to serve on the Supreme Bench after retirement made compulsory by the age limit. Here was a justice who, according to many of his legal brethren, possessed all the attributes of a judicial mind, at the same time all the safeguards supposed to be thrown around the litigants in a case by a jury of their peers; so that counsel, when appearing before him, often decided to dispense with a jury trial, preferring to repose their confidence in his arbitrament on questions of fact. After his retirement from the bench he was frequently called upon to act as referee, and to his death he retained unimpaired all his abilities and his mental faculties. He departed this life January 6, 1904.

The following tribute might well serve as the best epitaph that could be engraved upon his tomb:

> In law always just and impartial, in social life a lover of domesticity, fond of anecdote and epigram, with a keen sense of wit and humor, no man ever questioned his strict integrity or his sincere desire in all his rulings and decisions to accomplish the ends of justice and equity, while adhering to the strict requirements of law.

The Barnard family, of whom came Justice Barnard, had their origin in England. That the members were of high standing in the realm is shown by the fact that Burke's "Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland" has nineteen coats-of-arms registered for the Barnards. Nearly all of these were granted to English branches of the family. Judge Barnard was a descendant of Thomas Barnard, who came from England, in 1659, with the King's Patent, and settled in Nantucket. Of him came Captain Frederic Barnard, the master of a whaling vessel sailing out of Nantucket, who



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married Margaret Allen. They were the parents of Judge Barnard, born at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 18, 1823. His father was well known to the older citizens of Poughkeepsie and often delighted them with the traditions of Nantucket and tales of the whaling trade. His home was on Cannon Street, where Judge Barnard first saw the light.

Judge Barnard received a well rounded education. He attended the public schools of Poughkeepsie and the Dutchess County Academy. He was graduated from Yale College, class of 1841, degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a private course of study in law with Stephen Cleveland and Henry Swift, both of whom in their time were leaders in the profession, he was admitted to practice, 1844, and for twenty eventful years he advised an ever increasing number of clients and tried numerous and important cases before the courts. January 1, 1864, Judge Barnard took his seat as a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District of the State of New York, and continued in service there for eight years. He then was reëlected for fourteen years; and at the end of twenty-two years of continuous service, he again was reëlected for a fourteen year term, both political parties uniting in bestowing this honor upon him. On December 31, 1893, having reached the age limit, seventy years, he was retired from the bench and resumed the private practice of law. But it was for only a brief period that he was absent from the Supreme Bench, because Governor Morton promptly took advantage of a constitutional provision permitting the appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court, who had reached the age limit, to resume service for the remainder of the term for which he had been elected, and the Governor replaced Justice Barnard in his former position. Governors Black and Roosevelt did likewise in giving him reappointments; and he, therefore, was given the rare privilege of rounding full thirty-six years on the Supreme Court, which is the longest period for similar service to be recorded in New York State. Judge Barnard was the presiding Justice of the General Term in 1870 by special appointment by the Governor.

A historian of earlier years in Dutchess County had the following to say of the service of Judge Barnard to the bench and bar:

> The group of lawyers . . . . undoubtedly embraces the most brilliant and powerful advocates that have ever adorned the Dutchess County bar, the Barnard brothers (Joseph F., George G., Frederick and Robert) Homer A. Nelson, Charles Wheaton, Allard Anthony and William I. Thorn. Their names are all fresh in the memories of the present generation, and mouldy tradition does not have to be resorted to to pass judgment upon their abilities and achievements. The present bar hears with interest the many stories of their doings and proceedings in their early days, when business was dull and clients were scarce, but the legal battles fought between these trained legal gladiators in later years are recalled with interest and excitement by many of the present bar who remember well the magnificent contests of which they were spectators. It is hard to tell where the palm of supremacy should go. Each excelled the other in some quality, but each was a forceful, resourceful and eloquent trial lawyer.
>
> Judge Barnard was incomparably the greatest legal character that Dutchess County has ever produced. A fine scholar, a trained lawyer, an incorruptible and fearless man, he had all the tools necessary and proper for use in his life work, and he used them, if not to perfection, at least so as to earn and receive the respect and reverence not only of the bar but of the people of the entire judicial district. Austere in his appearance, quick and impetuous in his language, he had under his brusque demeanor the heart of a child. Impatient of the fetters of legal procedure, caring little or nothing for precedent, his whole aim was to do justice in each particular case. He was particularly helpful to young and inexperienced practi-

tioners, and particularly to the young men whom he saw studying in the surrounding offices; and it was a chilly day for the veteran when one of these verdant practitioners appeared in Judge Barnard's court against him.

Judge Barnard was a Democrat in politics. When the City Bank of Poughkeepsie was organized, 1860, he was elected as its first president.

Judge Barnard married, January 7, 1862, Emily B. Hasbrouck, daughter of Abraham B. and Julia F. (Ludlum) Hasbrouck, of Kingston, New York. His father-in-law was for ten years president of Rutgers College, and was also representative in Congress from Ulster County, New York. Judge and Mrs. Barnard were the parents of Frederic Barnard, of whom further, and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, of New York City.

BARNARD, Frederic,

Attorney-at-Law.

For the manifestation of his public spirit, as well as for the enviable reputation borne by a distinguished family name, the city of Poughkeepsie has been honored by making its scenes the home and business circle of Frederic Barnard, lawyer, and son of Judge and Mrs. Joseph Folger Barnard, the father having been for three decades and a half a member of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He has been practicing at the Dutchess County bar approaching thirty years. In 1923 he gave to the Rural Cemetery a work of art in the form of a sundial mounted on an expensive column at a cost of $5,000.

Frederic Barnard was born in Poughkeepsie, December 7, 1864. He was educated in the Bishop's private school of his home city, and at Yale University, class of 1885, degree of Bachelor of Arts. On the completion of his studies he read law in the office of Hackett & Williams, of Poughkeepsie. He prepared for the bar at the Law School of Columbia University, class of 1886, and was admitted to the bar, in February, 1887, at Brooklyn, New York. He entered upon his practice at Poughkeepsie, and subsequently for one year, 1894, was associated with his father. When Judge Barnard resumed his judicial duties on the Supreme Bench, the son, Frederic Barnard, returned to practice alone, in which he still continues. Merited appreciation was given when Mr. Barnard, in the summer of 1923, presented to the Rural Cemetery of Poughkeepsie the artistically designed and charmingly located sundial, which is suitably inscribed with legends that enhance the appropriateness of the gift of its public-spirited donor. A local newspaper, in according recognition of the giver and the gift, says:

> That the latter is destined, as it becomes generally known, to be accorded distinguished place among the works of art in this section of the Hudson Valley.

Frederic Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, has placed, about three hundred feet west of the main entrance to the cemetery, at the point where all the driveways converge, a sundial which is unique and magnificent and which must be seen and studied to be appreciated.

> Mention of a sundial calls forth in most minds the thought of a low slender column, supporting a small dial-face, but Mr. Barnard's gift is quite the opposite in character. It is massive, substantial, dignified and, in its material aspect, carries the suggestion, not of the rapid and evanescent flight of time, but of eternal, unmoved and unchanging values in the universe. This impression is conveyed by the size and the proportions of the whole creation and by the material in which it has been wrought. Within a grassy circle four sets of approaching steps lead to a square platform of granite on which stands the carved pedestal weighing three tons that bears the bronze dial. The

Frederic Barnard

granite is exceptional in that the usual gray is shot through with reds and greens, and the stone will ultimately be softened by the weather into beautiful color-tones. It is known as Tiffany granite and is found only in a quarry at Cohasset, Massachusetts, owned by the Tiffany Studios of New York City. Louis C. Tiffany has had general charge of the design for Mr. Barnard's gift, and Edwin Stanton George, manager of the Tiffany Studios, has given his special oversight to the execution of the plans. Alexander J. Cowe, superintendent of construction, has directed the work at the quarry and the assembling and erection of the parts at Poughkeepsie.

Visitors to the cemetery may well be prepared to be surprised at the dimensions of this symbolic memorial, for the platform stands some eighteen inches high and is about ten feet square, while the pedestal is two feet six inches in height, with a diameter of three feet. It is necessary to approach closely to read the ornamental lettering, which, however, repays examination. On the bronze dial occur these words:

This sundial was presented to the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery A. D. 1923, by Frederic Barnard.
Vitae fugaces exhibet horas.

The Latin quotation (which, freely translated, reads: It shows the fleeting hours of life) is one that Pierre Loti, French author, mentions in one of his books as appearing upon the face of a clock in a ward of the French Military Hospital at Saint Louis, Senegal, French Equatorial Africa.

Encircling the granite column that supports the dial-plate are two bands, each of which is carved with the words of a quotation. The upper band is inscribed with a couplet from Austin Dobson, the English writer:

Time goes, you say? Ah, no!
Alas, time stays, we go.

On the lower band is the exclamation:

What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue.—(Taken from a speech delivered by Edmund Burke at Bristol, England, September 9, 1780.

The trustees of the cemetery have made to Mr. Barnard suitable expression of their appreciation of the remarkable addition to the beauty of the cemetery—property which has been afforded by his generosity, and many residents of the city, possessed of taste and discrimination, will doubtless follow their example as the gift becomes more and better known.

Mr. Barnard is a director of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank, trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank and the Rural Cemetery; member of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; American Geographical Society, New York; National Geographical Society, Washington, District of Columbia; Amrita Club, and Dutchess County Historical Society, Poughkeepsie. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Comforter at Poughkeepsie. In politics he is a Democrat.

PECKHAM, Alva L.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Alva L. Peckham, one of Dutchess County's most prominent physicians and surgeons, comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors, whose advent into the New World antedated 1640, and whose English history dates back to the twelfth century. The surname "Peckham" is classified as a local surname, being derived from the Parish of Peckham in County Kent, England. Thus Hugo who lived in Peckham became Hugo de Peckham. The heraldic device used by the descendants of the early English Peckham is as follows:

Arms—Ermine, a chief quarterly gules and or.

(I) Hugo de Peckham is the first of the name of whom we have definite information. He resided in Tunbridge in 1199.

(II) Sir John Peckham, Knight, son of the above, was one of the commissioners for the Preambulation of North Frith, near Tunbridge.

(III) William Peckham, Esquire, a descent of the above, died in 1491, leaving issue: James; Thomas; and Reginald.

(IV) The line descends through either James, Thomas or Reginald, just which one is not known.

(V) John Peckham, descended from one of the above.

(VI) John Peckham, son of John Peckham.

(VII) Edward Peckham, son of John Peckham, was Lord of the Manor of East Hampnett in Sussex, near Chichester. He married Grace Lamburne.

(VIII) Henry Peckham, son of Edward and Grace (Lamburne) Peckham, was likewise Lord of the Manor. He married Elizabeth Badger, a daughter of Robert Badger. Issue: Henry, Lord of Manor in 1634; John, of whom forward; William; Thomas.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Peckham, second of the four sons of Henry Peckham, Lord of the Manor of East Hampnett, and Elizabeth (Badger) Peckham, was a member of the ninth English generation in direct line and was destined to become the progenitor of the family in America. He was born and reared on the family estate of East Hampnett, in Sussex, near Chichester, England, and immigrated to America, in 1630. On March 2, 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant of the island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island), and was made a freeman of Newport on March 16, 1641. In 1644 he was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church, and in 1648 was one of the ten male members in full communion. He resided in that part of Newport that was later set off as Middletown, where he was again made a freeman in 1655. John Peckham was married (first) to Mary Clarke, a sister of Rev. John Clarke, friend and helper of Roger Williams, and one of the most influential men of his day. John Peckham was married (second) to Eleanor, whose family name is unknown. Issue: Probably all by first union: John; William; Stephen; Thomas; James; Clement, of whom forward; Sarah; Rebecca; Deborah; Phoebe; Elizabeth; Susannah.

(II) Clement Peckham, sixth of the twelve children of John and Mary (Clarke) Peckham, was born probably at Newport, Rhode Island, and died while yet a young man, leaving but one child. Little is known of him except that he bought land in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1706-8. Tradition says that his wife was a sister of Giles Lawton. Issue: Job, of whom forward.

(III) Job Peckham, only child of Job and ——— (Lawton) Peckham, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, about 1692, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, August 22, 1779. He owned large farms in Tiverton and Middletown, Rhode Island, probably inherited from his father. Job Peckham married Mary Turner, a daughter of Lawrence and Mary Turner, of Newport, who bore him the following children: Silas, born in 1731, died in 1820; Giles, of whom forward; Enos; George; Sarah, married Henry Tew; Mary, married Joseph Bennett; Lydia, married Elisha Gibbs; Nancy, married a Mr. Freeborn.

(IV) Giles Peckham, second of the eight children of Job and Mary (Turner) Peckham, was probably born in Providence, although no record of his birth and death has ever been found. He lived in Providence, Rhode Island, and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was married, on May 20, 1753, to Mary Kingsley, a daughter of the Hon. Aaron and Patience (Cole) Kingsley. Issue: Jonathan, of whom forward; Aaron, born in 1756; Patience; Mary; Silas.

(V) Jonathan Peckham, eldest of the five children of Giles and Mary (Kingsley) Peckham, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1754, and died at Ballston Spa, New York, February 3,

1803. He resided at Bristol, Rhode Island; Swansea, Massachusetts; Schenectady, New York; and finally Ballston Spa, New York. He served in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Peck's company, Colonel Lippitt's regiment, in 1776; and in Captain Peleg Peck's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, until 1780. For his services in the War of the Revolution he was given a land grant at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York. He was married (first), April 18, 1779, to Susannah West, daughter of Henry West; and (second) to Innocent Wood. Issue by first union: Mary, born March 14, 1780; Nancy, born January 31, 1783; Caleb, born January 11, 1785. Children by second wife: Giles Henry, of whom forward; Stephen, born in 1792; George; Sarah R.; Aaron; Minerva; Susan.

(VI) Giles Henry Peckham, eldest of the seven children of Jonathan and Innocent (Wood) Peckham, was born in 1786, and died in Schenectady, New York, September 11, 1876. He resided in Ballston Spa and Schenectady, New York, and served with distinction in the War of 1812. He married Abigail Gregory, who bore him the following children: Eliza, born in 1812; Alva Gregory, of whom forward; Harriet; Anne, born July 20, 1820; Rinaldo Silas F., born in 1824.

(VII) Alva Gregory Peckham, second of the five children of Giles Henry and Abigail (Gregory) Peckham, was born January 1, 1815, and died in Schenectady, New York, August 14, 1876. During his life he was a farmer, merchant, and engineer. He was a Baptist, but late in life joined the Dutch Reformed Church. He married Mary Ann Stevens, daughter of Nicholas and Eleanor Stevens, who bore him the following children: William Davis, died young; William Henry, of whom forward; Robert B., died young; Isaac J., died young; Mary Eleanor, died young.

(VIII) William Henry Peckham, second of the five children of Alva Gregory and Mary Ann (Stevens) Peckham, was born in Milltown, New York, April 25, 1846. He was educated in the schools of Schenectady, following which he became bookkeeper and teller in 1877 of the Mohawk National Bank, continuing in this position for about fifteen years. In 1891 he entered the lumber business firm of Van Vorst & Peckham, which later became Peckham, Wolf & Company. He retired from active business in 1911. He was a director for many years of the Mohawk National Bank; a member of the Schenectady School Board; and treasurer for many years of the Schenectady Volunteer Fire Department; and a staunch Republican. He was married, in Albany, New York, July 21, 1870, to Emma Lawson, born October 12, 1848, a daughter of Henry and Eunice (Hogan) Lawson, and a granddaughter of Peter Hogan, a native of Ireland. To William Henry and Emma (Lawson) Peckham was born a son, Alva Lawrence, of whom forward.

(IX) Alva Lawrence Peckham, M. D., son of William Henry and Emma (Lawson) Peckham, and a representative of the ninth generation of the Peckham family in America, is to-day (1924) one of the prominent physicians and surgeons in Dutchess County, New York State. He was born in Schenectady, New York, November 25, 1874. He received his early education in the public and high schools of his birthplace. He then matriculated at Union College, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and with special honors in biology. In 1899 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Meanwhile he had matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from this famous institution with the class of 1899, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served for three months at the Philadelphia Lying-In Charity Hospital, from which he received his diploma and in 1895 he completed a special course in Embryology at the Cold Spring Harbor Biology Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. In 1897 he served as the national chief executive officer of the Chi Psi Fraternity. He was also a member of the Alpha Zeta Fraternity in the Union Classical Institute, Schenectady, New York, and served as editor-in-chief of the Centennial Garnet at Union College. He is a member of the University Club.

In 1899, upon the completion of his medical studies, Dr. Peckham took up his residence at Poughkeepsie, New York, and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he carried on with steadily growing success until 1918, at which time he became Pathologist to Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and spent two summers in study at Columbia University. In 1923, after the remodeling of the hospital, Dr. Peckham was appointed Director of Laboratories of that institution and devoted his time to special work in bacteriology, chemistry, and pathology. Physically ineligible for service in the Army Medical Corps, he served as one of the medical examiners for the local draft board during the American participation in the World War.

Dr. Peckham is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and the American Society of Clinical Pathologists; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New York State Medical Society; the Dutchess Putnam Medical Society, of which he was president in 1916; the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1910. In 1906 he organized the first Medical Milk Commission under the authority of the County Medical Society and was its chairman for several years. He has also been a member and chairman of the Medical Library Committee since its organization. Fraternally, he is a member and Past Master of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the board of trustees of Vassar Brothers' Institute, and has served as president of that body for three terms. He is also a member of the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club, of which he was president of in 1909, 1910, and 1911; and a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health from 1918 to 1920. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. He holds membership in the Dutchess County Historical Society. His religious affiliation is given to the First Congregational Church, of Poughkeepsie, New York, of which for several years he was a trustee.

Dr. Alva Lawrence Peckham was married (first) in Schenectady, New York, June 15, 1899, to Mary Woolworth Halsey, a daughter of Professor Charles S. and Maria (Lippincott) Halsey. Professor Halsey was for many years Principal of the Union Classical Institute of Schenectady, New York, and is well known as an educator. Mrs. Peckham died of pneumonia on December 19, 1909, and a memorial font was erected to her memory in the First Congregational Church at Poughkeepsie in which she was a most active worker. To Dr. Alva Lawrence and Mary Woolworth (Halsey)

Wm. T. Reynolds

Peckham have been born two children, as follows: 1. Elizabeth Halsey, born in the year 1903, educated in Poughkeepsie High School and Elmira College. 2. William Halsey, a student at Union College, representing the tenth generation of his paternal line in America, born April 24, 1907, in Poughkeepsie, New York. On October 23, 1914, Dr. Peckham married (second) to Margaret (Chisholm) Wade, of Gouverneur, New York, a daughter of Thomas H. and Julia (Banell) Chisholm.

REYNOLDS, William Thatcher,

Business Executive.

The late William Thatcher Reynolds, whose death in the year 1917 removed from Dutchess County, New York, one of the most prominent and widely known citizens of the Empire State, was a lineal descendant of an old Colonial Rhode Island family, whose ancestry traces back to Henry, King of France, 1030, and to Robert, Earl of Leicester, England, 1310, an authentic record of which is now in the possession of the family of the Hon. John Jonathan Reynolds, of North Kingston, Rhode Island. There were three early settlements of the Reynolds family in Rhode Island: Jonathan at Bristol; John the carpenter at what is now Exeter; and James in what is now North Kingston. It is through James Reynolds that the line herein considered descends.

(I) James Reynolds married Deborah, surname unknown, and had children: John, born October 12, 1648, was killed in the Great Swamp Fight, December 19, 1675. 2. James, born October 28, 1650; married (first), February 20, 1685, Mary Green, and (second) ———. 3. Joseph, born November 27, 1652; married (second) Mary, surname unknown. 4. Henry, born January 1, 1656; married Sarah Greene. 5. Deborah, born February 12, 1658; married John Sweet. 6. Francis, of whom forward. 7. Mercy, born December 22, 1664; married Thomas Nichols. 8. Robert, born in 1666. 9. Benjamin, born in 1669. 10. Elizabeth, born in 1670.

(II) Francis Reynolds, son of James and Deborah Reynolds, was born October 12, 1662, and died April 14, 1722. He married (first) Elizabeth Greene, born October 17, 1668, daughter of James Greene, and had four children: 1. Francis, born in 1689; married Mary Greene. 2. Peter, of whom forward. 3. James, born in 1693; married, December 7, 1717, Hannah Jenkins. 4. Jabez, born in 1695, died June 3, 1759. He married (second) Elizabeth Berry, and had four daughters: 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mary. 7. Deborah. 8. Susannah.

(III) Peter Reynolds, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Greene) Reynolds, was born in 1691, and died in 1761. His father gave him one-third of the farm on Grand Plain, Exeter, and on this he settled in 1717. In 1744 he purchased the estate where Allen Reynolds now lives, at Davisville. Peter Reynolds now lives, at Davisville. Peter Reynolds and his wife Sarah had five children: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Joseph. 3. Francis. 4. Jonathan, who married Mary Tanner. 5. Benjamin.

(IV) John Reynolds, son of Peter and Sarah Reynolds, was born in North Kingstown, in 1718, died October 9, 1804. He married (first), July 15, 1744. Phebe Tillinghast, and had two children: 1. Phebe, born January 2, 1747; married John Kenyon. 2. Weltham, born April 20, 1749, died February 11, 1823. He married (second) Anne Utter, born

October 28, 1725, daughter of William Utter, and she died April 28, 1787. They had children: 3. Anne, born August 9, 1751; married Giles Olin December 17, 1769, and went to Vermont. 4. William, of whom forward. 5. Benjamin, born April 19, 1756, died February 19, 1820.

(V) William Reynolds, son of John and Anne (Utter) Reynolds, was born July 19, 1753, and died October 4, 1841. He was a house builder and erected many of the houses now standing in Wickford. He was ensign of the First Company, train band, in June, 1775; and was a private in a Rhode Island Troop under Captain Clark and Colonel Brown, and received a pension from the United States for his services. (See Vol. XII, page 338, "Vital Statistics of Rhode Island.") Late in life he became almost blind, and his death was due to a fall down a flight of stairs. His first wife was his second cousin, Esther Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds, son of James Reynolds. She was born August 11, 1755, and died September 7, 1822. Their children were: 1. Jonathan, born March 31, 1774, died September 12, 1851. 2. Nicholas, born December 12, 1775, died January 19, 1822. 3. James, of whom forward. 4. Silas, born October 17, 1782, died July 22, 1814. 5. Zebulon U., born November 15, 1786, died December 15, 1837. 6. Esther, born August 19, 1788, died December 31, 1850. 7. William Job, born March 12, 1791, died July 14, 1833. 8. Samuel Watson, born April 13, 1795, died September 15, 1863. 9. Daniel, born March 13, 1797, died March 23, 1821. William Reynolds' second wife was Mary (Razee) Reynolds, a widow, who died March 4, 1847, aged ninety-two years.

(VI) James Reynolds, third of the nine children of William and Esther (Reynolds) Reynolds, was born April 7, 1777, and died November 18, 1856. He left his birthplace, North Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1800, and removed to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. Soon after his arrival in Poughkeepsie, he entered into partnership with Aaron Innis in the operation of a line of packet sloops, running from what was then known as the "Upper Landing" to New York City. In 1811 two sloops, named the "Mary" and the "Driver" ran to New York on alternate weeks, carrying both freight and passengers. These sloops were replaced in 1816 by the "Huntress" and the "Counsellor," and somewhat later the barges "Clinton" and "Republic" were added to the little fleet. Reynolds & Innis, in the year 1818, gave notice through the columns of the "Poughkeepsie Journal" "to the Farmers and Merchants of Dutchess County that the subscribers have taken the mill lately occupied by Martin Hoffman & Company, to tender their services to the customers of that firm in the milling business." About the year 1820, James Reynolds added a general store, which, with the mill, became the natural outgrowth of the transportation business. This was the start of the present day well known firm of W. T. Reynolds & Company, which continues a business that has been in the family for more than a century. James Reynolds married Elizabeth Winans, and to them were born two sons: 1. William W., of whom forward. 2. James, Jr.

(VII) William W. Reynolds, the eldest son of James and Elizabeth (Winans) Reynolds, was born May 21, 1807, and died April 27, 1873. William W. Reynolds, and his brother, James Reynolds, Jr., succeeded to their father's business about 1840, at which time the firm name became W. W. & J. Reynolds. Later, they developed the wholesale flour and grain branch of the business. In 1849 they built a warehouse at the Upper Landing, and conducted the business there until 1871. In 1872, since railroads had almost superceded the slower boat-shipping facilities, they erected the present warehouse opposite the passenger station of the New York Central Railroad. At the death of James Reynolds, Jr., in 1865, the firm name became Reynolds & son, and in 1869, when John R., son of James, Jr., associated himself with the business, it became W. W. Reynolds & Company. In 1874, when George E. Cramer entered the firm, the name became Reynolds & Company; and in 1889, upon the death of John R. Reynolds, the firm name was changed to Reynolds & Cramer. Finally, in 1899, when Mr. Cramer died, the firm name became William T. Reynolds & Company, its present form.

William W. Reynolds married Amanda Thacher, a daughter of the Rev. William Thacher, who was descended from Hon. John Thacher, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. The latter served in King Philip's War in 1675, and was an influential member of the Governor's Council. To William W. and Amanda (Thacher) Reynolds was born a son, William Thacher, of whom forward.

(VIII) William Thacher Reynolds, a son of William W. and Amanda (Thacher) Reynolds, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, December 20, 1838, and died January 28, 1917, during his seventy-ninth year. His education was received in the schools and academies of his birthplace, following which he at once engaged in the great commercial business founded by his grandfather, taking his place as a member of the firm in 1860, and succeeding to the head of the firm upon the death of his father in 1873. Mr. Reynolds was the possessor of an unusual amount of executive ability, and the present excellent status of this old established house is in great measure due to his foresight and unerring business judgment. He was prominent in the business life of the community for more than half a century. He never took an active part in politics, but in all kinds of church and charitable work he was undeniably a leader. Mr. Reynolds was a director of the Fallkill National Bank, and a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, and for a period of forty-seven years served as president of the official board of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a regular attendant and a loyal and sincere supporter. Formerly, he had been a trustee of the Vassar Brothers' Hospital; the Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men; the Old Ladies' Home; and of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Association.

William Thacher Reynolds was married in Clinton Corners, Dutchess County, New York, on July 6, 1864, to Louisa Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Esther (Doty) Smith, of Clinton Corners, New York. Louisa (Smith) Reynolds was born October 1, 1843, and died January 28, 1917, her death occuring within twenty-four hours of that of her husband, the burial being a double one. Mrs. Reynolds throughout her life had been prominent in church and charitable affairs in Poughkeepsie. Their married life was one closely approaching the ideal, and a little more than two years before their deaths, when both were in the best of health and enjoying the greatest happiness, their Golden Wedding was celebrated. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were the parents of two children: 1. Harris S., of whom forward. 2. May L.

(IX) Harris S. Reynolds, only son of William Thacher and Louisa (Smith) Reynolds, and a direct representative of the ninth generation of his family in America, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, May 19, 1865. His early education was received in the local public schools and in Poughkeepsie Academy, following which he matriculated at Yale University and was graduted with the class of 1887, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In September, 1887, he entered the business which had been so well and firmly established by his forefathers, and became associated with the branch known as the Reynolds Wholesale Grocery House. He began at the very foot of the ladder, and rose step by step until his admission into the firm of Reynolds & Cramer took place in 1900, during which year the firm name was changed to William T. Reynolds & Company. In 1917 the company was incorporated and Harris S. Reynolds was made president, which position he now retains (1924).

Mr. Reynolds is prominent in the commercial and financial circles of Poughkeepsie, and at the present time is carrying forward the great enterprise founded by his ancestors to an ever increasing success. He is a director of the Fallkill National Bank; a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank; a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery; director of the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company; director of the United Hudson Electric Corporation and its subsidiaries; and a member of the executive board of the New York State Grocers' Association. His clubs include, among others: the Yale Club, of New York City; St. Anthony Club, of New York City; Amrita Club, former president of same; Dutchess Golf & Country Club; charter member, Poughkeepsie Tennis Club; and the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a former director. Politically, Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Republican party. His religious affiliation is given to Christ Episcopal Church.

Harris S. Reynolds was married in New Hamburg, New York, October 12, 1892, to Martha Millard, a daughter of William B. and Cordelia (Lawson) Millard, of New Hamburg. Harris S. and Martha (Millard) Reynolds are the parents of three children: 1. Martha May, graduated from Vassar College in 1915, later taking her Master of Arts degree in Psychology, and the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University. During the late World War she served in France for a period of eighteen months with the Young Men's Christian Association. 2. Dorothy Millard, educated at Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut. She married Robert Lansing Smith, and they have three children: Marion, Barbara, and Elsie Jane Smith. 3. Harryette Lawson, educated in Westover School, Middlebury, Connecticut, and served in France for one year with the Young Men's Christian Association during the World War.

WEBB, John Griswold,

Republican State Senator.

State Senator, member of the New York Assembly for four years, president of an international publishing house, president of a corporation whose purpose it is to build and manage farms and country estates, owner and organizer of the famous Webb Farms, at Clinton Corners, New York, war correspondent in Mexico for two years, with an enviable record of high patriotic service to the United States Government during the

World War, John Griswold Webb, who has not as yet reached his thirty-fourth birthday, has crowded into his comparatively young life more of diversified endeavor and recognized usefulness to State and Nation than often is accomplished by men of his age and station. From school walls to legislative halls, Senator Webb's career has been to the present time one of ceaseless activity, in which worthy ambition has urged him on to make the most of every opportunity, to do the next thing in the very best possible way, and thus build upon a good foundation a superstructure of success in which his colleagues and fellow-citizens share with a degree of pride that is commendable.

Senator Webb at his birth came into a long and honorable line of ancestors. He is a lineal descendant of the "first Webb," Richard Webb, of Dorsetshire, England, who emigrated to America and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1626, but four years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. His great-grandfather, Samuel Blatchley Webb, was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary War, and acted as aide-de-camp and private secretary to General George Washington. His great-grandfather, on his maternal side, Chester Griswold, was mayor of the city of Troy, New York, in 1820, and was a member of the New York State Legislature in 1823; his grandfather, John A. Griswold, also served the city of Troy as mayor, and for three terms was a member of Congress; he was instrumental with the famous Ericsson in the building of the battleship "Monitor." Senator Webb's father, the late Henry Walter Webb, was vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, and with the support and coöperation of the Vanderbilt family he had much to do with developing the elements of progress of that great transportation system.

John Griswold Webb was born on August 13, 1890, at Riverdale, New York, son of Henry Walter Webb, born May 6, 1852, at Tarrytown, New York, died June 18, 1900, at Scarboro, New York, and Leila Howard (Griswold) Webb, daughter of John A. Griswold, of Troy. The son, J. Griswold, was educated at the Browning School, New York City; Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts, 1903-09; Harvard College, 1909-13; graduated with the degree of A. B.; and Cornell Agricultural College, 1913-14. His academical and technical education completed, his first occupation in life was to acquire ownership and assume the management of a 450 acre commercial, agricultural enterprise, known as Webb Farms, at Clinton Corners, New York. Into the development of this great farm project he brought all his youthful energy and the results of years of close study and the application of scientific methods. Two years previously, 1912-13, he had smelled powder and observed the clash of arms in the turbulent scenes of Mexico, where he acted as war correspondent of "The Boston Herald." Five years after launching his commercial farm enterprise, he became president of Webb, Marlow & Vought, Inc., a corporation formed for the purpose of building and managing farms and country estates. In the following year, 1921, he was elected president of the American International Publishers, Inc., a corporation publishing agricultural magazines, among which are well known periodicals such as "Field Illustrated" and "Field Annual Year Book," for the American trade, and "El Campo" and "O Campo," for the South American trade.

Senator Webb's public service began in 1913, when he was elected justice of the peace, and he served in that office until 1917. He now was on the highway to higher honors in the preferment of his fellow-citizens, and he was elected to the Assembly of the State of New York during the years 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922. In 1923 he was elevated by the voters to the Senate of the State of New York, which office he now holds. In 1923 he was honored with the election to chairmanship of the Republican County Committee of Dutchess County. Senator Webb's record of patriotic activity during the World War covers the years 1917 and the first half of 1918, when he acted as local chairman of Red Cross, Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp campaign drives; the year 1917 he was chairman of the committee on food production of the Home Defense Committee, and in November, 1917, he was made a member of the executive committee of the Dutchess County Defense Council; in 1917 he was appointed Federal Fuel Administrator for Dutchess County. He filled all these positions until August, 1918, when he enlisted as a private in the United States Army, and was sent to the Field Artillery Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He was honorably discharged from the service in March, 1919, having never been permitted to see active service overseas, since he was on duty at the training camp when the armistice was signed.

Senator Webb is a member of Shekomeko Lodge, No. 458, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington Hollow, New York; Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the Revolution; and the Society of American Wars. He holds membership in the Harvard Club, New York City; A. D. —D. K. E. and S. K. clubs of Harvard University; Knickerbocker and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York City; Somerset Club, of Boston; Fort Orange Club, Albany; Automobile Club of America; Amrita and Dutchess County Golf and Country clubs, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

Senator Webb married, May 16, 1914, Anne Pendleton Rogers, daughter of Archibald and Anne (Coleman) Rogers, of Hyde Park, New York. They are the parents of two children: John Griswold, Jr., born December 3, 1915, and Leila Griswold, born October 17, 1920.

This review would be incomplete did it not embrace more extended mention of the worthy father of a worthy son. Henry Walter Webb, father of Senator Webb, formerly vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, died suddenly, June 18, 1900, at his home, "Beechwood," in Scarboro. He was a brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb, who married Lila Osgood Vanderbilt, a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt. Following this alliance, Dr. Webb gave up the practice of medicine and established the banking and brokerage house of W. S. Webb & Co. He induced his brother, Henry Walter Webb, to give up his practice of law and to become associated with him in the business in which he had become engaged and which gave promise of great success. In 1886 Dr. Webb was elected president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, whose affairs were in very bad shape; and as a result Dr. Webb again called upon his brother to come to his assistance in establishing a new system of conducting the business. Mr. Webb became the first vice-president of the company, and here was where he made his beginning in the business of railroading, in which he was destined to exhibit remarkable ability. He was quick to show his capacity as a railroad man, and this at once gained the recogni-

Chas. W. Pilgrim

tion of the Vanderbilts, who had become interested in his advancement. He was appointed assistant to President Chauncey M. Depew, and in March, 1890, he was elected by the directors to the office of third vice-president. Hardly had he entered upon his new work when the great railroad strike was declared and 5,000 men stopped work at the order of the Council of the Knights of the Labor. Then was offered the great opportunity for Mr. Webb to attain unusual distinction. President Depew was in Europe, Mr. Vanderbilt also was absent, and the two other vice-presidents were not connected with the operating department. The task of combatting the strikers fell heavily upon Mr. Webb's shoulders. He met the problem bravely, with firmness and with that celerity of decision which won the approval of the Vanderbilt family. The Vanderbilts placed the entire matter of the settlement of the strike in his hands, and eventually he came off victorious.

The long strain incurred through that struggle, however, seriously impaired his health. He continued with his work and entered into the operation of the New York Central's passenger system in a manner which has had much to do with the adoption of the new system of operating fast passenger trains on railroads throughout the country. Mr. Webb made practical the theory that time is money, and that the saving of time meant the increase of traffic. He inaugurated the fast train service and established the "Empire State Express." Many railroad men poked fun at him, but Mr. Webb had the Vanderbilts at his back; and to-day history of that advanced step in railroading has more than justified Mr. Webb's departure from the old system of doing things.

In 1896 ill health compelled Mr. Webb to retire to a country home, and from that point he directed the affairs of the passenger traffic of the road. His health eventually became completely broken, and he resigned his office. He had never been a well man since the great railroad strike.

Mr. Webb married, in 1884, Leila Howard Griswold, daughter of John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York. His widow and two sons survived him. Mr. Webb was a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Grace. He was a director of the Lincoln National Bank, the Hudson River Bank, Commonwealth Insurance Company, Hamilton Bank Note Engraving Company, International Pulp Company, Kensico Cemetery Company, Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, Love Electric Traction Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company, National City Bank, New York Mutual Gas Light Company, New York Security and Trust Company, Terminal Warehouse Company, Wagner Palace Car Company, and of the different railroads owned or controlled by the New York Central Railroad Company.

PILGRIM, Charles W., M. D.,

Leading Alienist.

Not long after his graduation from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Dr. Pilgrim began the study of mental science and its varied and obscure phenomena, with the result that for nearly forty years he was connected with the New York State Hospital system, and is to-day recognized by his profession as one of America's leading alienists. His profound study of mental diseases and his authorship of treatises bearing on their treatment and cure have won for him the attention of the entire country. One phase of his research has developed a definite program of anticipating the maturity of insanity and by treating it in its incipiency, arresting its development and saving threatened victims from becoming mental wrecks. Several States followed the lead of New York State in this method of dealing with the dread disease and good results are reported.

Throughout his long career as a physician and psychiatrist in the State Hospital service, Dr. Pilgrim always sought to elevate the standard of medical and nursing care of the insane, and systematically endeavored to promote scientific interest in psychiatry on the part of the State Hospital staff. As a member and chairman of the State Hospital Commission he consistently supported the Psychiatric Institute as a highly important work of the State Hospital system, and encouraged the younger physicians in the service to avail themselves of the opportunities it offered for their improvement by attending the courses of instruction the institute provided.

Dr. Pilgrim, furthermore, was a pioneer in the development of out-patients departments in connection with State hospitals; was one of the earliest and strongest advocates of the mental clinics and social service work of these departments, and was a potent factor in securing the adoption by the State Hospital Development Commission of a resolution declaring that social service workers should be provided in each hospital in the proportion of one for each hundred patients on parole. His contributions to the literature of his profession are numerous and weighty, his topics always having a direct bearing upon his specialty.

Dr. Pilgrim is a native son of the Empire State, and with the exception of the time spent in study abroad has always resided within the limits of his own State, giving to her people and her institutions of healing his great skill and power of mind.

Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 27, 1855, son of Roe C. and Frances (Wilkes) Pilgrim. He was educated under private tutors, and in Monroe Institute, New York University, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, receiving from the last named institution the degree of M. D., class of 1881. After graduation from the medical college, he served as an interne of Bellevue Hospital for eighteen months, and then began his work in psychiatry at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, New York, where he remained for one year. In 1883 he was appointed an assistant physician in the State Asylum, Utica, New York, and that connection he continued for seven years, attaining the rank of assistant superintendent. About one-half of each of the years, 1885-86 and 1889 were spent by Dr. Pilgrim in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna, Munich and Berlin, leave of absence being granted him by the State Hospital. In February, 1890, he was transferred from the assistant superintendency of State Hospital at Utica to the superintendency of State Hospital at Willard, New York, and there his great ability both as physician and organizer became more apparent, as demonstrated by noteworthy- improvements in the medical and administrative departments of the hospital.

His constructive work at Willard State Hospital attracted the attention of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in May, 1893, he was appointed superintendent of that institution, there remaining until April, 1906, when Governor Higgins

Peter A. Troy

requested him to assume the duties of chairman of the State Hospital Commission, with the understanding that he should return to the Hudson River State Hospital as its superintendent, if at the end of the year he desired to do so. Dr. Pilgrim found the duties of a commissioner less attractive than those of a hospital superintendent. He therefore resigned his office at the expiration of the year and returned to the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, where he rendered highly efficient service until September, 1916, when he was again called to Albany as chairman of the State Hospital Commission, by Governor Whitman, and he served in that capacity with conspicuous ability until December, 1921, when he resigned in order to take control of the well known sanitarium of Dr. Carlos MacDonald, at Central Valley, New York.

While Dr. Pilgrim has devoted himself entirely to his profession, his interests have demanded a certain association with the business life of the city of Poughkeepsie, and he has served the Poughkeepsie Trust Company as vice-president, and other corporations as a director. His great abilities and wide acquaintance have caused his being called as an expert in many medico-legal cases, and his connection with the literature of his profession has covered the various phases of mental diseases. He was, until his resignation, a member of many years standing of the editorial staff of "The State Hospital Quarterly." He published many articles on psychiatry and kindred subjects, among which may be mentioned "A Case of Epileptic Insanity With Echo-Sign Well Marked," "A Case of Spontaneous Rupture of the Heart," "Pyromonia (so-called) With Report of Case," "A Visit to Gheel," "Mental Disturbances Following Puerpal Eclampsia," "A Study of Suicide," "Schools For the Insane," "Genius and Suicide," "Does the Loco Weed Produce Insanity?" "Communicated Insanity," "Suicide and Insanity," "Care and Treatment of the Insane in the State of New York," "The Proper Size of Hospitals for the Insane," "The Study of a Year's Statistics," "Old Age and Its Psychoses," "Meeting the Mentally Sick Half Way," etc. From 1882 until 1890 he was associate editor of "The American Journal of Insanity," and an associate editor of "The Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada," recently published under the direction of Dr. Henry M. Hurd, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He is a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, of which he was president in 1911; a member of the Medical Society of Dutchess County, of which he was president in the same year; a member of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; and president of the New York Psychiatrical Society.

Dr. Pilgrim married, in 1889, Florence M. Middleton, who died December 15, 1904. His daughter, Florence, is the wife of Dr. Theodore Neumann, who was prominently connected with the New York State Hospital service, but is now associated with Dr. Pilgrim in the management of his sanitarium. Mrs. Neumann is a talented musician, whose artistic ability is widely recognized in the circles in which she moves. She is most gracious in her willingness to share her talents with others, and particularly if a function is to be given in aid of some worthy charity.

TROY, Peter H.,

Investment Banker and Broker.

Peter H. Troy, of Poughkeepsie and Barrytown, New York, investment banker and broker, is one of the best known men in the State of New York through his active work in many important organizations of a civic or business character. It is said of him that his true measure as a citizen does not consist so much in any calculation of his professional success as in his comradeship with men who have taken an abiding interest in human affairs, without money and without price.

It has become the habit of such men to devote almost as much of their time and fully as much of their energy and ability to the loyal service of their fellowmen as they devote to their own business interests. They are the Americans who are making American communities sparkle with vitality and progress. They are found in every city where clubs and committees are accomplishing things for the general good. Their name is legion, and they are the salt of the earth.

Mr. Troy was born in Red Hook, Dutchess County, January 23, 1868, son of Peter and Bridget (Dee) Troy. As a boy Peter H. Troy studied telegraphy in his native village of Barrytown-on-Hudson, the opportunity to do so having come to him through the friendship of the station agent of the New York Central Railroad there, and in the meantime he continued his studies under the private tutelage of William Gaston Donaldson. So apt a pupil was he that when he had reached the age of fifteen (in 1883) he secured the consent of his father, Peter Troy, a contractor in Barrytown, to accept an offer from the stock brokerage firm of Boody, McLellan & Company, of Manhattan, to become a clerk and wire operator in the Poughkeepsie branch office of that house. The ambitious lad left the environment of his boyhood home and applied himself to the intricate details of investment and market finance while handling the messages which passed back and forth over the wire. Later he became office manager for the firm of E. & C. Randolph, remaining with that house for fifteen years, and then being admitted to partnership in the firm of C. D. Halsey & Company, of New York City, the above firms all being members of the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1918 Mr. Troy purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and the same year withdrew from C. D. Halsey & Company to engage privately as a banker and broker, dealing under his own name through his stock exchange membership in investment securities. He is also a director of The Poughkeepsie Trust Company, and was one of the organizers and is a director of the Vassar Bank at Arlington, New York. A director of the United States Fire Insurance Company of New York City, director of The Poughkeepsie City and Wappinger Falls Electric Railroad Company, and is president of the Red Hook Telephone Company, which he organized in 1895. Also a trustee of Putnam Hall, Poughkeepsie, a preparatory school for girls, and a trustee of St. Francis Hospital.

In politics Mr. Troy is a lifelong Democrat. He was a delegate to the Kansas City convention that nominated William J. Bryan for President of the United States, and a close personal friend of the late Governor David B. Hill. He has sat in many State, district and county conventions of his party, and his voice has long been a potent one in party councils. He is a recent president of the Dutchess County Society in the city of New York; a former president of the New York State Motor Federation; director of the American Automobile Association; and chairman of the board of directors of the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club. Mr.

George D. Campbell

Troy stands high among his contemporaries of these organizations and of the business world, his career a striking illustration of what an ambitious, energetic boy can attain in business prominence without the adventitious aids of wealth, position and influence. He rose solely through his own efforts and may be justly termed self-made in the very best sense of the phrase.

Peter H. Troy married, June 30, 1896, Matilda A. Bullock, daughter of Charles and Almira (Livingston) Bullock, her father for many years representative ot the New York Central Railroad Company at Cold Springs, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Troy are the parents of four children: 1. Almira Livingston, a graduate of Putnam Hall, Poughkeepsie, Dwight School, Englewood, New Jersey, and Vassar College, receiving her degree from the last named institution, class of 1920. She was married, June 28, 1924, to Captain Walter W. Warner, United States Army, located at the United States Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia. 2. Helen Taylor, a graduate of Putnam Hall, the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and Vassar College, class of 1922. 3. Frances Dee, a graduate of Putnam Hall and the Madeira School, Washington, District of Columbia. 4. Peter F., born April 26, 1907.

CAMPBELL, Hon. George D.,

Contractor, Ex-Mayor of Poughkeepsie.

To even a novice or a beginner in history, heraldry, and genealogy, the surname "Campbell" cannot be disassociated from Scotland, the land of "hills and heather," for in Bonnie Scotland did the present great family of Campbell have its inception. The name now appears in great numbers in England and America, but Scotland still claims the four main branches of the family: The Campbells of Argyll, the Campbells of Breadalbane, the Campbells of Cawdor, and the Campbells of Loudoun. The Campbells of Argyll seem to be the oldest, and therefore probably the parent branch, for in the year 1216 Gillespie Campbell is given in the Exchequer Rolls as holding the lands of Menstrie and Sauchie in Stirling. He was also a witness of the charter of the burgh of Newburgh in Fife, in 1266. From this Gillespie Campbell are descended, directly or indirectly, all the present-day bearers of the name.

The badge of the Campbells of Argyll is as follows: Roid (Wild Myrtle), or Garbhag, an t-sleibhe (Fir Club Moss). The war cry is: "Cruachan" (a mountain near Loch Awe). The clan pipe music, which is deservedly world famous, is as follows: Salute—"Failte 'Mharcius" ("The Marquis' Salute"); March—"Bail'-Ionaraora" ("The Campbells are coming"); Lament—"Cumha 'Mharcius") ("The Marquis' Lament").

The arms granted to the Duke of Argyll were:

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight or and sable (for Campbell), second and third, argent, a lymphad, her sails furled and oars in action, all sable, flag and pennants flying gules (for Lorn).
Crest—A boar's head couped or.
Motto—*Vix ea nostro voco.*

The patronymic "Campbell" is derived from two old Gaelic words, and has reference to a facial characteristic, or, in the opinion of some authorities, it denotes a facial deformity. The surname is compounded from cam, meaning "wry," and Beul, meaning "mouth," wry-mouth. Wrymouth could have reference to a stern expression or firm, straight, unsmiling lips. W. & A. K. Johnston's "The Scottish Clans & Their Tartans," however, claims that it is now generally admitted that the surname denotes a facial deformity, wry-mouth meaning twisted lips. The clan tartan of the Campbells of Argyll is one of the most beautiful, being of intersecting squares of dark green, dull blue, and black, with alternating narrow stripes of yellow and white. Nothing need be said of the consummate bravery, the prominence, or the military exploits of the early Campbells, for these are synonymous with the surname, and a recountal here would be but in the nature of repetition. The American branch herein considered begins with Daniel Campbell, of whom further.

(I) Daniel Campbell was born in Nairn, Scotland, in the year 1810. He served in the British Army and was granted a tract of land in Newfoundland for his services. He was one of a large family which immigrated to America in 1830. They settled in Newfoundland and later removed to Eastport, Maine. Daniel Campbell then moved to Ridges, New Brunswick, Canada, and still later returned to the States, settling finally in Boston, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of tailor, which he followed for many years. He was married, in 1836, to Lucy Perry, a native of Sherbourne, Massachusetts, and a member of an old New England family. Daniel and Lucy (Perry) Campbell were the parents of six children, as follows: Donald, Lucy, Margaret, William, Henry A., of whom forward; Frederick.

(II) Henry A. Campbell, fifth of the six children of Daniel and Lucy (Perry) Campbell, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, in the year 1854. His early years were spent at Gardner, Massachusetts, where he received his education in the local public schools. His first business venture was in the logging and lumber industries, buying wooded districts, and then sawing, trucking, and selling the lumber. Later he conducted a woodworking factory at Everett, Massachusetts, which business he eventually sold in order to enter the contracting and building field. He built many residences for speculation both in the North and South, and upon his return from the South he settled permanently in Boston, Massachusetts, where he now (1924) lives retired. Politically, Henry A. Campbell is a staunch Republican. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is given to the Baptist Church of Boston.

Henry A. Campbell was married, in 1875, to Lila O. Gifford, a daughter of George E. and Adeline (Harrington) Gifford, of North Grafton, Massachusetts. To Henry A. and Lila O. (Gifford) Campbell have been born seven children, as follows: Maud, Walter, Gertrude, George D., of whom further; Adeline, Harold, Chester, now deceased.

(III) The Hon. George D. Campbell, fourth of the seven children of Henry A. and Lila O. (Gifford) Campbell, and a representative of the third generation of the ancient Campbell Clan of Scotland in America, was born in Williamsville, town of Hubbardston, Massachusetts, September 14, 1884, and at the age of one year removed with his parents to North Grafton, Massachusetts. Here he acquired his education in the local public and high schools, following which he worked for a short time in a country grocery store in North Grafton. He then learned the carpenter's trade, and somewhat later the mason's trade, and for a year, beginning in 1911, he was engaged in general contracting and building in North Grafton.

The year 1912 brought Mr. Campbell's advent into Poughkeepsie, New York, which city was destined to be the seat of his business and public activities for more than a decade. Mr. Campbell, in the practice of his chosen vocation, has achieved success. For a year following his removal to Poughkeepsie he was in charge of the carpenter work in the course of construction at Vassar College. In 1913 he formed a partnership with Walter Willis Kingston under the firm name of Kingston & Campbell, and during the succeeding six years the firm constructed many private residences, the Dutchess Manufacturing Building, the Smith Brothers' Factory, the Windsor Hotel, and the First National Bank Building. In 1919 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, and since that time Mr. Campbell has conducted the business alone. Among the many buildings which he has erected are the Reformed Church; the Arlington School; the new Merchants' National Bank Building; the new St. Francis Hospital, as well as additions to the original building; the Corrugated Rubber Building; and additions to the Wallace Department Store. Mr. Campbell's building operations have been characterized in every instance by excellence of material and workmanship, and have brought him a high reputation as an efficient contractor and builder throughout Dutchess County in general and the city of Poughkeepsie in particular.

For many years Mr. Campbell has been identified with the Republican party, and has held a prominent place in civic affairs. He served Poughkeepsie as alderman, representing the Seventh Ward for a period of two years, and for two years was president of the Board of Aldermen. In 1921 he was elected mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie, and in this highest civic office he ably discharged the duties devolving upon his executive position in a manner that called forth the praise of the public and press. His achievements while in office were noteworthy and deserving of more than passing mention. It was once remarked that "an able public official is a priceless boon and heritage." Following Mayor Campbell's incumbency the local press devoted columns of editorial comment on his régime, excerpts from the "Poughkeepsie Eagle-News," under date of December 31, 1923, being herewith granted inclusion:

> George D. Campbell will serve as mayor of Poughkeepsie for the last time to-day. To-morrow he will turn the duties of the office over to Mayor-elect Frank B. Lovelace, after two years' labor for the good of the city, marked by an enviable record of achievement. Coming to the City Hall as an alderman, raised from the ranks to the position of alderman-at-large and then the highest office in the power of the voters of the city to give, Mr. Campbell steadily maintained his principles of square dealing with friend and foe, above-board politics, business-like methods and progressiveness throughout his administration.
>
> Perhaps it was the fact that Mr. Campbell came from another city in another State that he could see Poughkeepsie and its need so clearly. There were enough natives with perspective, however, to second his ideas in taxpayers' election and help him toward the realization of a clean, well-paved and progressive city.
>
> The Campbell administration has brought following improvements:
>
> Smooth, wide pavement, where before there was a succession of bumps and hollows, suggestive of Flanders, after the retreat of the armies of the Central Powers.
>
> An electrified water pumping station in place of an antiquated one.
>
> Water mains twice the diameter of the ancient mains they replaced and capable of supplying strong, inexhaustible streams to the firemen to save city property, instead of futile little spouts.
>
> An auxiliary reservoir to insure the new mains adequate supply.
>
> Pavements and adequate water supply were the crying needs of the city as Mr. Campbell saw it, but he saw other things, too. The need of taking care of ever-increasing traffic was great and he not only supervised the redrafting of the city traffic ordinance to aid the police in the performance of their duty, but he assisted them in their work by widening streets in connection with the paving program as much as possible. The widening and electric lighting of Cannon Street are characteristic of the mayor's progressive policies. That was

the next logical step in making the street what it fast is becoming—a business street and a traffic thoroughfare.

An appropriation to help obtain the intercollegiate regatta here was put on the polls for voters election day at his suggestion and was carried. The construction of new sewers wherever needed was urged by him.

As ex-officio president of the Board of Health the mayor made the work of the board his hobby. All kinds of difficulties were encountered by the board by circumstances beyond their control during his presidency, but all were met and overcome. Child clinics were established and what was the mayor's pet idea, the establishment of the office of the city physician, to supply free medical attention to the poor, developed.

Realizing that the pressure of his business would make it impossible for him to remain in politics after the conclusion of his term of office, he sought for some means to extend his own and the efforts of his predecessors into the future. As a means to this end he studied the subject of zoning and city planning and became convinced that it was a necessity. He was able to inspire others with this conviction and with the help of those who had tried to bring zoning to this city in the past was able to get an appropriation in the city budget for the work, which already is being done. In city planning he saw the reasonable development of the city along lines of efficiency and beauty.

George D. Campbell to-day rounds out his term as mayor of Poughkeepsie and at midnight becomes again a private citizen.

To permit him to retire without some public expression of the appreciation of his fellow-citizens for the extraordinarily high service which he has rendered them would be the part of an unbecoming lack of gratitude. For when Mayor Campbell gives up the reins to-night, he will leave behind him an administration that has been one of the most progressive and constructive in the city's history, an administration whose good works will continue to bear civic dividends for many years to come.

Now that question has been answered in full, and the public realizes, now that Mr. Campbell is about to retire from office, what a striking success he made of it. He has been mayor in the two years that Poughkeepsie has done more than it did in any like period in the last decade to improve its equipment and physical well being as a city. Under his administration we have begun notably to make good the deficiencies which the war inevitably brought about; we have taken up the slack and made a fine start for the future. His administration has seen the new Main Street pavement, planned for and hoped for these many years, become a reality. It has witnessed the installation of the new water system, including the new mains which will give Poughkeepsie adequate fire protection and provide for the normal needs which its growth will bring with them. Under his administration, too, the foundation has been laid for city planning and city zoning to make possible the assimilation of the increase in population which Poughkeepsie expects in a normal and well-regulated manner. In the schools something has been done to relieve overcrowding by adding to present buildings and by obtaining new sites for units which presently must be built. A start has been made toward the new Poughkeepsie highway bridge. Aside from such out of the ordinary achievements, there has been in addition, under Mayor Campbell, a high standard of efficiency for all of the city boards and commissions, a harmonious doing of business without much ostentation, but with extremely beneficial results.

In reviewing Mayor Campbell's administration, it is hard to resist the temptation to become personal with him. What he has been able to do has been, of course, the result of what he is and what he believes. He has been a good public servant because he has taken the time and trouble to make a study of the city's needs in a level-headed, business like manner, and because he has attempted to meet those needs as well as possible with such resources as were available. He has wasted no time shooting at the moon, but on the other hand he has not been deterred from advocating courses of action which appeared to him desirable merely because they were difficult of accomplishment to himself or anyone else. He has shown initiative of a high type combined with good common sense.

So as Mayor Campbell completes his term of office, "The Eagle-News" wishes to express to him the esteem in which it holds him as a man, a citizen, and a public official, and to give utterance, for the city, to the appreciation with which it regards his contributions to its welfare during his term of office.

Fraternally Mr. Campbell is active in Masonic circles, being a member of Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Grafton, Massachusetts; Poughkeepsie Council, Royal Arch Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, Royal and Select Masters; and Poughkeepsie Commandery, Knights

Templar. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of North Grafton, Massachusetts; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Poughkeepsie. He also holds membership in the Amrita Club, the Dutchess Golf and Country Club, the Rotary Club, and the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce, being a director of the last-named organization. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Poughkeepsie, of which he has been a trustee for some time.

Mr. Campbell was married at Putnam, Connecticut, April 24, 1912, to Mildred Windle, a daughter of John E. and Elizabeth (Wilbur) Windle, residents of North Grafton, Massachusetts. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born three children, as follows: George Donald, Jr., born August 10, 1913; H. Wilbur, born September 7, 1915; M. Douglas, born April 7, 1921. The family residence is maintained at No. 60 Grand Avenue, Poughkeepsie, New York.

HULL, Hon. J. Frank,

Late Mayor and Prominent Industrial Head, Poughkeepsie, New York.

To the wise and beneficent management of Hon. J. Frank Hull, late mayor of the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, is due the remarkable growth and worldwide reputation of the great industry of which he was the organizing head and the directing genius for nearly thirty years. With his passing he left to his home city and State a model of business established upon the principle of coöperative managership by employer and employees of the concern which they all alike had helped to build as a monument of success. This astute and far-seeing business man was the son of John F. Hull, cashier of the Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie, who was born in Standfordville, New York, November 20, 1816; married Chloe Winchell Hartwell; he died October 20, 1896, at Poughkeepsie. He was of Quaker ancestry.

(I) The family in America was founded by Rev. Joseph Hull, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1594, sailed March 20, 1635, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, May 6, 1635. He died at Isle of Shoals, November 19, 1665. From him the line descends through his son, Tristam, of whom further.

(II) Captain Tristam Hull, son of Rev. Joseph Hull, was born in 1624 in England, and came to America with his father. He died February 22, 1662. He married and was the father of John, of whom further.

(III) John Hull, son of Captain Tristam Hull, was born March, 1654, died December 1, 1732. He married and was the father of John, of whom further.

(IV) John Hull, son of John Hull, born December 4, 1694, died March 9, 1765. He married and was the father of Tedeman, of whom further.

(V) Tedeman Hull, son of John Hull, was born February 1, 1734. He married and was the father of Charles Wager, of whom further.

(VI) Charles Wager Hull, son of Tedeman Hull, was born April 16, 1765, died August 28, 1858. He married and was the father of eleven children, among whom was John Franklin, of whom further.

(VII) John Franklin Hull, son of Charles Wager Hull, was born at Stanfordville, New York, November 20, 1816, died at Poughkeepsie, New York October 20, 1896. He was privileged only to receive a common school education, and at the age of fourteen he came from Stanfordville to Poughkeepsie and entered the employ of W. W. White as a clerk in his dry goods store, serving in association with Stephen Frost and a Mr. Appleton. From that position he was called to the Poughkeepsie Bank, and while serving that institution he was elected cashier of the Pine Plains Bank as successor to F. W. Davis, who had come to Poughkeepsie to assume the office of cashier of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank. For more than fifty years Mr. Hull was cashier of the Fallkill National Bank, retiring from that position four years before his death. Mr. Hull was prominent in the municipal affairs of Poughkeepsie, having served his city as alderman, police commissioner, member of the Board of Education, and Dutchess County as its treasurer during the trying times of the Civil War. The name of Mr. Hull will continue to be associated with the progress and growth of the city of Poughkeepsie, and his valued services as a public-spirited citizen will long be remembered. In addition to his varied activities, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Old Ladies' Home and a director of the Fallkill National Bank. When Mr. Hull, who was of the Quaker persuasion, was a resident of Pine Plains, there was no meeting of the Society of Friends in that town, and he, therefore, attended the services at the Baptist Church, where he made the acquaintance of Chloe Winchell Hartwell, who became his wife. They were the parents of a daughter and two sons, namely: John Franklin (J. Frank), of whom further; William Bird, born January 26, 1852; Mary Shepard, born December 28, 1856.

(VIII) Hon. J. Frank Hull, former mayor of Poughkeepsie, son of John F. and Chloe Winchell (Hartwell) Hull, was born at Pine Plains, November 15, 1849, and died July 5, 1907. His education was received at the College Hill School and Riverview Military Academy. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in the Fallkill Bank, and on the death of William Forby, in 1879, he purchased an interest in the firm of Lasher, Haight & Kelly, which had been established a few years before, the firm, on Mr. Hull's entrance, becoming Lasher & Hull. Mr. Hull later acquired Mr. Lasher's interest in the business and the firm name became Hull & Company, and in 1901 it was incorporated under the name of Dutchess Manufacturing Company. The plant first was located on North Cherry Street, and in 1888 it was removed to Crannell Street. Through Mr. Hull's energy and business foresight, the establishment was developed to its present great size; it now is known as the largest industry of its kind in the world. The "Dutchess Trousers" is a well-known product of the Hull concern and sold the country over.

Mr. Hull not only attained success as a business man, but he also won the respect and the affection of his employees. Upon the business becoming incorporated, nearly all the heads of departments became stockholders in the concern. He believed in coöperation on the part of the owner and the employees, and no serious labor trouble ever interrupted the operation of the Hull plant. Mr. Hull made it his earnest endeavor to throw pleasant surroundings about those whose efficient labor was an important element in his success. During his presidency he developed many industrial reforms then in their infancy, the nine-hour day and the conference idea standing out prominently. There were many outings and entertainments for the employees, which were due to his kindly forethought and coöperation on the part of Mrs. Hull.

In 1896 Mr. Hull was the choice of the Republicans of Poughkeepsie for mayor of the city, and it is recorded that he gave the city an excellent administration. He

J. M. Cleaveland

was a director of the Fallkill National Bank; a charter member of the Amrita Club, and an active member of the Second Reformed Church.

Mr. Hull married (first), March 7, 1877, Mrs. Lucinda Ruth (Sterling) Holley, daughter of George W. Sterling, who died during the late eighties. They were the parents of three children: John Franklin, born July 1, 1878, died August 1, 1878; William Franklin, born August 30, 1881, died August 9, 1882; Ruth Chapin, born May 2, 1884. Mr. Hull married (second), December 31, 1894, Carrie L. Gibson, born at Marengo, New York, March 24, 1868, daughter of the late Rev. David Gibson. They were the parents of four children: Lucinda Gibson, born April 8, 1896, died June 3, 1896; John Franklin, born October 16, 1898, educated at private schools in Poughkeepsie, and Columbia University, New York City, is associated with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company; Stanley Gibson, born August 18, 1900, educated at private schools, connected with the Dutchess Manufacturing Company; Charles Amory, born December 17, 1901, educated at private schools and Williams College, class of 1924.

As a fitting completion of this memorial to J. Frank Hull, the following obituary notice from "The Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle" is given:

> The death of J. Frank Hull adds another link to the chain of losses of prominent citizens this city has sustained during the past few months. Mr. Hull was a citizen and manufacturer of the best type. The growth of his business was an increasing benefit to the city, and certainly no one could say of him that as he grew richer, anyone was made poorer. The principle of friendly coöperation with his employees, for which he stood, is a principal that has not been much favored by labor unions; but it is the right principle and is sure to increase in favor when fairly tried. Fortunately Mr. Hull had so arranged his business that it can probably continue without serious interruption, though sadly missing the inspiration of his presence and counsel. The sympathy of the whole city is with his family so suddenly bereaved just as they were planning a happy summer together.—"Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle," July 8, 1907.

CLEVELAND, Joseph Manning, M. D.,

Public Benefactor.

To stamp upon the history of one's time the impress of his life as a pioneer in any worthy movement is a matter of record justifiably to be envied by all those persons who have been so fortunate as to have fallen under the influence, either directly or remotely, of a life intensively lived for the betterment of his kind, mentally, spiritually and physically. Such a benefactor of his fellowmen, particularly in the State of New York, was Dr. Joseph M. Cleveland, of happy memory, who devoted more than a quarter of a century of a crowded life to the study and care of the insane and was among the very first inspirers of the movement for the treatment of this class of unfortunates as folks mentally ill, and to divorce from hospital walls the ancient and heathenish custom of harshly, often brutally, dealing with the patient as an offender against the laws of the State and society because of the superstition that they were possessed of devils. With the establishment of Dr. Cleveland's system of applying humane methods only in ministering to the care of the mentally ill, he became a nationally known figure in the medical world. At Poughkeepsie, New York, where the major part of his highly useful life was lived, his name was made for himself and his fame attained as the medical superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital. The superintendent, the hospital and the adoption of kindness into the rules governing a hospital for the insane soon became the cynosure of the medical fraternity in general and specialists on mental diseases in particular, the country over. The thing that had been done at

Poughkeepsie under the Cleveland régime gradually in many similar institutions came to be recognized as the correct method of assisting the curable to regain their mental faculties, at the same time flashing to the confirmed human derelict the illuminating fact that a human being was at the helm of his broken life to guide it humanely while life held together the malformed functions of the patient. So long as the age endures, then, the name of Dr. Cleveland will continue to be associated with one of the most progressive revolutions in the modern world of new discoveries in science and other fields of human endeavor. Poughkeepsie's loss, though very great, was essentially that of the physical presence of one of its oldest and most efficient public servants.

The old family of Cleveland, ancient and honorable, throughout the line made history of its lineal descendants, among whose number were clergymen, an army chaplain, Revolutionary soldier, physician and liberty-loving and liberty-seeking members. The family name Cleveland means "of Cleveland," a hamlet in the parish of Ormsby, County of York, England. Johannes de Clyveland is recorded in the poll-tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379, his name giving trace of its derivation, "Cliff-land." The Cleveland family coat-of-arms is of singularly interesting design as denoting the inherent strength and longevity of the Clevelands, and their lofty aim and pureness of purpose of life. The description follows:

Arms—Per chevron sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged.

Crest—A demi-old man proper, habited azure, having on a cap gules turned up with a hair front, holding in the dexter hand a spear headed argent, on the top of which is fixed a line proper, passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand.

Motto—Pro Deo et patria. (For God and country.)

(I) Moses Cleveland, the common ancestor of all the Clevelands, or Cleavelands, of New England origin, came when a youth from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England. According to tradition, he embarked from London, arriving in Massachusetts, 1635, and settled at Woburn. He was born, probably at Ipswich, England, about 1625. He died at Woburn, January 9, 1701 or 1702. He married, September 26, 1648, Ann Winn, born in 1626, died before May 6, 1682. They were the parents of seven sons and four daughters.

(II) Josiah Cleveland, son of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, February 26, 1666 or 1667, died in Canterbury, Connecticut, April 26, 1709. He followed his brother Samuel, in 1693, to Plainfield, now Canterbury, set off in October, 1703. He married, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, about 1689, Mary Bates, daughter of John and Mary Bates. They had eight sons and three daughters.

(III) Josiah Cleveland, son of Josiah and Mary (Bates) Cleveland, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, October 7, 1690, and died in Canterbury, Connecticut, February 9 (N. S. 20), 1750. He married, at Canterbury, August 7, 1710, Abigail Paine, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Doane) Paine, of Eastham, Massachusetts (1686-1762); they had six sons and four daughters.

(IV) John Cleveland, son of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleveland, was born April 11-12, 1722, in Canterbury, Connecticut, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 22, 1799. He was a distinguished clergyman, a public-spirited man, a forceful writer and speaker. He entered Yale College, 1741, preached two years to a Separatist Society at Boston, but was ordained minister of a new church at Chebacco, Ipswich, Massachusetts. February

25, 1747; he witnessed a great revival among his people, 1763-64. He was in the French and Indian War, 1756-60. He married (first), at Ipswich, July 15, 1747, Mary Dodge (1723-68), only daughter of Parker and Mary (Choate) Dodge. He married (second), at Salem, Massachusetts, September 28, 1769, Mrs. Mary (Neale) Foster, widow of Captain John Foster; there were four sons and five daughters, all by the first marriage.

(V) Nehemiah Cleveland, son of Rev. John and Mary (Dodge) Cleveland, was born in Ipswich, August 26, 1760, and died in Topsfield, Massachusetts, February 26, 1837. He served with the Continental Army, 1775, with the regiment of which his father was chaplain; studied medicine. He married (first), in Ipswich, October 6, 1787, Lucy Manning, daughter of John and Lucy (Bolles) Manning. He married (second), at Pomfret, Connecticut, July 1, 1792, Experience Lord, daughter of Dr. Elisha and Tamarson (Kimball) Lord; there were no children of the first union, but there were nine by the second.

(VI) Nehemiah Cleveland, son of Nehemiah and Experience (Lord) Cleveland, was born August 16, 1796, in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and died in Westport, Connecticut, April 17, 1877. He married (first), at Ipswich, September 8, 1823, Abby Pickard Manning. He married (second), in Brooklyn, New York, November 25, 1842, Katherine Atherton Means; there were seven children by the first marriage and one by the second.

(VII) Dr. Joseph Manning Cleveland, son of Nehemiah and Abby Pickard (Manning) Cleveland, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 22, 1824, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, January 21, 1907. It was early determined in the minds of parents and son that Joseph Manning Cleveland should become a physician. His training was therefore administered with that objective in view. He attended Dummer Academy, South Byfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated, 1846, from New Jersey College, Princeton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon settled in New York City, where he studied medicine, unders Drs. Manning and Smith, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; graduated in the class of 1850 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began his professional career in the old New York Hospital on Broadway, where he remained three years. Later he accompanied Dr. Agnew, of New York, one of the world's most famous physicians, to Great Cliff mine, Lake Superior, in the medical care of 1,200 miners. Dr. Cleveland first gained attention for his work among the insane at the Utica Hospital, Utica, New York, as assistant to Dr. Gray. His skill and progressive ideas in the line he had chosen to specialize were brought to the attention of the New York State authorities, and he was commissioned to go to Poughkeepsie to superintend the establishment of the new State Hospital in that city and was a member of the committee that chose the site. He personally supervised the construction of the building and the installation of the appointments. It was during his incumbency that Dr. Cleveland shattered the rule of force and substituted the rule of reason coupled with kindness in the treatment of insane patients. He was untiring in his efforts to smooth the lot of his unfortunate charges and remove, as far as in his power lay, the rasp from the knowledge of relatives that members of their families were removed from free spheres of society because of the sore affliction that had befallen them. To do these things, now the dearest to his great heart, he set himself assiduously to work. When kindness walked within the hospital's walls, where bruitality formerly stalked, there came also a change in the character name of the institution. Dr. Cleveland was one of the first in the movement, which resulted successfully, in altering the name of the hospital from "State Institution for the Care of the Insane" to "State Hospital for the Insane." As showing Dr. Cleveland's insistence upon the application of his new treatment of patients, the one offense against the rules of the hospital that he refused to overlook, in employee or staff officers, or anybody serving under him, was that of unkindness to a patient.

Dr. Cleveland retired from the State service in 1893, having served faithfully and well for more than twenty-five years. He was president and one of the original Board of Trustees of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, founded in 1882 at Poughkeepsie. In honor of the memory of this man, one of the leading physicians of the world in his line, the trustees of the Hudson River State Hospital have voted to give Dr. Cleveland's name to the new nurses' and attendants' home, which is to become a part of the hospital plant. Dr. E. W. Merriman, the assistant superintendent, said: "Dr. Cleveland's administration compassed most of the building of the main hospital and much construction was done. Because of his long years of service and his contribution to the original planning of the hospital, it has been decided to name this home after him," who was the hospital's first superintendent, 1871-95. In the latter year he was succeeded by Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim as superintendent. The latter took over the management of a hospital, whose site had been purchased about 1866, and to which, in 1872, sixty patients were admitted. Most of the roadways were planned under Dr. Cleveland's administration and the general plan of the hospital was conceived and furthered under his direction. Dr. Cleveland served as president of the Board of Managers of Vassar Brothers' Hospital. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Cleveland married, at Poughkeepsie, October 17, 1877, Cornelia Frances Barculo, daughter of the Hon. Seward and Cornelia A. (Talman) Barculo, a sketch of whom follows. Three children were born to them; Barculo, born August 18, 1878, died March 5, 1880; Manning, a sketch of whom follows; and Frederic Howland, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Cleveland, the mother, died in 1882, and in her memory were built the beautiful chapel and Sunday school of St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie.

CLEVELAND, Manning,

Realtor, Builder.

Eighth in the line of descent from Moses Cleveland, the common ancestor of all the Clevelands, Manning Cleveland, of Poughkeepsie, the son of a great father and himself an integral factor in the life and growth of his city, has exhibited over a period of many years a rare talent for the construction of buildings of architectural worth for both residential, commercial and religious purposes. He has served the city, State and Nation in offices of trust and responsibility. He did not allow his business to interfere with devotion to his country, for when the Federal Government desired him for service as Deputy United States Marshal during the World War, he responded. In all his walks of life, varied as they are or have been, he has acquitted himself with distinction and given valued service to whatever duty came to his hand.

He was born February 12, 1880, in Poughkeepsie, son of Dr. Joseph Manning

by E G Williams

Manning Merland

F. H. Cleaveland.

and Cornelia Frances (Barculo) Cleveland, a sketch of whom precedes this. Manning Cleveland was educated at Riverview Academy, a military school, and entered the University of Wisconsin Law School. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in the real estate business, with its combining building. With two exceptions he built the entire block of buildings standing on the east side of Academy Street, Poughkeepsie. He has bought, sold and remodeled many of the finest buildings of the city. In 1910 he built the Flatiron Building, on Main and Church streets, that city, and at that time that section was virtually undeveloped. About the year 1910 he started a taxicab service, which he operated for a number of years. Mr. Cleveland is a strong Democrat and takes pride in his political affiliation. He was president of the Poughkeepsie Board of Police Commissioners for three years, and has been a deputy sheriff of Dutchess County continuously since the days of Sheriff Bob Chanler. He was appointed Special Deputy United States Marshal during the administration of the late President Wilson, and occupied a special office in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Cleveland married, at Fishkill Landing, New York, October 3, 1903, Nora Orr, and seven children were born to them: Helen Cornelia, born July 4, 1907; Isabel May, born March 5, 1909; Manning, Jr., born March 20, 1910; Paul, born February 14, 1911, died in infancy; Marion, born May 6, 1912; Raymond, born August 2, 1913; and Shirley Barculo, born April 8, 1924. Mr. Cleveland's children are in the ninth generation of the Clevelands of America.

CLEVELAND, Frederic Howland,

Realtor, Agriculturist.

Frederic Howland Cleveland, in the eighth generation from the progenitor of the Cleveland family in the United States, son of Dr. Joseph Manning and Cornelia Frances (Barculo) Cleveland, a sketch of whom precedes this, was born May 4, 1881, in Poughkeepsie, New York.

He was educated at Riverview Academy and under a private tutor. On the completion of his studies he took up agriculture and made a specialty of fruit growing. At the present writing he owns five fruit farms in Dutchess County on which are about 24,000 trees, apples, peaches and pears of about eighteen varieties. He is also one of the largest real estate owners in Poughkeepsie. He at one time owned a large farm for the breeding of Arabian horses, which were noted for their beauty. Mr. Cleveland was the owner of two sons of the Arabian horses presented to General Ulysses S. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey on General Grant's famous trip around the world. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the New York State Horticultural Society, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie.

BARCULO, Seward,

Jurist, Horticulturist.

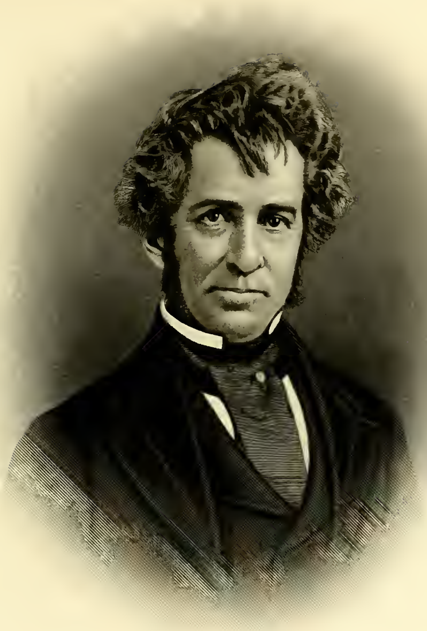
Although cut short in life while still in his prime, Judge Seward Barculo left an imperishable impression on both legal and social life, accomplishing much for his own fame and for the good of others.

The family of Barculo is an ancient one from the Netherlands. On the River Ysel, there is a small town called Borculo; it is near Zutphen, which a famous town in the Province of Gelderland, on the right bank of the Ysel, and at the influx of the Berkel River. Trade is brisk in this part of busy Holland, timber floats down the Ysel from the Black Forest. The soil is good for grain, and there are many industries. In the Middle Ages Zutphen was the seat of a line of counts who ruled this district. Many notable wars were fought in Gelderland, and the people of the province were all staunch upholders of what they deemed their rights

The Barculo family were established in Gelderland from very ancient times. Their name is spelled in various ways on old records, the most common spelling being Borkelow or Brochelloo. William James Van Borkeloo came to America in the seventeenth century. He settled in Flatlands, Long Island, and died in 1683. He married twice, his second wife being Lysbeth Janse, a widow. He had seven children probably all by his first wife, whose name is unknown. Among his children was Willem Willense, who lived at New Utrecht, Long Island. He took the oath of allegiance in 1687, and made his will on April 2, 1745. He married Marie Cortelyou and had a son Harmanus, who married Sarah Terhune. He made his will September 8, 1752, and had several children, among them being Harmanus Barculo, who married Elizabeth Duryea in 1765. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah, born 1766, married Rev. Peter Stryker; Catherine, born 1768, died young; Catherine, born 1770, married John Van Dyck; Harmanus, born 1772, died young. Harmanus H., born 1773, married Maria Suydan; John, born 1778, married Catherine Lott; William, born in 1780; Elizabeth, born in 1780; Nancy, born in 1786, married Cornelius Duryea; George, of whom further.

George Barculo, son of Harmanus and Elizabeth (Duryea) Barculo, was born at New Utrecht, Long Island, in 1775. He was graduated from Columbia in 1795, and licensed to preach in 1798. He was made minister of Hopewell and New Hackensack, which position he held from 1805 to 1810. He died in 1832 at Preakness, New Jersey. He married, December 16, 1806, Hannah Seward, daughter of the Rev. William Seward, who was of English descent, the emigrant ancestor being William Seward, who was born in England in 1627, and came from Bristol to New England, settling first in New Haven, later in Guilford, Connecticut, but he spent the later part of his life at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, New York, where he lived in a house which is still standing. He was by trade a tanner, and he was commander of the train band, and a member of the General Assembly. He died March 29, 1689. He married Grace Norton, of Guilford, and they were the parents of Captain John Seward, born February 14, 1653-54. Captain Seward removed from Guilford to Durham, and died December 6, 1748. He married Abigail Bushnell, daughter of William Bushnell, of Saybrook, and they were the parents of Deacon William Seward, born March 25, 1683-84. Deacon Seward spent some of his life in Killingsworth, and died May 31, 1764. He married, September 19, 1710, Damaris Punderson, daughter of John Punderson, Jr., of New Haven, Connecticut. They were the parents of the Rev. William Seward, born July 27, 1712. He took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Yale, and died February 6, 1782. He married Concurrence Stevens, daughter of Jeremiah Stevens, and was the father of the Rev. William Seward, born Novembr 19, 1747, who, following in his father's steps, went to Yale, and took his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1769. He died in 1822. He married Thankful, surname unknown, and they were the parents of four children: Ann R., who married Jacobus I. Swartwout; Electra, born in May, 1786, married James Dodge; Philander, born in June, 1791, married Susan Manfort; and Hannah, who married George Barculo.

Judge Seward Barculo, the eminent



S Barculo

Jurist and horticulturist of Dutchess County, was born at Hopewell, New York, September 22, 1808, and died in New York City, June 20, 1854, while on his return from a trip to Europe. He was a favorite of his uncle, Jacobus I. Swartwout, with whom he spent much of his time in boyhood, and who adopted him and provided for his education. As a boy he was remarkable for the active and mischievous turn of his mind, while he was at the same time truthful, generous, fearless and firm. He began his academic course in 1826, at the academy in Fishkill Village, under the charge of the Rev. Cornelius Westbrook. He prepared for college at Cornwall, Connecticut, and entered the freshman class at Yale in September, 1828, remaining until August, 1830, when, owing to some difficulty with the faculty, he received an honorable discharge and entered Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which he graduated. He then studied law with Stephen Cleveland, of Poughkeepsie, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1834, and became a partner of Mr. Cleveland. The junior partner rapidly acquired confidence and began to try his skill, unaided by senior counsel, and as Mr. Cleveland was in New York much of the time he gradually assumed the business of the office, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his clients. In April, 1845, on the unanimous recommendation of the Dutchess County bar, Governor Wright appointed him County Judge, in 1846 he was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Wright, and in 1847 he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court for the long term, the youngest man ever on this bench, but still looked back to and quoted as one of its greatest judicial minds. Judge Barculo had no negative characteristics; none of the easy and facile utterances of non-committal expressions which marked the weak and mediocre man who aims at political "availability." He was an extensive reader, possessed of fine literary taste, and took great interest in the public library of the city of Poughkeepsie. Horticulture was a favorite pursuit with him, and his variety of strawberries, peaches, pears and other fruits became quite celebrated in this section. To the culture of the grape he paid especial attention, and to the manufacture of wine, of which he left some fine varieties. Some valuable papers were written by him for the "Horticulturists" on the varieties and management of fruit. In 1846-50-54 he visited Europe. His death occurred June 20, 1854, in New York City, and he was buried with the solemn ritual of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member.

On May 12, 1834, Judge Barculo married Cornelia A. Talman, daughter of John H. and Sarah (Somerindyk) Talman, of New York City, their children were: 1. Caroline T., who married Judge Charles W. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie. 2. Marion. 3. Cornelia Frances, who married Dr. Joseph Manning Cleveland.

It is one of the consolations of a good man that his memory shall not die, that the remembrance of his services and virtues shall be preserved as an inheritance to his children, and as an incentive to others who may be treading the arduous path of public life. The sentiment which seeks its gratification in the desire for honest fame while we live may legitimately be extended to posthumous renown. It is a premonition and prophecy that we are not all mortal, but that something survives and claims a consciousness of the character it leaves behind. Judge Barculo well merited the epitaph inscribed on his monument:

In Society an Ornament;
In the State, a Judge, fearless, dignified and incorruptible.
In habit, simple and pure.
He died young, but mature
in usefulness and fame.
Adorning Jurisprudence by the clearness of his decisions
And illustrating religion by
The strength of his Faith.

WILBUR, Hon. Daniel W.,

Ex-Mayor of City of Poughkeepsie.

Twice honored by his fellow-citizens with election to the office of mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, highly esteemed for his many notable public acts, his deeds of charity, and meriting the respect of the community for his integrity in business affairs and financial matters, Hon. Daniel W. Wilbur has gone in and out among his people for a quarter of a century, a recognized leader of men. He is a direct descendant of an ancient English family granted by the Crown the right to bear arms.

Arms—Sable, on a fesse between two boars passant, a javeline point of the field.

Crest—The upper part of a spear proper through a boar's head erased argent.

Motto—*Animo non astutia.* (By wisdom not by craft.)

(I) From Doncaster, Suffolk County, England, there came to Boston, Massachusetts, in December, 1633, one Samuel Wildbore, the founder of the Wilbur family in America, and the spelling of whose surname was changed by the fifth in the line of descent to its present form. From this progenitor sprang Ex-Mayor Wilbur, among whose ancestry were many worthy men of strongly independent religious views and the pioneer instinct, who made not a little of the history of their day and generation. Samuel Wildbore himself was a shining example of the desirable elements in this hardy race, for he was a close and coöperative friend of Roger Williams, of revered memory, and acting on his advice added another to the number of the American Colonies by joining in the purchase from the Narragansett Indians of the island of "Aquednek," now the Rhode Island of the New England States. Samuel Wildbore was made a freeman of Boston, March 4, 1634. He was the owner of considerable property in Taunton, Massachusetts, and also possessed large realty holdings in Boston. It is inferred that he had two residences, spending part of the year in Boston and a part in Taunton. Samuel Wildbore was one of the party that was banished in November, 1637, from Massachusetts Bay Colony because they held religious views strongly at variance with those held by the ruling majority. Then it was that adopting the hopeful suggestion of that man of independent thought and action, possessing the spiritually impelling force of the true colonizer, Roger Williams, Samuel Wildbore and the others of his banished party fled to what is now Providence, Rhode Island, and there, under divine guidance, they negotiated with the Indians for the purchase of "Little Rhody" and set up within its confines a little realm of spiritual freedom for God's freemen and his kin. This landmark in American history was made by Samuel Wildbore and those of like aims and purposes in 1638, in which year this forebear of the Wilburs moved his family to their new refuge. There came, evidently, a time when the rulers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony softened in their attitude toward these holders of new and strange religious views, for Samuel Wildbore returned to Boston, 1645, and it is supposed that he renewed business relations with its people. Then back to Taunton, his "other home," he later returned, and there built the first iron furnace known to New England. Samuel Wildbore was an all-round man of affairs, whose deeds and services to his fellows seem to have been emulated by his descendants. He was clerk of the Town Board, 1638; constable, 1639; and sergeant, 1644. Samuel Wildbore married Ann Bradford, daughter of Thomas Bradford. The line of descent is through their son, William, of whom further.

(II) William Wildbore, son of Samuel and Ann (Bradford) Wildbore, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, was born in 1630, and died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, 1710. He married and was the father of Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel (name changed to Wilbor), son of William Wildbore, was born in 1664, and died in 1749. His wife, Mary (Potter) Wilbor, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Starks) Potter, bore him a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) Samuel Wilbor, son of Samuel and Mary (Potter) Wilbor, was born November 7, 1692, and died April 28, 1752. His wife, Elizabeth (Carr) Wilbor, bore him a son, Esek, of whom further.

(V) Esek (name changed to Wilbur), son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carr) Wilbor, was born December 22, 1728, and died in 1781. His wife, Rachel (Gifford) Wilbur, bore him a son, Jeptha, of whom further.

(VI) Jeptha Wilbur, son of Esek and Rachel (Gifford) Wilbur, was born January 18, 1759, and died in 1843. He was one of the "little" nine partners. He lived in the town of Milan, Dutchess County, New York. His wife, Elizabeth (Mosher) Wilbur, bore him a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(VII) Samuel Wilbur, son of Jeptha and (Elizabeth (Mosher) Wilbur, was born on his father's farm, in the town of Milan, May 7, 1785, died November 6, 1826. He was a farmer, and in early life settled on a farm in Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York. His wife, Betsy (Hicks) Wilbur, bore him a son, Jeptha S., of whom further.

(VIII) Jeptha S. Wilbur, the youngest son of Samuel and Betsy (Hicks) Wilbur, was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, October 29, 1817, died at Pine Plains, New York, September 21, 1885. He followed farming until his death. He was a church member, a temperance man, a strong Abolitionist, a Whig, later a Republican, and a good citizen. He married Mary Jane Story, and their son, Daniel W., of whom further.

(IX) Daniel W. Wilbur, son of Jeptha S. and Mary Jane (Story) Wilbur, was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York, in 1857. He attended the country schools and took a course in the De Garmo Institute at Rhinebeck, New York. On his return home he assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-five years old, when he removed to Red Hook, where he engaged in the coal and lumber business in partnership with his father-in-law, H. H. Conklin, under the firm name of H. H. Conklin & Company. The partnership continued until the death of Mr. Conklin, August 1, 1883, when Mr. Wilbur succeeded to the business, which he managed with success for eighteen years. In 1901 he came to Poughkeepsie to live, and soon became one of the leaders in the business life of that city. While a resident of Red Hook, and prior to 1901, Mr. Wilbur bought of William H. Sheldon his coal business and of E. B. Taylor his lumber business, both of Poughkeepsie, and incorporated the Wilbur Company, of which Mr. Wilbur has been president since its organization.

In 1909 he became the incorporator of the Hygeia Ice and Storage Company, which continued in business until 1919, when the concern dissolved. Mr. Wilbur was also one of the incorporators of the Kall Rock Chair Company, which has ceased to do business.

Mr. Wilbur has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party. His fellow-citizens honored him with the mayoralty nomination in 1913, and he was elected. So able an administration did he give the city that he was renominated in 1914 and was returned to the executive office January 1, 1915. Mr. Wilbur continued to be much in the public eye and in demand for service. In 1917 Governor Whitman appointed him a member of the local board, of which he served as chairman until the end of the World War. Mr. Wilbur was prominently identified with others in the promotion of the Poughkeepsie Highway Bridge bill, which passed the New York State Legislature in May, 1923. His civic pride has also found expression in the gift of the site on which the St. Francis Hospital stands. Mr. Wilbur was one of the incorporators of the village of Red Hook in 1895, and was a member of the original board of village trustees until his removal to Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Wilbur's clubs are the Amrita and Elks, of Poughkeepsie. He has been a trustee of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years, and was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1924. He is essentially a home man, of domestic habits, devoted to the good of the community, and deeply interested in the welfare of the city and its people.

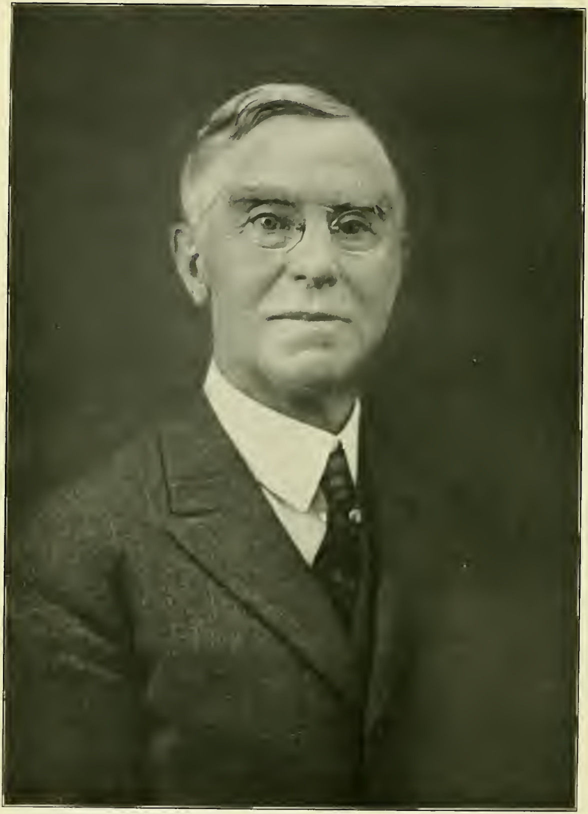
Mr. Wilbur married, November 17, 1881, Mary G. Conklin, daughter of Henry H. and Ann Eliza (Gifford) Conklin, and is of an old Dutchess County family and Revolutionary stock.

MOFFIT, Albert R.,

Attending Surgeon Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.

In a direct line from a sturdy Scotch forebear, who came to this country from Scotland during the French-English War to serve the Crown as a British soldier, and who afterward was one of the settlers of Central Illinois, comes Dr. Albert R. Moffit, attending surgeon at Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York, great-grandson of William Moffit, the Scottish progenitor of this branch of the American Moffits. "Blood will tell," and so it was that when the Civil War broke out, Dr. Moffit's father entered the army for the preservation of the Union; and Dr. Moffit himself has fought his way over numerous obstacles until he has reached a very high place in his profession. The Moffits have been noted for centuries for their indomitable and adventuresome spirit, their pioneering instinct and their deeds of valor on the field of battle and in the realm of the professions; therefore, it would have been wholly out of the Moffit order of things had the Moffit of this review been satisfied to have unsuccessfully sought the royal road to learning.

William Moffit, the British soldier who later became one of the pioneers of Central Illinois, married Mary Porter. They were the parents of a son, William Moffit, born in Illinois. He became a farmer on his section, joining the early settlers in opening up the country. He married Mary Carlton. They were the parents of Aaron Carlton Moffit, born in Illinois, in 1840. He received a common school edu-



George Seaman

cation. At the outbreak of the Civil War Aaron C. Moffit enlisted at Jubilee, Illinois, in the 48th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and became first sergeant of Company K. The war ended, he settled in Princeville, Illinois, where he followed the trade of wagon maker and wheelwright, and later became a carpenter and builder, which trade he followed until he retired from active work. He died November 30, 1921. He married Mary Jane Rowcliffe, daughter of William and Mary (Ford) Rowcliffe, of County Devonshire, England, and of this union there were two children: Fred Howard, born in 1873, at Princeville, Illinois, graduated from Williams College, and a post-graduate of Columbia University, New York City; he is a government geologist at Washington, District of Columbia; and Albert R., of whom further.

Albert R. Moffit was born at Princeville, October 11, 1876. He attended the common schools of Princeville, and Princeville Academy. He entered Williams College with the class of 1898, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. He entered Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated with the class of 1904, degree of Medical Doctor. The three years following his graduation he saw surgical service at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. In 1907 he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, to become assistant surgeon of Vassar Brothers' Hospital. In 1909 Dr. Moffit was appointed attending surgeon of this hospital, a position which he still holds. His services are devoted exclusively to surgery, in which field he is widely acknowledged to be an expert. Dr. Moffit is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the New York State Medical Society, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society, Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, and Alumni Association of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Princeville, Illinois. His clubs are: The Amrita and Dutchess Golf and Country, of Poughkeepsie, and Williams Club of New York City.

Dr. Moffit married, November 18, 1916, Ella Borland, daughter of John and Constance (Reeves) Borland, of New York City and New Hamburg, New York.

SEAMAN, George,

Coal Merchant, Financier.

The late George Seaman, who for more than fifty years was a prominent, widely known, and respected citizen of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, was descended from the Seaman family of Long Island, whose common ancestor, Captain John Seaman, was an influential colonist of the early days. Captain Seaman was the father of eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom married and had numerous offspring. The direct line, therefore, is obscured by literally thousands of Seaman surnames, but as far as can be ascertained the line of descent is as follows: (1) Captain John Seaman; (2) Nathaniel Seaman; (3) Nathaniel Seaman; (4) Ambrose Seaman; and (5) Samuel Seaman, the latter of whom was the grandfather of George Seaman, of this record.

(I) Samuel Seaman, probably the son of Ambrose Seaman, removed from Staten Island, New York, in 1833, and settled in Dutchess County, New York. His two brothers, Hicks and Stephen, accompanied him, but they later went on to Saratoga County. Samuel Seaman located in Hyde Park, where he was soon engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. An ancestor, Zebulun Seaman, was noted as being the manufacturer of the finest linen in America, which he made from flax grown upon his own property, and prepared by his wife, Phebe (Valentine) Seaman. A piece of this homespun linen is still in existence. Samuel Seaman married Sarah Billings, and they were the parents of six children, among whom was Nelson, of whom further.

(II) Nelson Seaman, one of the six children of Samuel and Sarah (Billings) Seaman, was born in the year 1833, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 26, 1904. He followed the trade of carpenter and builder, and constructed many buildings throughout this section. He was a Republican in politics, and served Poughkeepsie as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Nelson Seaman was married to Elizabeth Millard, whose death occurred on January 29, 1888. They were the parents of George, of whom further.

(III) George Seaman, son of Nelson and Elizabeth (Millard) Seaman, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, October 18, 1854. He was educated in the Quaker schools of his birthplace, following which he attended the Warring Military School. Upon the completion of his scholastic work, in 1872, he entered the employ of the firm of Collingwood, Millard & Company, coal and lumber dealers. In 1894 Mr. Seaman became a partner of the late George Collingwood, under the firm name of Collingwood & Seaman, they having purchased the coal business of George E. Dutcher, in the northeast section of the city. After the death of Mr. Collingwood the business was continued by Mr. Seaman under the original name of Collingwood & Seaman, and at the present time (1924) is one of the oldest coal concerns in the city. For many years Mr. Seaman was a director of the Farmers' & Manufacturers' National Bank, and in the year 1912 was elected vice-president of the institution, which important office he held for many years. At a meeting of the board of directors of the bank, held on June 30, 1924, following the death of Mr. Seaman, the following expression of regret and esteem was passed:

> Since the last meeting of this Board it has learned of the death of George Seaman, for many years one of its directors.
>
> Mr. Seaman, while in health, was diligent and faithful in the performance of his duties as a director and his cheerful and helpful disposition endeared him to all his fellow-directors. They all feel a personal loss in his death, and that the bank has lost a valuable and efficient officer. They wish to express to his widow, and the immediate members of his family the respect and affection in which they held their deceased associate, and their sympathy for them in their loss.
>
> Let this be inscribed in full upon the minutes of the Board, and a copy sent to Mrs. Seaman.

Mr. Seaman was also prominent in club life, holding membership in the Amrita Club; the Dutchess Golf & Country Club; the Poughkeepsie Rotary Club; and at one time was actively connected with the Apokeepsing Boat Club. For years Mr. Seaman had been a loyal and sincere member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

George Seaman was married in Boston, Massachusetts, June 19, 1895, to Cora U. L. Knapp, a daughter of Jerome B. and Sarah (Sickles) Knapp, old residents of Ulster County, New York. Mrs. Cora U. L. (Knapp) Seaman, on the maternal side, comes from Revolutionary stock, and is a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The death of George Seaman occurred

at his home in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 18, 1924. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Cora U. L. (Knapp) Seaman. In the death of George Seaman Poughkeepsie lost a sterling citizen. He was one of the most prominent business men of the city, and the head of a concern that has been foremost among local industries for a long period of years. A quiet, thoughtful man he said or did nothing for display or eclat. Always a gentleman it was a pleasure to be associated with him socially and in business discussions. He was prominent in church and club circles, and possessed a host of friends who deeply regret his passing. His life was long and useful and he goes to his eternal repose with the honor and affection of all who knew him.

FISH, Hamilton,

Congressman, World War Veteran.

Three generations of this family have been headed by a Hamilton Fish, and within the recollection of the present generation have held either Cabinet, Senatorial or House seats. The elder Hamilton Fish was Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, Governor of New York State, United States Senator from New York State, elected to all as a Whig, and Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Grant, a Republican. His son, Hamilton (2) Fish, was elected a member of the Sixty-First Congress, and his son, Hamilton (3) Fish, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Sixty-Sixth Congress, and was reëlected to the Sixth-Seventh, being the present sitting member from the Twenty-Sixth New York Congressional District comprising the counties of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam.

Hamilton (1) Fish was a son of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish, his mother a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch-Colonial Governor of New Amsterdam. The earliest American ancestor of the family, Jonathan Fish, was born in England, in 1610. He early came to New England, settling in Lynn, Massachusetts, afterward removing to Sandwich, and thence to Newtown, Long Island. From Jonathan Fish the line of descent is through his son, Nathan Fish; his son, Jonathan Fish; his son, Samuel Fish; his son, Jonathan Fish; his son, Colonel Nicholas Fish; his son, Hamilton Fish; his son, Nathan Fish, who died in Newtown, Long Island, August 1, 1734; his son, Jonathan Fish, of Newtown, a man of value to his town and church; his son, Samuel Fish, a man of influence in Newtown, who was thrice married, and had fifteen children; his son, Jonathan Fish, who dwelt in Newtown, but for some years was a merchant of New York City; his son, Colonel Nicholas Fish, who was the father of Hamilton (1) Fish of this review.

Colonel Nicholas Fish, only son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sackett) Fish, was born in New York City, August 28, 1758, died in the city of his birth, at his home, No. 21 Stuyvesant Street, June 20, 1833. He studied law, but on the outbreak of war with the Mother Country he entered the Colonial service, receiving a lieutenancy in the First New York Regiment. On November 21, 1776, he was appointed by Congress, Major of the Second New York Regiment, of the Continental Army, and at the close at that year, by resolution of Congress, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. He took part in the battle of Long Island, the battle of Monmouth, and was with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians. He was engaged in the fighting which led to the surrender of General

Burgoyne at Saratoga, and was with his lifelong friend, General Hamilton, in the final assault at Yorktown. He enjoyed the confidence of Washington and was by him appointed a division inspector in 1778, under General Steuben. He continued in the regular army for a few years after the close of the war, commanding a regiment of infantry at Fort McIntosh, and at other points on the river.

Colonel Fish was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, assistant-treasurer of New York chapter at the organization and president thereof, 1797-1804. He was the first adjutant-General of the State of New York, 1786-1793, and for several years was Supervisor of the Revenue, appointed by President Washington in 1794. He was an alderman of New York City, 1806-17, serving on the Committee of Defense during 1812-14. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia College, 1824-1832, and in 1831 was the last president of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank. He was a devout churchman and served the Episcopal Church in many capacities. His epitaph in St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie records:

> He was the faithful soldier of Christ and of his country.

Colonel Nicholas Fish married, April 30, 1803, Elizabeth Stuyvesant, daughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, a great-grandson of the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam (New York).

Hamilton (1) Fish, son of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish, was born in New York City, August 3, 1808, died at Glen-Clyffe, near Garrison, New York, September 7, 1893. He completed his classical education at Columbia College with the class of 1827, then studied law and was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. From the beginning of his law studies he took a deep interest in politics, espousing the Whig side. For several years he was a commissioner of deeds, and in 1834 was the Whig candidate from his district for Assembly, but was defeated. In 1842 he was a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of New York City, was elected, but in 1844 was defeated for reëlection. In 1846 he was the unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, but the successful candidate Adderson Gardner was made a Judge of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Fish being elected to succeed him in 1847. In 1848 he was elected Governor of New York, and in 1851 he was chosen United States Senator to succeed Daniels Dickinson. In the Senate he opposed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and from the formation of the Republican party in 1856 he acted with that party. He retired from the Senate at the expiration of his term, March 4, 1857.

Upon retiring from the Senate he resumed the practice of law in New York City, and in 1859-60 he toured Europe. On his return he warmly supported the candidacy of Abraham Lincoln, and in 1861 he ardently espoused the Union cause. He served on numerous committees, and served in January, 1862, under appointment of Secretary of War Stanton on a commission, "to relieve the necessities and provide for the comfort of Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons." The refusal of the Confederate Governors to treat with this Commission save upon the principle of a general exchange of prisoners soon resulted in a satisfactory system of exchange.

On March 11, 1869, Mr. Fish became a member of President Grant's Cabinet, succeeding Elihu B. Washburn, as Secretary of State. He held that portfolio through President Grant's second term, and in the Cabinet of President Hayes until March 12, 1877, then surrendered it to William M. Evarts, the choice of President Hayes. Mr. Fish was the father of the joint high commission to arrange the differences with Great Britain in 1871, served as a member thereof and was appointed plenipotentiary to sign the treaty settling the Alabama claims and Northwestern boundary question the same year. In November, 1873, he negotiated the settlement of the "Virginius" question with the Spanish minister at Washington.

In matters educational and patriotic, Mr. Fish figured prominently. He was a trustee of his *alma mater*, Columbia College, from 1840 until 1893, and chairman of the board, 1859-93; president of the General Order of the Cincinnati, 1854-93; chairman of the Union Defense Committee, 1861-65; president of the New York Historical Society, 1867-69; trustee of the Astor Library; and one of the original trustees of the Peabody Education Fund appointed by the founder. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1850, Union College in 1869, and from Harvard in 1871.

Hamilton (1) Fish married, in 1836, Julia Kean, daughter of John Kean, long a leader of the Republican party in New York. Mrs. Fish died in 1887, leaving three sons and five daughters: Hamilton (2) of whom further; Nicholas; Stuyvesant; Sarah Norris, married Sidney Webster; Elizabeth Stuyvesant, married G. d'Nauteville; Julia Kean, married Colonel S. N. Benjamin; Susan Le Roy, married William E. Rogers; Edith Livingston, married Oliver Northcole. The family home became Glen-Clyffe at Garrison, New York, and there Mr. Fish died, aged eighty-five.

Hamilton (2) Fish, eldest son of Hamilton (1) and Julia (Kean) Fish, was born at Albany, New York, April 17, 1849. He attended private schools in his own State and in Switzerland, Europe, later becoming a student at Columbia College, whence he was graduated, class of 1869. He chose to follow his father's profession, and after ample preparation was admitted to the New York bar in 1873. He practiced his profession in New York City, but soon after his admission to the bar his father was appointed Secretary of State in President Grant's Cabinet and from 1869 until 1872 the young man acted in the capacity of private secretary to his father. He then returned to the practice of law in New York City, and for several terms represented a Putnam County district in the New York Legislature, and during the session of 1895-96 served as Speaker of the House

He then again devoted himself to the practice of his profession until 1903, when he was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New York by President Roosevelt, serving in office under one reappointment until October 1908, when he resigned. He was elected as a Republican to the Sixty-first Congress, March 4, 1909-March 3, 1911. After leaving Congress Mr. Fish established his residence at Garrison. During his legislative career Mr. Fish served as a member of important committees and upon the staff of Governor John A. Dix, as aide-de-camp. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in New York State, and in 1884 was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, "The Plumed Knight," for president, he going down in defeat before Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Hamilton (2) Fish married (first), in 1880, Emily M. Mann, daughter of Francis N. Mann, of Troy, New York, and they were the parents of five children. Mr. Fish married (second), in 1912, Florence Delaplaine Amsinck, widow of Gustav Amsinck.

Hamilton (3) Fish, and son of Hamilton (2) Fish, was born at Garrison, fifty miles north of New York, in Putnam County, New York, December 7, 1888. He was early prepared to enter college, and at the age of twenty was graduated *cum laude* from Harvard University. He was not only a student but an athlete, and gained the distinction of leading the Varsity football team as its captain. In the business world Mr. Fish is known as the capable vice-president of John C. Paige Company, general insurance, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, but is better known through his political prominence and his military record in the war with Germany. In 1914 he made his entrance into political life as a member of the New York State Assembly, a body in which he served three consecutive terms. He was then out of politics until after the war, when he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States, caused by the resignation of Edmund Platt. He was the regular candidate of the Republican party for the same seat and was elected by a large majority and is now serving in the Sixth-seventh Congress from the Twenty-sixth New York District composed of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam.

When the Congress of the United States declared a state of war against Germany in the spring of 1917, Mr. Fish tendered his services and was commissioned Captain of Colored Infantry (15th Regiment, New York Volunteers) later known as the 369th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, went overseas, and took an active part in the battle of Champagne, July 15, and in the general offensive of September, 1918, following. Captain Fish was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for his conspicuous bravery at the capture of the Village of Sechoult, and later was commissioned major of Infantry, Fourth Division Army of Occupation. He is a graduate of the Army General Staff College, American Expeditionary Forces, and when he returned to the United States was honorably discharged from the service.

Congressman Fish married, September 24, 1921, Grace Chapin, daughter of Alfred Chapin, a former Democratic mayor of Brooklyn, New York.

TUTHILL, Robert K.,

Physician, Surgeon.

For more than sixty years Poughkeepsie, New York, relied upon the professional skill and ability of a Dr. Tuthill, beginning in 1847 when Dr. Samuel Tuthill came to the city from Newburgh, New York, and quickly won his way to high standing as a physician and as a citizen. Then, in 1859, his son, Robert K. Tuthill, joined his father in practice, but only until 1861, when he responded to the President's call, and not until 1864 were his services available to his home community. Then he again assumed the responsibilities of private practice and served Poughkeepsie with faithfulness and vigilance until his passing in 1909, having been in continuous practice from 1859 until 1909, a full half-century, all passed in Poughkeepsie excepting his years of military service as surgeon. He was a physician of deep learning and yet all his life he was a student, always seeking "more light" through study, research and observation. Nearly a decade and a half has elapsed since Dr. Tuthill wrote his last prescription and performed his last operation, but his memory is green in the city he loved and in which he left a host of friends who believed in him, trusted him and loved him. He was blessed with a keen sense of humor, and this with his wit greatly aided him.

> To have known him as a family physician is to have felt the influence of good cheer and constant hope in the sick room. His presence brought confidence and relief like a benediction to the sufferer. He was for almost a generation among the busiest of men to be found in the community. He numbered his patients among the rich and the poor, and he gave in fullest measure all his splendid gifts in every case with which he had anything to do. His skill was acknowledged wherever he was known and his pleasing personality endeared him to his patients and their friends.

The name Tuthill is probably derived from tot-hill, or tut-hill, an artificial mound or tumulus, a number of these mounds being found in widely separated localities in England. Families living near them in ancient times probably received this designation as a surname. The largest of these tumuli, called tut-hill, in Thetford, Norfolk County, England, is described by Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk County; it was probably raised by the Danes in 871 A. D. to cover their slain after the battle with King Edward.

The arms of the Tuthills of Norfolk, as given in the Visitation of Essex, in 1634, are.

Arms—Or, on a chevron azure, three crescents argent.

Crest—A leopard passant, sable, crowned or, on a mound vert.

These arms, without the crest, are found in the church of Trowse-with-Newton, Norfolk, England, on the tomb of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Roger Dalyson, daughter of William Tuthill, of Newton, Gentleman, and granddaughter of John Tuthill, of Saxlingham. She died September 27, 1585, in her nineteenth year.

John Tuthill, of Saxlingham, father of Henry Tuthill, born in 1580, was, perhaps, brother of William Tuthill, named above.

Henry Tuthill, of Tharston, Norfolk County, England, was born in 1580, as above stated, and is the ancestor of this branch of the Tuthill family in America. He died in 1619. He was the third son of John Tuthill, of Saxlingham, and married Alice (Gooch?). They had five children: John, born in 1607; William, born in 1609; Henry, of whom further; Alice, baptized in 1614; Elizabeth, baptized in 1616.

Henry Tuthill, son of Henry and Alice (Gooch?) Tuthill, was born at Tharston, Norfolk County, England, in 1612, and baptized on the 28th of June of that year. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637, receiving a land grant there on July 17. He married, in England, Bridget, surname unknown, who came with him to America. She survived him and married again after her first husband's death. Henry Tuthill and his wife settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman in March, 1638, and constable in 1640. He sold his lot in Hingham, June 20, 1644, and doubtless came to Southold, where it is said he settled in the same year. It is also stated that both he and his wife died before 1650. Their children were: John, of whom further; Elizabeth, married William Johnson; Nathaniel, died at Southold in 1660; Daniel, died at Southold in 1658.

John Tuthill, son of Henry and Bridget Tuthill, was born in 1635. He married, in 1657, Deliverance King, and was an extensive land owner. He was, with little or no doubt, the link through whom the family under the present consideration was descended. John and Deliverance Tuthill had nine children, some of whom married on Long Island, and others removed to various localities. Their son, John Tuthill, who was born in 1658, married Mehitabel Wells, daughter of William Wells. They were the parents of a number of children, among whom was Foregift Tuthill, born in 1698, and married, in 1727, Abigail Goldsmith. They settled in Orange County, New York. They had children, Abigail, Nathaniel, Joshua, and Freegift, the sons all being soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Among the children of their son Nathaniel was a son, John Tuthill, who fought in the War of 1812, and removed from Blooming Grove to Chemung County in 1819. Among his children was Hiram Tuthill, who was born in 1799, and who also had a son Hiram; the name being that of an uncle of Dr. Robert K. Tuthill and of a brother of Dr. Samuel Tuthill, father of Dr. Robert K. Tuthill.

Samuel Tuthill, M. D., father of Dr. Robert K. Tuthill, was born in Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York, April 2, 1811, and died in 1890, the youngest of the ten children of Samuel and Eunice (Youngs) Tuthill. His father was a farmer, and originally came from Long Island, and died when his son Samuel was twelve years of age. The son Samuel remained on the farm with his mother and elder brother Hiram until his eighteenth year. He was educated in the district schools of that day, and was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1837 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Lapham, a well-known "Thompsonian" physician in Poughkeepsie, and entered upon his professional career in Kingston, New York, in 1840, and in 1848 he returned to Poughkeepsie and practiced the "Eclectic School of Medicine," to which he rose to high rank, having been honored and licensed as an M. D. by Syracuse Medical College and the Medical College of the City of New York. He was president of the District Eclectic Society and the New York Eclectic Society, also serving as as treasurer of the latter named society. Although he never was identified with the "old school" of medicine, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of its members. Dr. Tuthill was a man of remarkable physique, dignified and courteous in manner, and a general favorite with all on account of his kindness of heart and good sense. For years he was an alderman in the Poughkeepsie city government, and a member of the County Legislature as a supervisor, where he was locally famous as a ready, witty and direct speaker. For many years Dr. Tuthill and his family were members of the Cannon Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Tuthill served as one of the district stewards and lay delegates to the New York Annual Conference. By common consent it was truly said of Dr. Tuthill that he was a representative man, in medicine, in politics and in the church.

Dr. Tuthill married, in 1833, Sally Maria Kelly, a native of England. They were the parents of six children. Robert K., of whom further; James Youngs; Orpha Maria; Sarah Elizabeth; Mary Ida, and a son who died in infancy.

Dr. Robert K. Tuthill, son of Dr. Samuel and Sally Maria (Kelly) Tuthill, was born in Newburgh, New York, January 18, 1835, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 11, 1909. The first thirteen years of his life were spent in Newburgh, but in 1848 Poughkeepsie became the family home,and there he completed full courses of preparatory training before entering upon his life work, the practice of medicine and surgery. He was trained by his eminent father to succeed him, and after his training he entered New York Medical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1859.

The year of graduation he began practice at Poughkeepsie and continued until about the middle of April, 1861, when he volunteered his services to the Government and went to the front with the Twenty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, as assistant surgeon. He was later appointed assistant surgeon of the Eightieth Regiment, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of surgeon and assigned to the One Hundred and Forty Fifth Regular New York Infantry. In June, 1863, he was made surgeon of the First Brigade (six regiments), First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, and early in 1864 was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the First Division (fourteen regiments) of the Twelfth Army Corps. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all its principal battles, and also did duty with the Army of the Cumberland. By his general professional ability and his strict observance of sanitary regulations, Dr. Tuthill kept his regiment and brigade in such a healthy and physical condition of efficiency that he received special commendation from the War Department officials. His service continued throughout the war, when he returned to Poughkeepsie a veteran surgeon, then only about thirty years of age.

From 1865 until his death in 1909 Dr. Tuthill was a notably successful practitioner of medicine and surgery in Poughkeepsie. In 1862 he had been in charge of the military hospital at Fredericksburg, Virginia; from 1870 until its closing in 1887 he was a member of the surgical staff of St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and from the opening of Vassar Brothers' Hospital in 1887 until 1909 he was a member of its surgical staff selected by its founder, Mathew Vassar. From 1898 until his death he was a member of the consulting staff of the hospital. He visited many hospitals and attended many clinics in the European surgical and medical centers of learning, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, always being anxious to keep in close touch with all advances in diagnosis, treatment, instrument and operation. He accepted only one office from his city, health officer, and that he filled for four terms. He was president of the Dutchess County Medical Society for two years, member of the New York Medical Society and of other societies of physicians and surgeons. He was a Companion of the New York Chapter, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a charter member of Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic; and was affiliated with Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order, and was one of the founders of the Amrita Club. He was a member of the Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Tuthill married, April 6, 1864, Cornelia de Irius Eckert, daughter of Eugene Erskine and Catherine C. de Irius Eckert, of Poughkeepsie, of Holland and French ancestry, respectively. Dr. and Mrs. Tuthill were the parents of four children: 1. Edith Craig, died at the age of five years. 2. Grace Eckert, died at the age of three years. 3. Josephine Corlies, residing with her mother in Poughkeepsie. 4. Albert Sidney, died in infancy.

CANNON, Pelton,

Financier.

The ancestors of the Cannon family, who originally spelled their name Canon, were among that great and worthy throng of thrifty French Protestants, who during the political and religious disturbances of the seventeenth century fled from France to England and later to America. The Canon family settled on Staten Island, where the earliest of the name Andries (or Andrew) and his son Abraham signed their names Canon. The modern spelling, Cannon, was not adopted until the eighteenth century, and on Staten Island the name was usually accented on the last syllable. Andries or Andrew Canon was a resident of Staten Island as early as 1680, and there he raised his family. Records indicate that he was born in 1651, and his death occurred in March, 1710. He was twice married, first to Jane Pierce, who died before 1695, and second to Anna Papin, who was still alive in 1727. Among the children of the first marriage was John, of whom further.

John Canon, son of Andries, or Andrew, and Jane (Pierce) Canon, was born in 1677, died in 1746-48. He was "a boatman," plying between Staten Island and New York in 1699. He purchased land in New York City in 1706 and 1718, and in 1728 was the owner of Cannon's wharf, which adjoined Schermerhorn's wharf, extending toward, if not over, the present Fulton Market in New York. He married, in 1697, Maria Le Grand, daughter of Pierre and Jeanne (de Mendell) Le Grand. It is interesting to note that the first four of their children were baptized in the French Church in New York, and the remainder in the Dutch Church of the same city. Among their thirteen children was Peter, of whom further.

Peter Cannon, son of John and Maria (Le Grand) Canon, was born in New York, March 11, 1711. He was master of the sloop "Two Brothers," which ran between New York and South Carolina. He married, in 1732, Willentje (or Willemyntje) Schermerhorn, daughter of Arnout and Marytje (Beekman) Schermerhorn, and their first born was a son, born July 19, 1732, whom they called Arnout. Thus the name Arnout came into the family and was handed down to a later Arnout Cannon, born in 1805, grandfather of Pelton Cannon. He is thought to have been a grandson of the first Arnout Cannon, but the incomplete records of the time do not fully establish the exact relationship.

(I) Arnout Cannon, grandfather of Pelton Cannon, was born in New York City, July 13, 1805, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, September 12, 1882. The name Arnout Cannon appears upon the New York directories as a carpenter at No. 41 Thompson Street, in 1829; is next found at No. 9 King Street (now Pine Street), in 1831 and 1832; at No. 215 Laurens Street in 1833; at No. 139 Amity Street in 1834; and at "13th Street near Avenue 5th" in 1835. The 1836-37 directory does not contain his name, as in 1836 he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he became a prominent builder and contractor. He held a leading place in many of the progressive movements of the day, and was a highly respected citizen. He married, in New York City, Naomi Chilson, born in Orange County, New York, June 11, 1812, and they were the parents of eight children: Hester, George W., Charles H., Arnout, Jr., of whom further; William H., Maria, Cornelius L., and Emma Kate.

(II) Arnout Cannon, Jr., son of Arnout and Naomi (Chilson) Cannon, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 3, 1839, and died March 31, 1898. After attending the public schools of Poughkeepsie, he continued his studies in the Dutchess County Academy, and then at the age of fifteen years began to learn the building and contracting business with his father, with whom he remained for four years. He then removed to New York City, where for two years he studied architecture in the office of Frederick Diaper. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Poughkeepsie and established himself as an architect in an office on the corner of Main and Catherine streets. But Fort Sumpter had been fired upon and the country was disrupted by civil war. Arnout Cannon was not one to remain at home while others gave their lives for the Union. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 128th New York Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment until after the siege of Port Hudson. He took part in the siege of Mobile, and was assigned to duty as an engineer, in which capacity he was engaged in building the dam on the Red River. In 1863 he was transferred to the command of some colored troops, who fought so nobly that he was successively promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and finally lieutenant-colonel of the 97th United States Colored Infantry. He received his discharge in April, 1865, and on his return to Poughkeepsie resumed the work of architect. Energy, ability and fair dealing brought the just reward of healthy expansion of business opportunity, and for twenty-eight years he continued to manage his business alone. In 1893, however, when business success and nearly three decades of continuous professional activity enabled him to look toward the time when he might hope for some years of leisure, he decided to admit a partner, and chose Walter Schofield. In 1894 Percival Lloyd became a member of the firm, and the firm name became Cannon & Lloyd. In April of the following year, 1895, Mr. Cannon retired from active participation in the business, but retained his interest in the enterprise. He had long been known as one of the foremost of his profession in his section of the State. Among the many important commissions which he executed with exceptional ability may be mentioned the Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged men, Vassar Brothers' Institute, Vassar Brothers' Library, the Masonic Temple, and Nelson House Annex. These beautiful buildings stand as permanent visible memorials to the artistic ability and professional skill of Arnout Cannon. Another memorial, invisible, but rarely beautiful, remains in the hearts of those who knew and loved him, for Mr. Cannon was one of those who realized Oliver Wendell Holmes' closing lines in "The Chambered Nautilus":

> Build thee more stately mansions,
> Oh my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll!
> Leave thy low-vaulted past,
> Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
> Shut thee from Heaven with a dome more vast,
> Till thou at length art free,
> Leaving thine out-grown shell
> By life's unresting sea.

Mr. Cannon was a prominent member of the D. B. Sleight Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Poughkeepsie; of the Loyal Legion; of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Fallkill Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In February, 1862, Arnout Cannon, Jr., married (first) Ann E. Davis. She died, leaving three children: Ida Francis, Howard A., and Grace A. He married (second), April 7, 1879, Emily J. Pelton, and they are the parents of one son, Pelton, of whom further.

(III) Pelton Cannon, son of Arnout, Jr., and Emily J. (Pelton) Cannon, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, May 28, 1880. He received his academic education in Riverview Military Academy. Upon completing his course in that institution he made special preparation for a business career by taking a course in Eastman's Business College, and then, on March 28, 1900, he began his long connection with the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie. Beginning as a junior clerk, when he was twenty years of age, by ability and strict attention to business, he steadily rose through various positions until July, 1917, he was made assistant cashier. On July 2, 1918, he was elected a member of the board of directors, and on July 9, of the same year the officers of the bank further expressed their confidence in his ability and integrity by choosing him to fill the responsible position of cashier of the bank. In January, 1921, he was elected vice-president of the institution, and the last two positions, those of cashier and vice-president, he is at the present time (1924) ably filling.

A list of Mr. Cannon's social affiliations is sufficient to indicate the extent and the strenuousness of his recreational activities. He is a member of the Amrita Club; of the Dutchess Golf and Country Club, of which he was formerly director and treasurer; the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, of which he is a former director and treasurer; a charter member of Poughkeepsie Rotary Club, of which he is now (1924) director and treasurer; and of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and of Christ Episcopal Church.

SPOOR, Lloyd E.,

Business Executive.

Lloyd E. Spoor, president of the Spoor, Lasher Company, Inc., and prominent road builder of Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County, comes of ancient Dutch ancestry. The word "spoor" is the Dutch for trail or track, and as a noun it is used to designate the traces left by an animal or man in the sand, mud or snow. As a surname it has always been popular in Holland, but when and how the common name became a patronymic is a matter of conjecture. In the original Dutch "spoor" is pronounced "spore," the Dutch double "o" being like our long sound of o, and it is quite likely that this pronunciation accounts for the change in spelling of the surname from Spoor to Spore which occurs in several branches of the family. The family, as a rule, has usually followed agricultural pursuits, but in many instances of derivation from the vocation of their fathers, members of the family have achieved great success in legal, medical and theological circles, as well as in business and commercial life; Lloyd E. Spoor's excellent record forming proof of the latter.

(I) Jan Wybesse Spoor was the immigrant ancestor of the American family. He was born in Harlingen, Freisland, and died probably in Linlithgo, New York. The exact date of his coming to America is not known, but in the year 1662 he is on record as the purchaser of a tract of land in Catskill under the name of Jan Wybesse Van Harlingen He next appears as Jan Wybesse Spoor when he purchased land in the vicinity of Niskayuna, a settlement east of Schenectady, near what is now known as Lishaskill. In 1697 he, his wife, and six children are listed in the census, and in 1714 it is likely that he made his home with his eldest son, Johannis, on the Livingston Manor. Jan Wybesse Spoor was married to Anna Maria Hanse, who bore him ten children, among them being Johannis, of whom forward.

(II) Johannis Spoor, eldest of the ten

children of Jan Wybesse and Anna Maria (Hanse) Spoor, was born in Albany, New York, and was a wheelwright by occupation. His name appears among the petitioners in a petition from the "Protestants of America to King William," dated December 30, 1701. On November 30, 1715, he is mentioned as an ensign in the "Roll of the Independent Company of the Manor of Livingston." In 1731 he is listed as a captain. He purchased from the Indians for thirty pounds and a suit of clothes, six hundred acres of land on Egremont Plain, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. In 1735 and 1736 he was constable of Albany, New York. He was married in Kingston, New York, April 21, 1700, to Mary Singer, who bore him nine children, among whom was Johannis, of whom forward.

(III) Johannis Spoor, eldest of the nine children of Johannis and Mary (Singer) Spoor, was baptized in Kingston, New York, July 13, 1701, and died in Lunenburgh, New York, February 15, 1761. At an early date he removed to Coxsackie, where he was one of the first settlers. On December 30, 1741, he purchased of the Van Loons a forty-five acre tract of woodland in Coxsackie, where he built the stone house which is still standing. The neighborhood became known as Spoorenberg, or Spoor's Hill. In his will he describes himself as a yeoman. Johannis Spoor was married to Eva Siberse, who bore him six children, the third being Johannes, of whom forward.

(IV) Johannis Spoor, third of the six children of Johannis and Eva (Siberse) Spoor, was baptized in Coxsackie, New York, October 8, 1733. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He married Catherina (———) who bore him five children, the eldest being Abraham, of whom forward.

(V) Abraham Spoor, eldest of the five children of Johannis and Catherina Spoor, was born July 28, 1759, baptized in Athens, New York, July 27, 1761, and died in Guilderland, New York, December 17, 1829. He acquired lots 8-13 inclusive in Roosevelt's Purchase, Oswego, New York, in 1826, and bought more land in 1827 in Scriba's Patent. He removed to Guilderland, where three of his sons were baptized. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Eleventh Regiment, under the command of Colonel Anthony Van Bergen. He was married at Coxsackie, New York, March 26, 1782, to Maria Wells, who bore him eleven children, the fifth being Jacob, of whom forward.

(VI) Jacob Spoor, fifth of the eleven children of Abraham and Maria (Wells) Spoor, was born in Guilderland, New York, November 29, 1790, and died there in January, 1882, having followed farming throughout his life at Guilderland, and Watervliet, New York He was married December 28, 1816, to Hannah Smith, a daughter of Jonas Smith, of Guilderland, New York. Of this union there were seven children, among them being John J., of whom forward.

(VII) John J. Spoor, fifth of the seven children of Jacob and Hannah (Smith) Spoor, was born in Guilderland, New York, May 9, 1826. He was a successful farmer of his section, and a member of the Reformed Church. He was married, October 12, 1848, to Anna Eliza Hallenbeck, and they had issue: Jacob J., of whom forward; Isaac H.; Agnes A.; John B.; Agnes Augusta; Anna M.; Margaretta.

(VIII) Jacob J. Spoor, eldest of the seven children of John J. and Anna Eliza (Hallenbeck) Spoor, was born in Guilderland Center, New York, August 12, 1849.

He was educated in the local district schools and at Hartwick Seminary, Cooperstown, New York, following which he engaged in farming with his father on the old homestead, and followed this vocation during his active years He is vice-president of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Colonie, Albany County, New York, and a member of the Reformed Church of Lishaskill He is a representative citizen and has ever been active in local affairs. He was married, June 17, 1874, to Alida M. Van Vranken, a daughter of Peter and Arietta (Lansing) Van Vranken, of Lishaskill, Albany County, New York. Three children were born of this union, as follows: 1. Peter Van Vranken, born June 24, 1875; now a prominent contractor, being superintendent of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York City. He married Lettie Lasher, of Vischer Ferry, Saratoga County, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Lloyd E., deceased; Everitt; Anna; Donald. 2. Lloyd E., of whom forward. 3. Arietta May, born September 9, 1888; married Percy W. Ward, of Schenectady, New York, and they have one daughter, Dorothy.

(IX) Lloyd E. Spoor, second of the three children of Jacob J. and Alida M. (Van Vranken) Spoor, and a representative of the ninth generation in America of the ancient Dutch family of Spoor, was born in Lishaskill, Albany County, New York, October 15, 1878. His early education was received in the district schools of his native town, following which he attended the Schenectady Business College, of Schenectady ,New York. Upon the completion of his scholastic work he returned to his father's farm and for three years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1904 he entered the employ of the Schenectady Contracting Company as timekeeper. His ability was such that he was advanced rapidly, and after occupying various positions of increasing importance, he was made general superintendent of the firm in 1909. Mr. Spoor was closely identified with the success of the Schenectady Contracting Company for a period of fifteen years, his association terminating in the year 1919 when the firm of Spoor, Lasher Company, Inc., was formed with Mr. Spoor as president. The firm are general contractors, the scope of their activities extending from a transportation business to highway construction and street paving. The success and progress of the company has been startling from the very first, and at the present time (1924), it is one of the leading firms of its kind in this section of the State, having the largest and most complete equipment for handling concrete material between New York City and Albany.

Mr. Spoor is correspondingly prominent in fraternal and club circles, being an active member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce; the Amrita Club; the Dutchess Golf and Country Club; Rotary Club; and the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club.

Lloyd E. Spoor was married in Schenectady, New York, October 15, 1903, to Helen Bertha Hart, of Vischer Ferry, New York.

GREENE, Frederick Howell,

Neurologist, Neuro-Pathologist.

Dr. Frederick Howell Greene, of Poughkeepsie, New York, is well and widely known not only in New York State but

G. Howell Greene

in the adjoining states as well for his remarkable work as a neurologist and neuro-pathologist. As a prominent physician who has made a life study and life practice of neurology, Dr. Greene is recognized as an authority on the diseases peculiar to the nervous system.

Dr. Greene comes from old Colonial stock which was descended from ancient and noble English ancestry. The surname "Greene" appears as early as the year 1273, at which time Dconisia ate Grene and Warin de la Grene were listed in the Hundred Rolls. Later, in 1379, the Poll Tax of Yorkshire contained the names of Adam, Petrus, and Willelmus del Grene. The family was seated in Northamptonshire, and traced its descent from Alexander de Boketon, who was said to have been a great-grandson of one of the Norman nobles who came into England in 1066 during the Norman invasion, under William the Conqueror. King John granted to Alexander de Boketon the estate of Boketon or Boughton in the year 1202, and from him the line descends to Walter; to John; to Thomas; to Thomas (2); to Chief Justice Henry de Grene, heir of Thomas (2); Sir Henry (2); Thomas (3); Greene, surname lost; John (2); Robert; John (3); Henry (4); Robert (2); and to John (4) Greene, who founded the American branch. The coat-of-arms of the old Northamptonshire family of Greene is as follows:

Arms—Azure, three bucks trippant or.
Crest—A buck's head or.

The crescent near the top of the shield is used by all the American descendants as a mark of cadency, or descent from the second son. The name "Greene" originally was applied to people who lived near or at the village green or common. After fourteen generations of Greenes in England came John Greene, the fourth of that name, who was destined to become the progenitor of his family in the new World.

(I) John (4) Greene, a member of the fifteenth generation of the Greenes of Northamptonshire, and a son of Robert Greene, was born in the year 1606. He lived near London, at Enfield in the suburbs, and emigrated from England early in 1635 on the ship "Matthew." He went first to St. Christopher, British West Indies, where he remained for two years. in 1637 he settled at Quidnesset (later named Wickford), Rhode Island, and lived in the family of Richard Smith, an Indian trader, at the blockhouse. He was married, about 1642, to a widow, Joan Beggarly, of Massachusetts. Issue, born at Wickford, Rhode Island: 1. Edward, born about 1643. 2. John (5), of whom forward. 3. Daniel, died in 1730. 4. Henry, removed to New Jersey. 5. Welthiam. 6. Robert, born in 1653. 7. James, born in 1655, died in 1728. 8. Enfield. 9. Benjamin, married Humility Coggeshall.

(II) John (5) Greene, second of the nine sons of John and Joan (Beggarly) Greene, was born about 1645, and died at Coventry, Rhode Island, October 6, 1729. He served as a lieutenant in King Philip's War, and removed to East Greenwich in 1685, and from there to Coventry in 1690, where he built a house and saw mill at the foot of Harkney Hill. He was married in 1684, to Abigail Wardwell, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who bore him the following eleven children: 1. James, of whom forward. 2. John, born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, April 9, 1688. 3. Jane, born at Coventry, Rhode Island, January 30, 1691. 4. Uzal, born in 1694, died in 1797. 5. Ebenezer. 6. Robert, married, in 1730, to Mary Andrews. 7.

William. 8. Enfield. 9. Mary. 10. Hannah, born 1706, married, in 1727, to John Andrews. 11. Andrew.

(III) James Greene, eldest of the eleven children of John (5) and Abigail (Wardwell) Greene, was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, August 18, 1685, and died in June, 1771, at Warwick, Rhode Island. He lived throughout his lifetime near Maroon Swamp, Warwick. He was married, December 18, 1717, to Rebecca Cahoon, daughter of Nathaniel Cahoon. Issue, all born in Warwick, Rhode Island: 1. Nathaniel, born in 1718; married Alice Low. 2. James, born in 1720; married Humility Greene. 3. Wardwell, born in 1723, married a cousin, Ann Greene. 4. Isaac, born in 1724; married Mary Weaver. 5. Patience, born in 1727; married Benjamin Andrews. 6. Charles, of whom forward. 7. Othniel, born in 1731.

(IV) Charles Greene, sixth of the seven children of James and Rebecca (Cahoon) Greene, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, July 28, 1729, and died about 1760. He lived at Coventry, Rhode Island, where he married Mary, surname unknown, who bore him four children, all at Coventry, as follows: 1. Job, born in 1751. 2. Philip. 3. Wardwell, of whom forward. 4. John.

(V) Wardwell Greene, third of the four children of Charles and Mary Greene, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, before 1760, and died there about 1808. In Coventry he removed to West Greenwich in 1782. He married Mary Stevens, who bore him three children: 1. Ruth, married, in 1807, Seth Martin. 2. Orpha, married, in 1810, Obadiah Johnson. 3. Rathburn, of whom forward.

(VI) Rathburn Greene, youngest of the three children of Wardwell and Mary (Stevens) Greene, was born in the year 1787, and died in Otsego County, New York, where he had removed in 1820. He was married to Jane Millard, a daughter of Captain Samuel Millard. Rathburn and Jane (Millard) Greene were the parents of twelve children, the first five born in Coventry, Rhode Island, and the remainder in Otsego County, New York: 1. Alamanzo Johnson (sometimes written Amaza), of whom forward. 2. Wardwell, born in 1812. 3. Samuel Nelson, born in 1814. 4. Olive, born in 1815; married Charles Georgia. 5. Hannah, married Joseph Wilson. 6. John R., lived in North Dakota. 7. Orpha, married Benjamin Mackey. 8. George, removed to the West. 9. Mary, married Chancellor Houghtaling, of Union, New York. 10. Dexter, died in the Civil War. 11. Albert, lived in Central New York State. 12. Eliza, married Belden Allen.

(VII) Alamanzo, or Amaza, Johnson Greene, eldest of the twelve children of Rathburn and Jane (Millard) Greene, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, April 10, 1810, and died at Laurens, Otsego County, New York He removed with his parents to Otsego County, New York, where he became a well known citizen, respected farmer, and a devout Methodist. He was married to Villette Johnson, who bore him eleven children, the second, John W., of whom forward.

(VIII) Dr. John W. Greene, second of the eleven children of Alamanzo Johnson and Villette (Johnson) Greene, was born at Laurens, Otsego County, New York, in the year 1836, and died at West Laurens, New York, in 1913. He was educated in the country schools, and following collegiate courses in Pennsylvania, he engaged in the jewelry business. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army at Rockport, New York, and served in the hospital corps until the cessation of hostilities. At the close of the war he resumed his jewelry business at Hamilton, Ontario, and some years later returned to West Laurens, Otsego County, New York, where he was similarly engaged. On account of ill-health he retired from the jewelry business, and took up the study of medicine at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881. He then took a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Medical College, New York City, 1884-85, following which he returned to West Laurens, New York, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1913. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and gave his religious affiliation to the Baptist Church. He was married to Elizabeth Howell, a daughter of Jonah Howell, a farmer and extensive land owner of St George, Ontario. They were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Frederick Howell, of whom forward. 2. Mary, married to Joseph Clark. 3. Evelina, married Irving Fiske. 4. Olive, married Andrew Wigham.

(IX) Dr. Frederick Howell Greene, eldest of the four children of Dr. John W. and Elizabeth (Howell) Greene, and a representative of the twenty-third generation of the ancient and noble English family of Greene, was born at West Laurens, Otsego County, New York, June 15, 1872, and was destined to become one of the outstanding figures in the great medical fraternity. He received his early education in the country schools of his natal town, and the public schools of St. George, Ontario, following which he entered and was graduated from the Morris High School, Morris, Otsego County, New York. At intervals during his scholastic work he taught school. In 1894 he engaged upon his medical studies at the Albany Medical College, as did his father before him, and was graduated from this time-honored institution with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine—sixteen years after his father had been graduated from the same college.

Upon the completion of his medical studies, Dr. Greene returned to West Laurens, New York, and there engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in association with his father, and during the same year, 1897, he established a practice at New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, where he soon built up a large clientage, remaining here until 1906. During the latter year Dr. Greene removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he has successfully continued in the practice of his profession, specializing in nervous diseases, and by his great work in this phase of medicine becoming widely known as an expert neurologist He is a member of the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, State and County Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. He is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 872, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, Sportsman Association and Poughkeepsie Automobile Club.

Dr. Frederick Howell Greene was married at West Camp, New York, June 29, 1898, to Ethel Emerick, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Bouck) Emerick, residents of West Camp, Ulster County, New York, and descendants of the early German settlers. Dr. Greene's few leisure hours are given over to his favorite recreation, fishing; and he and his wife are prominent in the social circles of their community.

MAPES, Stephen S.,

Financier.

Stephen S. Mapes, the well known banker of Beacon, formerly Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, lays claim to a surname that has been borne with honor by various members of the family through many generations. The name is thought to be of Welsh origin and is the Latinized form of Map, Mapp or Mapps. In the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror allusion is made to an "irruption of the Welsh into Herefordshire previous to the Norman Conquest," and the name of Godric Mappsone (that is, Godric, son of Mapp), of Herefordshire appears under the heading, "Index of tennants in the time of William the Conqueror who hold their lands immediately from the King." This Godric, it is understood, took part in the Norman invasion and laying waste of Archenfield in 1055, and establishing himself in the conquered territory, built Goderich (or Goodrich) Castle, a noted seat in Herefordshire, which is still known by his name. In the twelfth century an archbishop of Oxford was Walter Mapes, who was born on the Welsh border, a man of great learning and versatility, an author as well as a scholar, who was in the confidence of the king and represented him in a council in France.

In America the name has had its representatives in the literary and ministerial professions, among inventors and chemists, and those who have served with honor in the great wars of our country. The American descent is traced principally from John Mapes, of Feltham in Norfolk, England, who lived about two centuries after the time of Archbishop Mapes, of Oxford. About 1640 three brothers arrived in New England, one settling in New Hampshire and the others on Long Island. From one of the latter was descended Samuel Mapes who, some years prior to the Revolution, moved first to Monroe, Orange County, New York, and then to Howell's Depot, where he became the owner of a section of land.

On the records of those assembled for the first town meeting of Monroe, in 1765, was Thomas Mapes, who was born in Orange County in 1728 He was one of the signers in 1775 of the Revolutionary pledge against British tyranny, as was also his son James, then but a youth of nineteen, who enlisted later under Captain Thomas McKinstry in Colonel William Malcolm's regiment of the Continental Army. He took part in the storming of Stony Point, was at Valley Forge and Monmouth, and in "several brilliant and successful movements led by Colonel Burr and Major Albert Pawling."

The father of Stephen S. Mapes was Dr. Stephen Mapes, who was born in Monroe, September 19, 1826, and died at his home in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, October 21, 1896. After receiving such education as the country schools afforded, he went to Newburgh and found employment in a general store. The profession of dentistry attracted him, and determining to make that his life work, he obtained tools and books and set himself the task of accomplishing his desire by hard study in his garret room. His industry was in time rewarded by a most successful practice. He also made himself familiar with the drug business, and spent some time in Newburgh in the drug store of Dr. Edmonston. Deciding to enter business for himself he established, in May, 1846, in Fishkill Landing as doctor, dentist and druggist, and soon attained a position of prominence. He became a leading druggist and continued the business for many years most successfully, retiring in 1893.

Dr. Mapes married Elizabeth Simonson, of Vernon, New Jersey, and to them three children were born: Leila, who married J. M. W. Scott, M. D., of Schenectady; Stephen S., of whom further; W. Irving, of Beacon.

Stephen S. Mapes was born in Fishkill-on-the-Hudson (now Beacon), New York, March 8, 1868. He attended the public schools of the town, then continued his education at Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. His business career was begun in his father's drug store, and he continued in business with his father until the latter's retirement in 1893. The manufacture of piano strings engaged him from 1899 for nearly a score of years, the business being incorporated in 1912 under the firm name of The Mapes Piano String Company. In 1917 he disposed of his interests to become president of the Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, and occupied this position until 1920, retiring at that time. He had been a director for many years of the old First National Bank of Fishkill, which, when the towns of Beacon and Fishkill were incorporated, became the Fishkill National Bank of Beacon, and Mr. Mapes was elected its president. He is also a director of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company and the American Thermos Bottle Company, of New York City.

Mr. Mapes married, December 26, 1907, Bertha P. Hoag, of Patterson, New York.

OWSLEY, Henry F.,

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat Specialist.

Specializing in his department of surgery—eye, ear, nose and throat—which he has developed to a high degree of proficiency, through intensive study in professional schools of this country and abroad, as well as in actual practice for a quarter of a century, Dr. Henry F. Owsley has earned the right to be classed as a prominent physician and surgeon and recognized as a leader in his profession among the medical fraternity of Poughkeepsie, New York, and the people of that city and elsewhere throughout that section of the State. In addition to his individual practice, he devotes not a little of his time and skill to the performance of his duties as a member of the medical staffs of two hospitals in Poughkeepsie

Dr. Henry F. Owsley is a lineal descendant of William Mason Owsley, a country gentleman of England, who maintained an estate of many acres, which has been in the Owsley family for six centuries. His son, Charles F. Owsley, father of Dr. Owsley, was born on the Owsley estate, Leicestershire, December 15, 1845, and married, in England, Mary Williams, who died in Youngstown, Ohio, March 4, 1910. They were the parents of five children. Mr. Owsley, while living in England, had learned the profession of architect, and on coming to the United States at the age of twenty-one, he settled in Youngstown, Ohio, where he successfully practiced his profession. The influence of his work has gone through the State of Ohio, in which he was the originator of many notable examples of architecture. He retired from the profession in 1912.

Henry F. Owsley was born December 21, 1870, in Girard, Ohio. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town and at the Rayne School, Youngstown, Ohio. In 1893 he went to New York City and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons from which he was graduated, class of 1896, degree of

Medical Doctor. He was appointed interne at Bellevue Hospital and served two years, 1897-99. In 1899 he began general practice in New York City and continued in it for six years. In 1905 he went to London, England, and entered the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, where he took the special course of study and attended the clinics. He was graduated from the hospital in 1907. Returning to the United States, Dr. Owsley decided to take a much-needed rest, and he bought a 500 acre farm at Stormville, Dutchess County, New York. On this farm he remained about three years. The property later was acquired by the State of New York and was named Camp Whitman. In 1911 Dr. Owsley located in Poughkeepsie and resumed the practice of his profession by specializing on the eye, ear, nose and throat. He built up a large practice and his services began to be in demand throughout that section of the State. His skill as a specialist attracted the attention of medical authorities over a wide range of activity, and he was appointed to the medical staffs of the Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Ophthalmic Department, and the Bowne Memorial Hospital of Poughkeepsie.

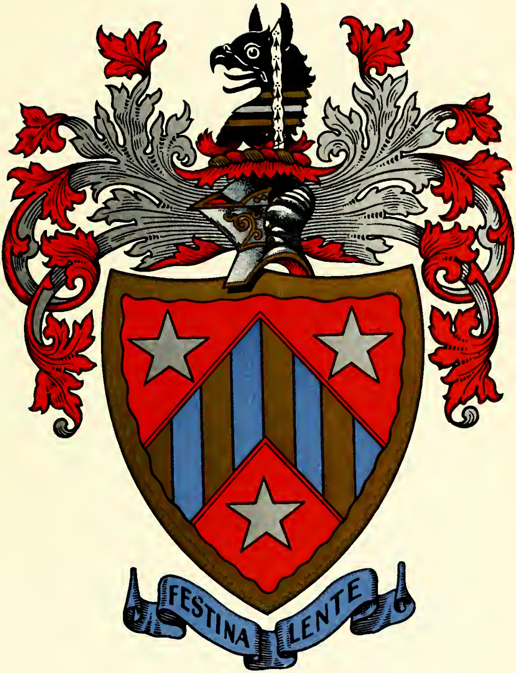
Dr. Owsley is a member of the American Medical Association; is an alumnus of Bellevue Hospital, New York City; member of New York Academy of Medicine, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society. He is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons, Poughkeepsie, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. His club memberships are in the Anvita and Dutchess Golf and Country Clubs of Poughkeepsie and the New York Yacht Club of New York City.

Dr. Owsley married, January 10, 1900, Gertrude Fowler, daughter of Dr. George B. and Anna (Prince) Fowler, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York. Her father was health commissioner under Mayor Strong of New York City, a prominent member of the Union League Club of that city, and was twice elected president of the New York County Medical Society. Mrs. Owsley, on the maternal side (Prince) comes of an old and prominent family of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Dr. and Mrs. Owsley are the parents of four children: 1. Gertrude, educated at Gardner's School, New York, married Thomas Crowley, of Poughkeepsie. 2. Margaret, educated at Wellesley College. 3. Natalie. 4. Harriet.

EVERETT, Marvin N.,

Man of Varied Enterprises.

The name Everett is derived, according to two noted authorities on English nomenclature, Bardsley and Harrison, from Old English, French, and Teutonic word forms, the former translating them as boar plus brave, the latter as boar plus counsel. The name was originally doubtless a descriptive title designating its bearer as the possessor of staunch, aggressive courage or keen sagacity. The first form was Everard, the next change Evered, and then the final "d" was sharpened into "t" in Everett. A distinguished record in civil, military, and religious callings has been written in the family name in England, and its American history dates from 1636, when Richard Everett founded a numerous progeny in New England. The Everett family herein mentioned, however, records its first annals in this country at a later period through John Everett, though its origin traces back to the same common ancestor in England. The family coat-of-arms is as follows:


FESTINA LENTE

Everett

H N Everett

Viola D. Everett

Elizabeth Walker Everett

Arms—Gules, a chevron paly of eight or and azure, between three mullets argent; a bordure wavy of the second.

Crest—A griffin's head sable erased gules charged with three barrulets, that in the middle argent, the other two or, over all a pallet wavy ermine.

Motto—*Festina lente.*

(I) The first generation of this line of the Everett family of whom there is record extant was a Rev. Everett, a Presbyterian minister of England, who remained in that country all of his life. The name of John is a tradition in the family, and it is probable that this was the name he bore. He was the father of an only child, John Everett, the immigrant ancestor, who came to this country about 1770.

(II) John Everett, founder of his line in America, was a young man of venturesome spirit and independent nature, and did not come kindly under the strong religious discipline of his father, the Rev. Everett. Consequently, in early young manhood, he came to America with two other youths of his own age, arriving in New York about 1770. He followed the Hudson River northward, and settled in Saratoga County, New York, this being the first definite location of this branch of the Everett family in America. According to family history, he was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought in the American army in battles and campaigns in the neighborhood of his home. Records show that John Everett is listed as a private in Colonel Malcom's regiment and in the Third Regiment of Orange County Militia during the Revolutionary War. John Everett married, and had two sons: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Daniel.

(III) John Everett, son of John Everett, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1795, in Saratoga County, New York. He became a manufacturer of measures, and his products were periodically shipped down the Hudson River to New York City, where they were sold in the open market. He was the owner of a substantial business, and acquired title to considerable land in Saratoga County; two parcels were deeded to him in 1820 and 1836. He remained in Saratoga County many years, then moved to Fulton County, New York, locating at Cranberry Creek, where he died at the age of fifty-five years.

Mr. Everett married, in Saratoga County, New York, about 1822-23, Elizabeth Walker, daughter of John Walker, of New York. (See Walker VI.) Elizabeth (Walker) Everett was a devout Christian, finding in religious work and belief the inspiration for a life, that, at its best, lacked many of the comforts and pleasures of the present day. To her family she was devotion itself, and to them she transmitted her many excellent qualities of mind and heart, a strong intellectuality, a love of literature and reverence for the word of God. She was an ideal homemaker, spun the family garments, and performed much of the work of the house herself, making it a place where her family, relatives, and their friends, loved to gather. She died in 1881, at Falconer, New York, where she had removed in later years with her children. John and Elizabeth (Walker) Everett were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Marvin N., of whom further. 3. Benjamin, died at the age of seventeen years. 4. Nelson, died at the age of fifteen years. 5. Miranda, died at the age of eighteen years. 6. Washington, married Mary Adams; he was a farmer by occupation, and also was a Civil War veteran; he died in 1875. 7. William, died at the age of twenty-one years. 8. Melvin, a carpenter by trade, and the only surviving member of the family; he resides at Falconer, New York, and is unmarried.

(IV) John Everett, son of John and

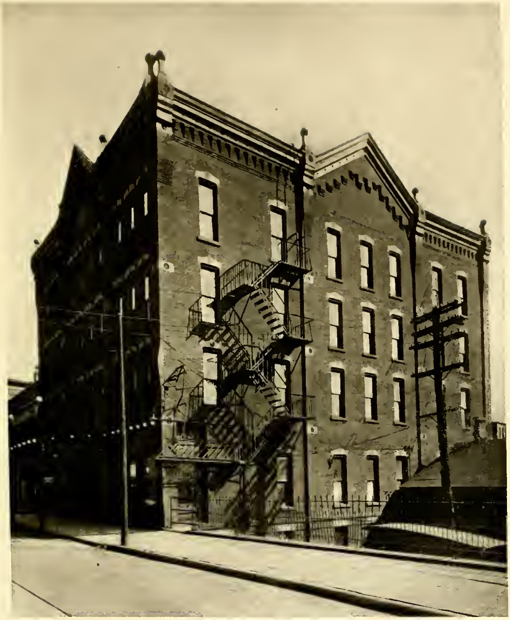
Elizabeth (Walker) Everett, was born in Saratoga County, New York, February 18, 1825. He worked at home with his father, like his brother, Marvin N., and when a young man removed to Chautauqua County, New York. He became a builder of flat boats, in association with his brother, Marvin N., on which they shipped various cargoes down the Allegheny River to the Ohio, thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where their products were sold in the market. He prospered in this enterprise, and later became a manufacturer of sash and doors, and one of the most prominent citizens of Falconer, New York.

Mr. Everett married Elizabeth Yaw, and to them were born the following children: 1. Martha F., who became the wife of Jackson C. Meredith, a business man of Jamestown. 2. Walter R., of whom further. 3. John, Jr., married Jennie Young, by whom he had three children.

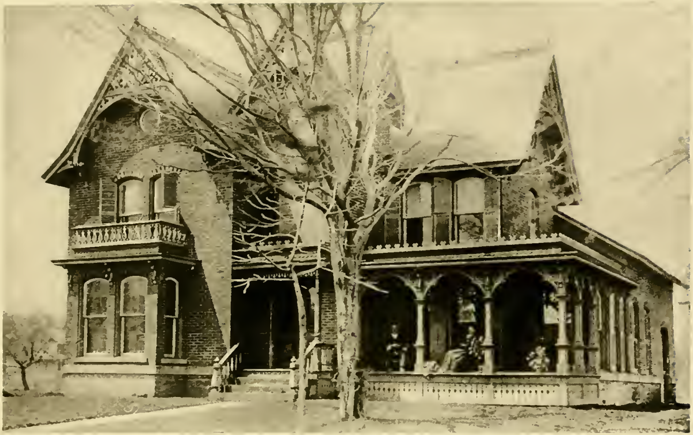
(IV) Marvin N. Everett, son of John and Elizabeth (Walker) Everett, was born at Maxon Hill, Saratoga County, New York, March 24, 1828, and died in Jamestown, New York, February 4, 1909, aged eighty years, eleven months and twenty days, and was buried in Lake View Cemetery. His youth was passed in Saratoga County, in association with his father, who was a manufacturer of measures. In 1850, at the age of twenty-two years, the young man left home and made his way westward, finally locating at Worksburg, now Falconer, Chautauqua County, New York. There, with his brother, John, he engaged in the building of flat boats, which they loaded with produce and sent down the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh. In 1854 he sold his business interests at Falconer to his brother, and spent the following six years in the State of California, as a millwright in Sacramento, and later located in Trinity County, where he became a successful gold miner. In 1860 he returned to Chautauqua County, New York, and bought a large farm in the town of Gerry, which he owned and conducted for five years. In 1866 he married, and later went West on account of his wife's health, locating in Kansas. There Mr. Everett bought considerable land, and also engaged in the brokerage business in Minneapolis, Kansas. After spending two years in Kansas, he again returned to Chautauqua County, New York, locating in the town of Gerry.

After the death of his wife he made his home in Falconer, where he married again, in 1875, and in 1881 built a fine residence in Falconer, which he occupied until 1895, then moved to Jamestown. In 1887 Mr. Everett drew plans and built the Hotel Everett on West First Street, Jamestown, at a cost of $50,000. This was a substantial building of brick and stone, five stories in height, well appointed, and one of the leading hotels in its day. He continued owner of the hotel until 1892, when he sold it and retired from active business.

Mr. Everett was very fond of mechanical work, a genius in many ways, fond of scientific studies, and a constant reader. He also at one time had quite an extensive apiary, and was deeply interested in bee culture, to which he devoted much time and study. Strictly temperate himself, he strongly advocated the cause of temperance in the most pronounced way, and to his interest and generosity the building of the First Methodist Church of Falconer is due. The beautiful house on Main Street, Falconer, was sold by Mr. Everett in 1895, and a residence established at No. 105 West Second Street, Jamestown, where he resided until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and strictly adhered to the policies of his party. He was ever interested in the wel-



THE EVERETT HOTEL AT JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
BUILT BY MARVIN N. EVERETT IN 1887



THE EVERETT HOME AT FALCONER, N.Y.
BUILT BY MARVIN N. EVERETT IN 1881

fare of the community and gave much of his time and material assistance to public-spirited movements.

Mr. Everett married (first), June 23, 1866, Emily J. Perry, daughter of Ebenezer and Susan (Coil) Perry. He married (second), March 3, 1875, Viola De Ette Oburg, born November 14, 1854, daughter of Oscar and Bebe (Wellman) Oburg, of Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York. (See Oburg III.) Mrs. Everett survives her husband, a woman of forceful character, business ability, and womanly virtues. She was always a true partner and helpmate, and of real assistance to her husband in his business undertakings. When his health failed she assumed the management of the Hotel Everett and so continued until that property was sold. In 1908 she occupied the Marvin House of twenty-one rooms, and in 1909 she bought the property from the heirs of the Isabelle Marvin estate and has since operated it with success. She also built, adjoining the Marvin House, a three-story brick block, the first story now occupied by the American Railway Express Company and the Williamson Veneer Company. The upper stories constitute the Lawrence Hotel. In addition to these properties, Mrs. Everett is the owner of other valuable real estate in Jamestown, where she is known and recognized as a woman of rare executive ability. She is of deeply charitable impulse and interested in all public movements for the good of her community. She has a host of friends and is highly esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. Everett were without children.

(V) Walter R. Everitt, son of John and Elizabeth (Yaw) Everett (the former spelling his name "Everitt" and the latter "Everett"), was born March 16, 1855, in Falconer, Chautauqua County, New York. He was educated in the common schools of Falconer, and in the Jamestown High School. At the age of twenty years he went to the State of Kansas, remaining for a year on account of poor health, then returned East, going to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the wagon manufacturing business with a Mr. Larson. In those days there were no pipe lines to convey the crude oil found in the oil fields about Bradford, and wagon-making was an allied industry, thus the wagons made by Mr. Everitt were used to transport oil to market. A few years were spent here and then he returned to his native town, Falconer, where he assumed the management of the affairs of his father's estate. In 1887 he built a large warehouse and grist mill in Falconer and took in as a partner Wellington Warner. After Mr. Warner's death in 1899, Mr. Everitt sold the mill and retired from active business life. He lived retired in Falconer until the latter part of 1905, when he went to San Diego, California, to benefit his health, remaining a year and a half; he then came East to look after some of his interests. He left Falconer a second time for California, and his health was seemingly improved by travel and change of climate; in 1908 he became connected with a biological station at La Jolla in a minor position. This station has since become the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California. Here Mr. Everitt acquired much knowledge, training, and experience in the study of biology, his studies at La Jolla being to collect and care for molluscs, fish and various other marine animals. In the course of time it was recommended by Dr. Ritter, who was director of the station, that Mr. Everitt be transferred to the University at Berkeley. The recommendation was accepted by the faculty and subsequently he was with the department of zoölogy for several years. During his residence in California he made a large personal collection of things pertaining to biology and one of the finest assortments of sea shells known in this country. The shells are now being prepared and will be presented presently to the University of California as the Walter R. Everitt collection. In 1911 he returned a third time to Falconer and remained eight years, until November 30, 1919, when most of his interests here were settled. He then decided to go to La Jolla, California, establish a home and there spend the remainder of his life. His health was apparently good, having improved from its condition in earlier life, and his sudden death from heart trouble came as a great shock to his wife, relatives, and friends, September 30, 1920. He was laid at rest in Pine Hill Cemetery, Falconer, New York.

Mr. Everitt was a man of retiring nature and did not indulge in fraternal or club life, being a great lover of the home. His recreation was one of study, being a constant reader. He did considerable research work during his leisure moments in the study and collection of marine life. He was a true student of nature, very fond of travel, and a keen observer. Another of his favorite pastimes was to care for his garden, in which he did much to develop horticulture and agriculture. He was a strong advocate of outdoor life, as has been shown by his outdoor activities. In politics he was affiliated with the Republican party, but independent and progressive with his vote, and in religion, while he was not a member of any church, his life was lived as that of a true Christian.

Mr. Everitt married (first), in 1895, Catherine Cryan, of Dunkirk, New York; she died in 1902. He married (second), in 1920, Mrs. Ada (Pew) Mayo, of Helena, Montana, daughter of George W. Pew. Mr. Pew was a graduate of Cornell University, and held life certificates as a teacher in the States of New York, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

(The Walker Line).

Arms—Gules, a fesse between a mullet in chief and a dove or, holding in the beak a sprig of laurel vert.

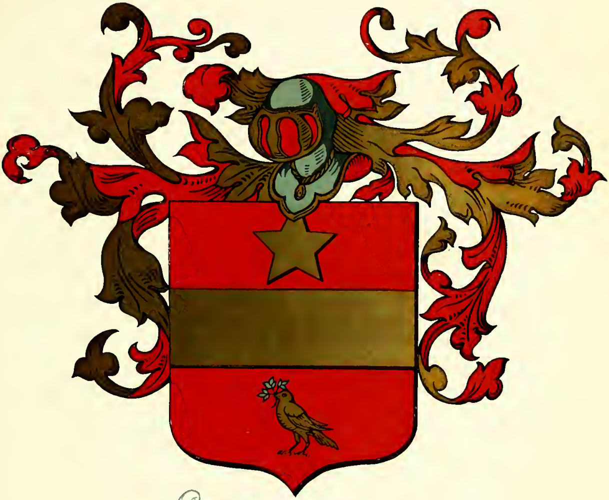
Walker has a derivation extremely interesting, coming from the occupation generally known under the name "fuller." In some countries these workers were called walkers because they trod or stamped with their feet upon the cloth. Piers Plowman, A. D. 1362-1400 describes the process:

> Cloth that cometh fro the wevyng,
> Is nought comely to wear
> Till it be fulled under foot.

In the extraordinary ruins of Pompeii, there is a house that was once owned by fullers. One of the men of the family had the rooms decorated with mosaics, representing scenes from the life of a fuller, and we can see that the process of fulling was the same then as in much later periods, Under the rule of ancient Rome and also in Greece, fullers held an important position, for their profession was considered a highly skilled one and they were the caterers to the luxury of the age as goldsmiths were.

Many men bearing the name Walker have been distinguished in the army and navy of Great Britain. Sir Charles P. B. Walker, who was born near Bristol, October 7, 1817, served as aide-de-camp to Lord Lucan in the Crimean War; he was promoted to the rank of major-general, December 29, 1873. Sir George Townsend Walker, who was born May 25, 1764, was a noted soldier, holding high rank in the army.

Amasa Walker is noted in the United States as an economist, and his son Fran-



Walker

cis A. Walker, served as a brigadier-general in the Civil War, and was also prominent as a writer on educational and historical subjects. Many members of the Walker family have been United States Senators and Congressmen.

(I) John Walker, who died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, December 11, 1663, first settled in Marshfield, in 1643. He took the oath of fidelity in 1657. Tradition says that he was a Quaker. He married, October 20, 1654, Lydia Reed, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. Her mother was Mrs. Margaret (Reed) Howland. Issue: 1. Lydia, born September 20, 1655. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Martha. 4. Mary.

(II) John Walker, son of John and Lydia (Reed) Walker, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, October 26, 1657, and died in the same town in 1747. His will was proved August 8, 1747. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Bethiah Norcut, and they had two children: 1. Isaac, who died 1750. 2. John, of whom further.

(III) John Walker, son of John and Bethiah (Norcut) Walker, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and died there some time before 1747. At one time he was living at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He married, but his wife's name is not known. Issue: 1. Mary, born November 16, 1720. 2. Hannah, born January 7, 1722. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Genevra, born June 12, 1729. 5. Keziah, born September 16, 1730.

(IV) John Walker, son of John Walker, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 12, 1725, and died at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, July 4, 1804. He married Margaret Mosher, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable Mosher. Issue: 1. Mehitable, born May 12, 1748, died in Peru, Clinton County, New York. 2. Walter, born December 10, 1749, died in Macedon, Wayne County, New York. 3. Sarah, born January 30, 1751, died 1843. She married David Shephard, one of the early settlers of Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York. 4. Nathaniel, born January 30, 1754, died in 1838 in Macedon, Wayne County, New York. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Isaac, born May 17, 1759. 7. Mary, born May 11, 1768; married Nicholas Barker, of Saratoga.

(V) John Walker, son of John and Margaret (Mosher) Walker, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, August 29, 1757, and died in Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, August 7, 1840. He lived in Saratoga, in Watertown, and in Stillwater. By trade he was a blacksmith, and was noted by his exemplary character. He was a Quaker.

In the vital statistics and various records we have had access to, we find that this John Walker was the only John Walker who lived in these various towns at his time. We cannot, however, find positive proof that he is the father of Elizabeth, of present interest, but we do find that he had three children, and others; it is reasonable to suppose that he was the father of Elizabeth, since we know that her father was a John Walker, and that her father was a resident of Dartmouth, Stillwater, and Saratoga, and that he was born and died at about the same dates as recorded above. He married about 1777, Lydia Smith, who was born at Hilleston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1757, and died March 28, 1837. Issue: 1. Robert, born October 19, 1778; he lived in Saratoga, New York, and married Patience Mosher. 2. Joseph, born July 21, 1780, lived in Saratoga. He married Lydia Walker, daughter of Archibald Walker, of Argyleshire, Scotland, and Saratoga, New York. 3. Lucy, born November 9, 1783; married John Wing, of Saratoga. 4. Lucina, married Hezekiah Tyrell. 5. John, who lived and died in Corning, New York. 6. Elizabeth, of whom further. 7. Kate, who married and lived in Cleveland.

(VI) Elizabeth Walker, daughter of John Walker, was born in Saratoga, New York, December 13, 1800, and died in Falconer, New York, in 1881. She married about 1822-23, John Everett. (See Everett III.)

(The Oburg-Oberg Line).

Arms—Or, two lozenges conjoined in fesse sable.

Crest—Out of a tube or three peacock plumes proper, charged with two lozenges of the shield.

Supporters—Two lions rampant reguardant or.

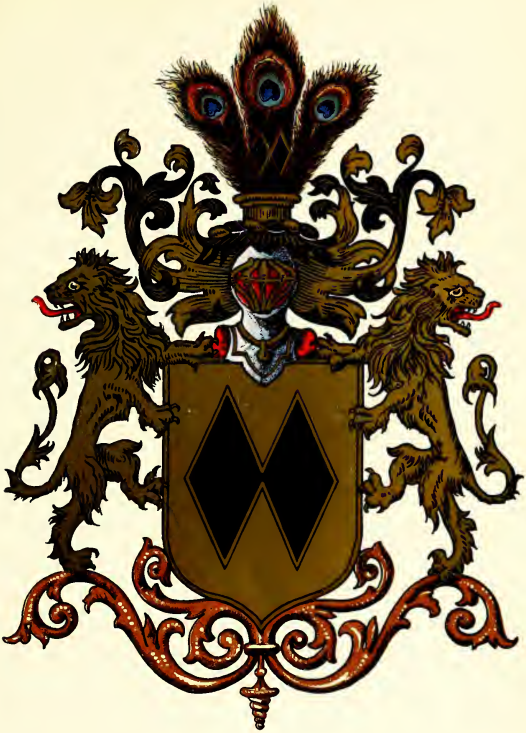
The name Oburg is one of old origin in Sweden, and many people bearing it are of high station in life; this is evidenced by the fact that several of Sweden's foremost citizens bear this name. The life of Oscar Oburg, of which this narrative chiefly deals, is one which bears out the traditions of the Oburg family.

(I) This line of the Oburg family of Sweden was founded in the United States by Peter Oburg, who was born near Stockholm, Sweden, and lived there until 1849, when he and his family emigrated to America, arriving in New York City. From New York City he came to Chautauqua County, New York, by the way of Buffalo and Dunkirk, thence to Jamestown, mostly by boat and stage coach.

Mr. Oburg married, in his native land, Margaret, surname unknown, and to them were born five children before coming to this country. Issue: 1. Caroline, married John Anderson, and they lived near Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, later at Red Wing, Minnesota, where they died. 2. Mary, died young, unmarried. 3. Pontius, married Mary ———; they went to Indiana, where both died at an early age. 4. Oscar, of whom further. 5. Frank, married Eliza ———; he went to Peoria, Illinois; during the Civil War he enlisted in the army, and served for four years, taking part in many important battles.

(II) Oscar Oburg, son of Peter and Margaret Oburg, was born February 25, 1833, near Stockholm, Sweden. At the age of sixteen he came to this country with his parents, and upon his arrival in Jamestown, New York, he found employment at the old Shaw Hotel in this city, which was located at the corner of Main and West Third streets, the site now occupied by the Prendergast block. The Shaw Hotel was a regular stop for stage coaches, then practically the only means of travel, a change of horses being necessary at the hotel stables, and it was here that the young man secured his first employment. Later, Oscar Oburg went to Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York, where for some time he was engaged in the tailoring business, having learned the trade in his native land. He remained in this business for some time, subsequently becoming interested in the shoe business, which he continued until after the Civil War, when he turned his attention to farming, following this calling until old age compelled his retirement. Mr. Oburg was a Republican in politics, and was active on the local town election boards; a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ashville for more than sixty-six years. He was greatly interested in church work, being at various times steward, trustee, class leader, superintendent of the Sunday school, and filled various other offices. He was a man of high religious character, kindhearted, and beloved by all who knew him. From an humble immigrant boy he arose to a station of high respect and esteem in his community.

Oscar Oburg married, in Ashville, February 27, 1852, Bebe Wellman, daughter of Barnabas and Pamela (Bullock) Wellman. (See Wellman Line.) Mrs. Bebe



Oburg

(Oberg)

Oscar Oburg

Bebe Oburg

Elon Medford Oburg

Nina Melinda Oburg

Lelia Christina (Oburg) Lee

Abbie Derutha (Oburg) Wellman

Victor Francis Oburg

(Wellman) Oburg, like her husband, was a devoted Christian affiliated with the Ashville Church from the age of fifteen years. Oscar Oburg died at Ashville, April 9, 1919, aged eighty-six years. His wife died at Ashville, April 1, 1918, aged eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Oburg were the parents of six children, all born in Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York. They are: 1. Elon Medford, born December 20, 1852; a farmer in Busti, Chautauqua County, New York; married Mary Sherman. 2. Viola De Ette, of whom further. 3. Nina Melinda, born October 26, 1856; resides at the family homestead at Ashville; unmarried. 4. Lelia Christina, born March 20, 1859; married (first) John C. Walter, deceased; she married (second) Rollin Lee, a business man in Ashville. 5. Abbie Derutha, born January 3, 1861; became the wife of Charles Wellman, who is connected with a large industry in Jamestown, New York. 6. Victor Francis, born April 9, 1863, a railroad man in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; married Irene Grunder.

(III) Viola De Ette Oburg, daughter of Oscar and Bebe (Wellman) Oburg, married Marvin N. Everett. (See Everett IV.)

(The Wellman Line).

Arms—Argent, on a bend gules between two apples vert, three mullets or.

Crest—A demi-lion argent holding between his paws an apple as in the arms charged with a mullet or.

Motto—*Dei providentia juvat.*

Wellman as a family quite evidently took its name from the city of Wells in Somersetshire, England, which, in turn, obtained its name from a well called St. Andrew's Well, near the bishop's palace, and from the fact that the founder of the family had received from one of the bishops charge of St. Andrew's Well, and had been called at first John the Wellman, or William the Well-man, which later became John or William Wellman. The name has been variously spelled as Wellman, Wellmane, Wellmon, Welman, Welmon, Welmin, Wilman, Wilmon, Willman, Willmon, Willsman, Wellsman, and Weelman. In America the practice of spelling this name as Wellman began quite early and has increased in practice until it is nearly universally used by all of the family here.

The genealogy and history of the Wellman family and its origin in the Old World has been searched with some success. Investigation in this country seems to show that the early immigrant Wellmans were only two in number, Thomas Wellman and William Wellman. However, family recollection points to a third, in the person of Barnabas Wellman. The name Barnabas has been carried through several generations and it is thought that a Barnabas may have been one of the immigrants, and, if not, at least one of the sons of William Wellman.

Thomas Wellman was in Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1640. He bought land, lived and died in Lynn End (now Lynnfield), Massachusetts.

William Wellman was in Marshfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, but moved that year to Gloucester, Massachusetts, and thence, in 1650, to New London, Connecticut, and a few years later to Killingworth, Connecticut, where he died.

There is a line of seven generations bearing the name of Barnabas Wellman, the first of whom there is any information being a Captain Barnabas Wellman, a sea-faring man, who made voyages between America and China. On one of these voyages he brought home a set of china dishes, a picture of his ship on each, and these were long preserved in the family; another Barnabas Wellman, who represented the family in the American

Revolution; and last, a Barnabas Wellman, who was an early settler in Chautauqua County, New York.

Barnabas Wellman, the Revolutionary soldier, was born August 15, 1756, in Killingworth, Connecticut. According to records, he was a drum major in the War of of the Revolution. His brother and sisters were: Freelove, born May 22, 1753; Molly, born March 13, 1755; and Paul, born April 15, 1757. He married, and had the following children: 1. James, born November 30, 1783. 2. Homer, born March 9, 1786. 3. Barnabas, of whom further. 4. Ford, born January 3, 1796. 5. Leander, born October 14, 1801. There were also two daughters, Millie and Hannah.

Barnabas Wellman, son of Barnabas Wellman, the Revolutionary soldier, was evidently born at Killingworth, Connecticut, September 16, 1793. He is later recorded among the first settlers of Chautauqua County, New York, having located in the town of Ashville. He had a small farm there, but he was chiefly occupied as a stone mason, and it is said that he was a man of strong character, very religious, and preached in the village church in the absence of the local minister. He was noted for his fine voice, which he used in connection with his church work and local entertainments. He was a kind-hearted man, reverenced by all, and known to the townsfolk as "Uncle Barney."

Mr. Wellman married Pamela Bullock, born September 14, 1798, daughter of Jonathan and Dorcas, usually called Tabitha, (Cody) Bullock, the granddaughter of Jonathan Bullock, of English descent. (See Bullock VI.)

Barnabas and Pamela (Bullock) Wellman were the parents of nine children, all born in Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York: 1. Henry, married Alvira Pierce, a farmer of Three Rivers, Michigan. 2. Malinda, died aged ten years. 3. Alfred, married Thedoca Covey; he was a farmer living near Three Rivers, Michigan. 4. Matilda, died at the age of thirty; unmarried. 5. Barnabas, married Harriett Phelps; he was the owner of a lumber mill at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua County, New York. 6. Delila, married (first) Israel Millard, deceased; she married (second) Seymour Millard, an oil man at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and a brother of her first husband. 7. Rachel, married Alpheus Alexander, a farmer in Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York. 8. Bebe, of whom further. 9. Lucinda, married (first) A. Herrick, deceased; she married (second) Nathaniel Smith, a farmer of Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York.

The Wellmans are a well-known family in Chautauqua County, New York, numbered among the first rank citizens. Among them are a number of notable professional and business men, and this name stands foremost in the community.

Bebe Wellman, daughter of Barnabas and Pamela (Bullock) Wellman, married Oscar Oburg. (See Oburg II.)

(The Bullock Line).

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed argent, armed or.

Crest—Five Lochaber axes sable encircled by a ribbon or.

Motto—*Nil conscire sibi.* (Conscious of no wrong.)

From Berry's "Essex" the Bullock pedigree is traced in the following manner:

Richard Bullock, temp. Henry III.

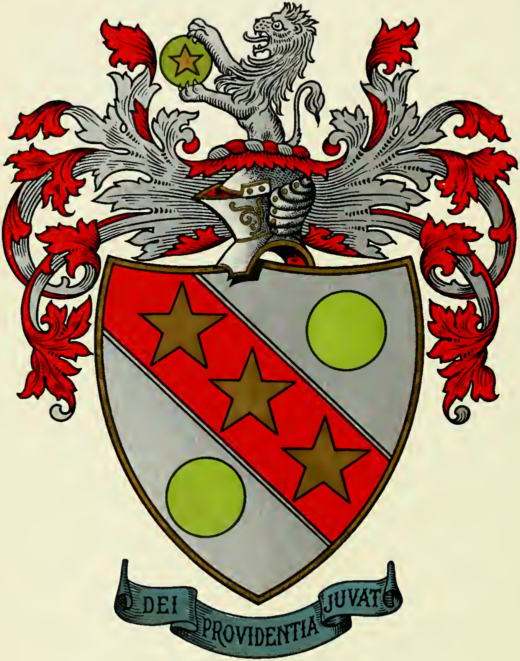
Gilbert Bullock.

Robert Bullock, temp. Edward I.

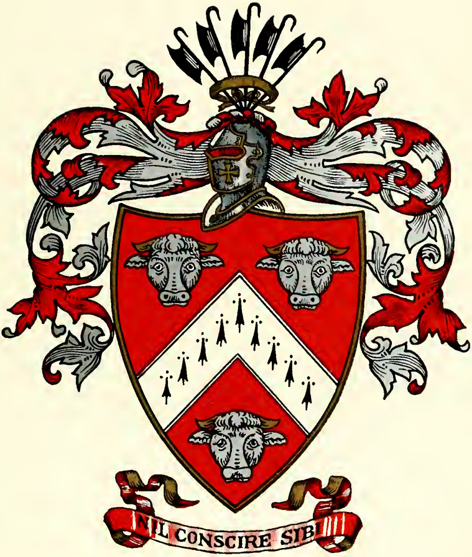
Gilbert Bullock.

Robert Bullock, died in 1405, was of County Berks.

Thomas Bullock, married Alice Yeading.


DEI
PROVIDENTIA
JUVAT

Wellman


NIL CONSCIRE SIBI

Bullock

Robert Bullock, of County Berks, married Eleanor.

Gilbert Bullock, married Margaret Norris.

Thomas Bullock, Esquire, of County Essex, in 1566; married Alice Kingsmill. Their children were Richard, Thomas, John, George, John, and William.

(I) Richard Bullock was born in Essex County, England, in 1622, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 22, 1667. He was in Rehoboth as early as 1643 and left the town soon after 1644. The Colonial records show that he was made a freeman in May, 1646, but do not indicate his residence at that time. In 1656 he removed to Newton, Long Island, but soon went back to Rehoboth and resided there until his death. He was one of the fifty-eight landed proprietors of Rehoboth. On June 22, 1658, "at a town-meeting lawfully warned, lots were drawn for the meadows that lie on the north side of the town, in order as followeth, according to person and estate." Richard Bullock drew No. 19, and he bought the governor's lot valued at two hundred pounds. His name appears on the records of the town in 1643, and he came there it is said with Roger Williams. The town records recite: "30th of the 11th mo. (January), 1650, quoted to agree with Richard Bullock to perform the office of Town Clerk; to give him 16 s. a year, and to be paid for births, burials and marriages besides." He married (first), at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 4, 1647, Elizabeth Ingraham. She died January 7, 1659-60. He married (second), September 21, 1660, Elizabeth Billington. Children of first marriage: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, born October 9, 1650. 3. Mary, born February 16, 1652. 4. Mehitable, born April 4, 1655. 5. Abigail, born August 29, 1657. 6. Hopestill, born December 26, 1659. Children of second marriage: 7. Israel, born July 15, 1661. 8. Mercy, born March 13, 1662. 9. John, born March 19, 1664. 10. Richard, born March 15, 1666-67.

(II) Deacon Samuel Bullock, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ingraham) Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 19, 1648, and died there March 10, 1717-18. He lived at Rehoboth, and in 1710 he was a member of a company of Rehoboth militia. He married (first), November 12, 1673, Mary Thurber, who died in 1674. He married (second), May 26, 1675, Thankful Rouse. Child of first marriage: 1. Mary, born October 5, 1674. Children of second marriage: 2. Ebenezer, born February 22, 1676. 3. Thankful, born June 26, 1681. 4. Samuel, born November 7, 1683. 5. Israel, born April 9, 1687. 6. Daniel, born in 1689. 7. Richard, born July 1, 1692. 8. Seth, of whom further.

(III) Seth Bullock, son of Deacon Samuel and Thankful (Rouse) Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, September 26, 1693, and was living in 1758. His residence was at Rehoboth. He married, about 1718, Experience, surname unknown. Children: 1. Cordila, born November 3, 1719. 2. Hezekiah, born June 13, 1722. 3. Benjamin, born June 26, 1725. 4. Experience, born June 18, 1728. 5. Hannah, born January 4, 1730. 6. Seth, born May 26, 1733, served in the French and Indian War (1758). 7. Jonathan, of whom further. 8. Shubael, born March 31, 1738. 9. Rebeckah, born July 7, 1739. 10. Ann, born November 23, 1741. 11. Barack, born December 9, 1744.

(IV) Jonathan Bullock, son of Seth and Experience Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 17, 1736, and died of quinsy in the army during the French and Indian War. He married, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 9, 1758, Bebe Bowen, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, April 22, 1739, daughter of David and Hannah Bowen. They were the parents of Jonathan, of whom further.

(V) Jonathan Bullock, son of Jonathan and Bebe (Bowen) Bullock, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 27, 1759, and died in Panama, Chautauqua County, New York. His name is on the list of Captain Cole's Company during the Revolution for fifteen months' service. In 1790 he was of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and in 1797 removed to Ontario County, New York. He married, January 28, 1788, Tabitha Cody, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Whitney) Cody. (See Cody III.) Children: 1. Jonathan, born November 7, 1788, died in Panama, New York, in 1885. 2. Bebe, born March 8, 1790, died in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, in 1878. 3. William, born August 6, 1794, died in Busti, New York. 4. Pamela, of whom further. 5. Joseph, born April 18, 1803, died in Ontario County, New York, in young manhood. 6. Alfred, died young. 7. Mary P., died young. 8. Shubael, died young.

(VI) Pamela Bullock, daughter of Jonathan and Tabitha (Cody) Bullock, was born September 14, 1798, died in Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1874. She married Barnabas Wellman. (See Wellman line.)

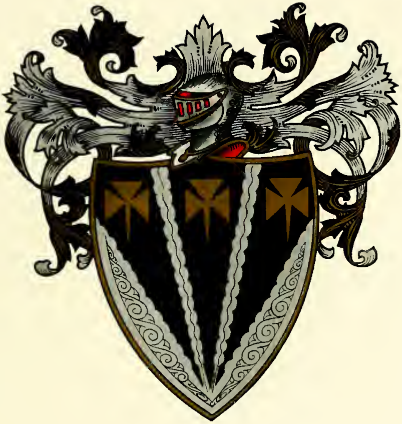
(The Codey-Cody Line).

Arms—Argent, three piles engrailed sable, on each a cross pattée fitchée or.

The patronymic Mc Cody is a corruption of the name Mac Odo, designating a family founded in Kilkenny, Ireland, early in the thirteenth century, by Mac Odo L'Ercedekne, a Norman. Sir Stephen L'Ercedekne married one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Fitz-Anthony, thereby acquiring lands in Leinster. The land was the ancient Manor of Ogenti, which became the Manor of Thomaston and later by partition the Manors of Grenan and Dangin. Peter Mc O'dy L'Ercedekne was the son of Thomas, son of Redmond, son of John. This last John was a descendant of Sir Stephen L'Ercedekne. Peter Mc O'dy became Lord of the Manor of Bawnmore. He died without issue, but the heirs of his brothers came into the Manor. The contraction of the original form doubtless gave birth to the present forms of Codey and Cody.

(I) Joseph Cody, who was born probably in Ireland, died in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, prior to 1782. In 1727 three men, William McNall, John Lawson, and James Shearer came from Ireland to America and began a settlement in Connecticut which they called "Union." From time to time other families from their country joined them until in 1734 there were nineteen families. This was the only Irish settlement in Connecticut. Some time before 1732 came Isaac, Joseph and John Cody. Before long John and Isaac removed to Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Isaac married there, but returned to Union, Connecticut, where he died. John, too, removed from Hopkinton, but Joseph settled there in 1738 and spent his life there, dying some time before 1782. He married before 1720, Mary, surname unknown. Children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Lucy, born about 1725; married John Nutt. 3. Mary, born about 1728; married Nathan Jeffords. 4. Philip, born about 1730; married Abigail Emerson. 5. Jerusha, born about 1733; married John Death. 6. Jonathan, born 1735, died September 26, 1807. 7. Isaac, born in 1739.

(II) Joseph Cody, Jr., son of Joseph and Mary Cody, was born in 1720, and died in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, January 26, 1818, aged ninety-eight years. He lived in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, served



Cody

in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), was in the expedition to Crown Point and in the expedition to Fort George, and served also in the Revolution for forty-three days. He married, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, November 3, 1748, Mary Whitney, who was born October 4, 1731, and died December 5, 1816. Children: 1. Mary, born July 26, 1749. 2. Sarah, born September 3, 1751. 3. Joseph, born December 3, 1753. 4. Sarah, born December 7, 1756; married William Fanning. 5. Hannah, born January 11, 1759. 6. Tabitha, of whom further. 7. Esther, born October 15, 1766. 8. Elizabeth, born September 7, 1769. 9. John, born December 2, 1774.

(III) Tabitha Cody, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Whitney) Cody, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, August 13, 1763. She married, January 28, 1788, Jonathan Bullock. (See Bullock V.)

ADRIANCE, John P.,

Manufacturer.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, when manufacturing assumed such new and large proportions in the United States, no one industry at Poughkeepsie, New York, did so much to create a good name at large for the city as did "The Buckeye," the plant of Adriance, Platt & Company, where harvesting machinery was built. For stability, sound policies, broad and progressive administration, Adriance, Platt & Company had a wide reputation and one which honored not only the corporation itself, but gave prominence to the community in which it did its work.

The roots of this great establishment are traceable to the business activities in Poughkeepsie of John Adriance, who, having owned an iron foundry, became interested in newly invented machines for mowing and began about 1850 to build a machine which he called "The Forbush."

Meanwhile, John Adriance's son, John P. Adriance, had been engaged in business in New York, but he, like his father, saw the potential importance of machinery for harvesting and began to build mowers at Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1859 John P. Adriance moved his business from Worcester to Poughkeepsie, New York, occupying at first as a factory the Red Mill at Mill and Smith streets, and then erecting a large new building on the shore of the Hudson, adjoining the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. In this latter location his output grew to its great ultimate extent and value, and his standing in the world of industry became of the highest rank.

(I) John P. Adriance and his father were members of a Dutch family established in America in the first years of the colonies. About 1646 Adrian Reyersz settled at Flatbush, Long Island. He is supposed to have been the son of Reyer Elberts, of Utrecht, and had a brother, Martin Reyersz, also of Long Island. The descendants of Martin Reyersz became known by the patronymic: Ryers-Reyerson, while members of Adrian Reyersz family have borne the surname Adrianse-Adriance.

Adrian Reyersz married, in 1659, Annatie Schenck, daughter of Martin Schenck, lived a useful and respected life at Flatbush, and died in 1710. In the line which John P. Adriance, of Poughkeepsie descended from, Adrian Reyersz, of Flatbush, the second and third generations were resident on Long Island, the fourth and Fifth at Hopewell, Dutchess County, New York, and the sixth (John P. Adriance's father) at Poughkeepsie. After Adrian Reyersz and Annatie Schenck, his wife, came:

(II) Albert Adrianse, born 1663, married, 1689, Catalina, daughter of Rem and Jannetje (de Rapalie) Vanderbeck.

(III) Rem Adrianse, born 1690, died 1730; married Sarah Brinckerhoff, daughter of Joris and Annetje (Bogart) Brinckerhoff.

(IV) Abraham Adrianse, born 1720, on Long Island, died 1765, in Dutchess County, New York; married, 1751, Femmetje Van Kleef.

(V) Abraham Adriance, Jr., who changed the spelling of the name, was born (Post.) 1766, died 1825; married 1788, Ann Storm, daughter of Goris and Maritje (Concklin) Storm.

(VI) John Adriance, born 1795, died 1873; married, 1817, Sarah Ely, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Tarpenning) Harris.

(VII) John P. Adriance, born March 4, 1825, died June 18, 1891; married, in New York City, June 13, 1848, Mary Jane Ruthven, daughter of Isaac L. and Marion Erskine (Ruthven) Platt. Their children were: 1. Isaac Reynolds, a sketch of whom follows. 2. John Erskine, a sketch of whom follows. 3. James Ruthven, born June 8, 1856, died April 21, 1879. 4. Marion Ruthven, born August 18, 1858; married, January 12, 1887, Silas Wodell; died March 24, 1917. 5. Harris Ely, born February 18, 1861. 6. William Allen, born February 6, 1864. 7, Francis Henry, born December 16, 1866.

John P. Adriance, after passing through the schools of Poughkeepsie, went to New York City in 1845 and entered the hardware business in the employ of Walsh & Mallory, a firm which shortly sent him to Manchester, New Hampshire, in charge of a branch store. Mr. Adriance soon succeeded to the store at Manchester, but, in 1852, returned to New York City where he formed a partnership with Samuel R. Platt and Samuel W. Sears to deal in wholesale hardware. In 1854 Sears, Adriance & Platt bought the patent rights in the Manny mower for the New England States and began to manufacture mowers at Worcester, Massachusetts. Then, in 1857, John P. Adriance saw a mower, patented by Aultman & Miller, of Canton, Ohio, tried out at Syracuse, New York, in a competitive test of such machines, and was so impressed with its excellence that he acquired the patent rights, named the machine "The Buckeye" in honor of its original connection with Ohio, and began making mowers of this model at Worcester. In 1859 this business at Worcester was removed to Poughkeepsie, as stated above. Four years later (1863) the firm of Sears, Adriance & Platt was dissolved, Mr. Sears retaining the hardware department and a new firm —Adriance, Platt & Company—being organized to build harvesting machinery, with Mr. Adriance as president, Samuel R. Platt as vice-president and Isaac S. Platt as treasurer. Mr. Adriance remained in active connection with Adriance, Platt & Company until his death in 1891.

No citizen of Poughkeepsie ever had a more respected place in the community than John P. Adriance. His ability to develop and maintain a large industrial establishment, which ability was based on good judgment and strength of moral principle, was supplanted by a quality of character and personality which endeared him to large numbers of people. Kindness was innate with him. The inner side of the story of business in the Poughkeepsie of his day would, if told in full, show many men carried by him through temporary financial stringencies; while in private life he helped many families to carry on, and to charitable and philan-

[illegible]

I. Reynolds Adriance

[illegible]

thropic work was a generous contributor. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and in politics was a Republican. The Adriance Memorial Library building in the city of Poughkeepsie was erected by his children in memory of him and of his wife.

The Adriance family arms are registered in Holland, whence the members who planted that stock in American life emigrated in the seventeenth century. In the "Ryerson Genealogy" and history of the Knickerbocker families of Ryerson, Ryerse Adriance and Martense, all descendants of Marten and Adriaen Ryerse (Reyerzen), of Amsterdam, Holland, the description of the family coat-of-arms is given as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, one and four, sable a tree withered and eradicated argent; two and three, argent; three halberds bendways, and in bend sinister, the middle one longer than the others, sable; the blades vert; surtout argent; a martlet or.

Crest—A swan rousant.

ADRIANCE, Isaac Reynolds,

Man of Varied Activities.

I. Reynolds Adriance was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 12, 1851, the son of John P. and Mary Jane R. (Platt) Adriance. His education was received at the F. B. Warring School at Poughkeepsie and at the Churchill School at Ossining, New York. It was not long after he left school that he became associated with the firm of Adriance, Platt & Company, manufacturers of harvesting machinery, of which his father was the president. The desire to master the details of anything and everything worth while that came to his hand accounted in no little degree for his rapid and merited rise in the councils of the great family concern. He was advanced to treasurer of the company and occupied that office until Adriance, Platt & Company was absorbed by the Moline Plow Company, of Moline, Illinois, January 18, 1913. Thereafter Mr. Adriance confined his attention to his personal and financial affairs, which were numerous enough to make large demands upon his time and energy.

Mr. Adriance, when a youth of seventeen, enlisted in Company A, 21st Regiment, New York State National Guard, and eight years later, or in 1875, through successive promotions, he was made captain of his company. His interest in military affairs remained one of his hobbies all through life, and although he was on the retired list when the Federal Government determined that this country should cast its lot on the side of the allies in the World War, Mr. Adriance quickly came forward and offered his services to the War Department. He was appointed mustering officer for Dutchess County, and in this capacity he mustered into the Federal service all the National Guard units of the district. Throughout the war Captain Adriance was a tireless worker and a generous contributor to the drives for funds for the Government and the welfare organizations.

On the cultural side of Mr. Adriance's nature his commendable leaning toward literature had its most visible example in his rich collection of books, among which were many volumes privately printed for a limited number of subscribers. For virtually half a century Mr. Adriance made public exhibit of his book-lover's spirit by continuous association with library work, and on his death he was chairman of the board of trustees of the Adriance Memorial Library, a position he had held since the founding of that institution. Previous to the opening of the Adriance Library, which was given to the city of Poughkeepsie by the children of the late John P. Adriance, I. Reynolds Adriance was chairman of the library board of the Board of Education of that city, and in years of continuous service he was dean of city office holders. In October, 1898, the Adriance Library was opened to the public, and with this event, as well as with the conception of the initial plans, Mr. Adriance was intimately connected, having from the very first given of his best in an advisory capacity.

In 1891 Mr. Adriance became actively associated with the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie as a director of that institution. Four years later he was elected vice-president and filled that position until 1897, when he was advanced to the presidency of the bank, which office he held until 1911. From 1911 to 1916 he once more served as vice-president, and from 1916 to 1921 he served his second term as president. After that Mr. Adriance became chairman of the board of directors and continued as such until the time of his death. He was a director of the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company and later of the United States Fire Insurance Company when the latter absorbed the former. He was a director of R. U. Delapenha & Company, a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, and an officer in many charitable institutions. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Dutchess Golf and Country Club, and the Amrita Club, of Poughkeepsie, of which latter organization he was president in 1890.

Mr. Adriance married, April 27, 1876, Ada Ferris Campbell, daughter of Henry Livingston and Emmeline (Collins) Campbell, of Unionvale, Dutchess County, New York. The Campbell family have resided in Dutchess County since the Revolutionary War; Captain Archibald Campbell, of the Argyle clan, having come to this country as an officer in the British army. He married Jane Munroe, of Long Island, and was killed during the war at a skirmish near White Plains, New York, in 1776. His two sons were educated in England, but Archibald, Jr., returned to this country and made his home on his father's estate at Pawling, New York. He was well known throughout the country, giving his attention largely to the management of his property, but also being a very efficient magistrate for one not professionally a lawyer. He was possessed of such extensive legal knowledge that he became County Judge. He married Elizabeth Livingston Mitchell. His death occurred in 1847, leaving a widow and ten children. One of his sons, Duncan, married Amanda Ferris, and lived on the family estate at Pawling, where he upheld the traditions of his forebears. He died in 1892. His only son was Henry Livingston, who married Emmeline Cordelia Collins, and settled on the Collins estate in the town of Unionvale. Mr. Campbell engaged in farming, and became a well known and respected citizen of the community. He died in 1894, survived by his widow and three children; Duncan; Ada Ferris, who married I. Reynolds Adriance; and Elizabeth Borden, who married Albert Adriance Simpson, of Poughkeepsie. The Campbell family of which Mrs. Adriance is a member, is entitled to bear arms:

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight or and sable, (for Campbell) 2nd and 3d argent, a lymphad, her sails furled and oars in action sable, flag and pennants flying gules (for Lorne). Behind the escutcheon are placed saltireways, a baton powdered with thistles, on the top thereof an imperial crown, and thereon the royal crest of Scotland; and a sword proper, hilt and pommel or. Upon the escutcheon is placed the coronet of his rank.

Crest—Upon a wreath of the colors, a boar's head erased or.

Supporters—On either side of the escutcheon a lion guardant gules.

Mottoes—Above the crest: *Ne obliviscaris.* (Means: Do not forget.) Below the arms: *Vix ea nostra voco.* (Means: I scarce call these deeds of our ancestors ours.)

To Mr. and Mrs. Adriance were born two children: 1. John P., born August 2, 1891; educated at Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; Yale University, class of 1913, degree of Ph. B.; a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Poughkeepsie; a director of R. U. Delaphenha & Company; member of the Yale Club of New York City, Dutchess Golf and Country Club, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and a member of the Amrita Club. 2. Marion Campbell, educated at The Misses Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York; married, June 8, 1918, Edgar Voorhees Anderson, and has two children, Edgar Adriance Anderson, born April 25, 1919, and Adriance Campbell Anderson.

I. Reynolds Adriance relinquished his many sided service at his home in Poughkeepsie, April 16, 1923. Mourning for his loss extended far beyond the limits of the city of his residence. Organizations with which he had been affiliated and the local press, in resolutions, editorials and news comment, paid sincere and cordial tribute to his memory. This memorial would be incomplete without the inclusion of these testimonials from the voice of the people.

"The Poughkeepsie Eagle-News" said editorially:

The death Monday morning of I. Reynolds Adriance brought to a close a career of very real usefulness to the community in which he had lived. His was a life filled with a wide variety of interests, business and civic, and while he had given up a good deal of business activity during the last few years, his loss will be keenly felt not only by his associates, but by the city at large.

Mr. Adriance will be remembered for his services to the Merchants' National Bank and for his interest in the Adriance Memorial Library, the president of whose board he had been since its organization in the "90's." A great lover of books himself, he did his utmost through the library to make good reading available to the people of Poughkeepsie, a service which everyone who has been benefited by it should fully appreciate. And his work with the library will continue to bear fruit in the years to come. In a business way, Mr. Adriance was a conservative of the best type. Being conservative isn't always popular, but every city needs men of the type as a steadying influence, for they prevent many a mistake.

Mr. Adriance was a gentleman of the old school. In a personal way he was extremely generous, and his quiet benefactions, though oftentimes unknown to the general public, were many and great. He was deeply interested in Poughkeepsie and Poughkeepsians, and his knowledge of family history in this city, coupled with an exceptionally retentive memory, made him a real authority on bygone days. Few Poughkeepsians have had so exhaustive and authoritative a fund of local information as he.

The loss of Mr. Adriance will be keenly felt in this city in which he lived, and to which he contributed so much.

An epitome of the life that Mr. Adriance lived among his fellows was eloquently given in an editorial by "The Evening Star and Enterprise" of Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1923, the day following his death:

The passing winter has exacted a severe toll from our membership.

In no case has the grim reaper been more cruel than in removing from our community that most unassuming yet estimable member, I. Reynolds Adriance.

His life among us was of the wholesome sort. A life of leisure did not appeal to him, though such a life was made possible by the accident of wealth. His money did not spoil him; on the contrary, it gave him the chance to cultivate the cultural side of life. He became a lover of books, of art and the sciences. Even in gratifying his tastes in that direction, our fellow-townsman was unselfish. He wished to share with his fellowmen his opportunities for study and for cultivating acquaintance with authors of standard books. This explains his untiring devotion to the mission of the Adriance Memorial Library. In other fields of civic usefulness he was also entitled to the credit which goes to the volunteer rather than to the drafted man. He became a military man because in that way he wished to serve his country. His Americanism was of the deep-seated variety, exemplified not in words of mouth but in years of devotion to the flag and its upholding.

Others have spoken and written of his ability as a banker, as a manufacturer.

We like to think of 'Ren' Adriance as a man who saw the finer things of life come within his grasp—and wish not only to enjoy them himself but to share them with others. No higher tribute could be paid to any citizen.

ADRIANCE, John Erskine,

Business Man, Financier.

John E. Adriance, second son of John P. and Mary Jane R. (Platt) Adriance, was born in New York City, December 23, 1853. He attended the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, and the Churchill School at Ossining, and after a year spent in travel abroad, entered the counting room of Adriance, Platt & Company. He rose to the presidency of the corporation and was actively identified with its affairs until in 1913, in the era of business consolidations, the Buckeye plant was sold to the Moline Plow Company, of Moline, Illinois.

John E. Adriance has maintained touch with the life of his own city in innumerable ways and has promoted the interests of Poughkeepsie in a broad-minded spirit, giving largely of time, means and influence. Since 1894 he has been a director of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank, serving as vice-president 1912-1922, and again in 1924. He was elected a trustee of Vassar College in 1910, and was retained in that office eleven years, resigning in 1921 on account of ill health. On the death of his brother, I. Reynolds Adriance, 1923, he was elected to succeed him as president of the Adriance Memorial Library of Poughkeepsie. He is a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, elected September 24, 1917; president of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery Association, elected 1913, and a trustee since 1900; trustee of the Poughkeepsie Young Men's Christian Association; one of five who organized the Dutchess Golf and Country Club, April, 1897, and president for more than fifteen years; member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Chapter Commandery and the Mystic Shrine; member of the Holland Society of New York State. He is a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church, of Poughkeepsie.

On April 27, 1882, Mr. Adriance married Mary Hasbrouck, daughter of Matthew and Jane Catherine (Hardenbergh) Hasbrouck, of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, New York. They are the parents of two children: Jean Hardenbergh, who died October 11, 1897; and Marguerite Platt.

ANDREWS, Robert W.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Robert W. Andrews, a prominent and widely known physician and surgeon of Dutchess County, New York, for more than two decades, and by reason of his expert professional services has contributed to the physical well being of his community, and thus to general advancement and progress, comes of old English stock.

The surname "Andrews" is a baptismal name, meaning "son-of-Andrew," and became very popular throughout the British Isles during the thirteenth century. Since Andrew was the name of the patron saint and knightly champion of Scotland, as title of the primatial See, the surname became especially wide spread in Scotland. As an apostolic name it became popular at an early date all over Europe, as is evidenced by the vast numbers who bear that name to-day in America, descendants, for the most part, of English and Scotch Andrews. The name has undergone many changes, and has been written as Anderewe, Andreu, Andree, Andre, Andrewes (still in existence), and finally, Andrews.

The following coat-of-arms is the heraldic device used by the American Andrews:

Arms—Gules, a saltire or surmounted by another vert.

Crest—A blackamoor's head in profile couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the temples all proper.

Motto—Virtute et fortuna.

One branch of the family were residents of Yorkshire, England, as early as the year 1379, for in the Poll Tax of Yorks of that year a Willelmus Anderewe is mentioned, this man probably being the common ancestor of all the Yorkshire Andrews. The branch of the English family herein considered begins with Robert Andrews, of whom forward.

(I) Robert Andrews, the progenitor of this branch of the family in America, was born September 6, 1823, in Mosely, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, where he was reared and educated. He immigrated to the United States as a young man, landing at Boston, Massachusetts, but settling in Vermont, where he followed the trade of wool carder, which he had learned in his native country, plying his trade both at Northfield and Northfield Falls, Vermont. Fraternally, he was a Mason, having been raised to the degree of Master Mason before he emigrated from England. His religious affiliation was given to the Episcopal faith (Church of England). His death occurred at Northfield Falls, Vermont, April 30, 1895. He took his wife Belinda Germaine, a native of Vermont, who bore him two children, as follows: Charles H., of whom forward; and Ellen, who became the wife of Fred N. Cook, of Northfield, Vermont.

(II) Charles H. Andrews, elder child and only son of Robert and Belinda (Germaine) Andrews, was born in Northfield, Vermont, in December, 1847, and is still living (1924). He was educated in the public schools of his natal town, following which he learned the trade of wool-carder under the expert tutelage of his father, and in this vocation he has been identified all his life. He is also a musician of more than ordinary ability, and in addition to serving as bandmaster of his native town, he has composed many band selections of note. Fraternally, Mr. Andrews is a member of Granite Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Barre, Vermont. In religion he adheres to the faith of his fathers. Charles H. Andrews was married at Rochdale, town of Poughkeepsie, New York, to Elenora F. Du Bois, a daughter of John M. and Mary Ann (Van Dyne) De Bois. Issue: Robert Wesley, of whom forward.

(III) Robert Wesley Andrews, M. D., only son of Charles H. and Elenora F. (Du Bois) Andrews, was born in the town of Poughkeepsie, New York, September 9, 1869. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, and following his graduation from the Northfield High School in 1887, he entered the employ of A. M. Doty, a prominent druggist of Poughkeepsie. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the various phases of pharmaceutics—a praiseworthy pre-medical course of action—he took up the study of medicine, during which time he learned the art, trade, and mystery of a hollow glassware blower at the Poughkeepsie Glass Works, and in 1895 entered the Albany Medical College, Albany, New York, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took up his desidence in Brooklyn, New York, and shortly after was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, being stationed first at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and then transferred to the San Juan Hospital, at Porto Rico. In 1899 Dr. Andrews returned to Poughkeepsie, and in August of that year he was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, and assigned to the Forty-Sixth Infantry, which was ordered to the Philippine Islands. Dr. Andrews remained in the Philippines for a period of twenty months, and was an active participant in many of the numerous engagements. Among the recommendations in the Forty-Sixth Infantry for medals of honor, brevet commissions, and certificates of merit, Dr. Andrews was thus honored: "First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Robert W. Andrews for Brevet rank of Captain; for coolness and good judgment displayed at Battle of Montalban, Philippine Islands, December 27, 1899." Captain Andrews was mustered out of service on March 17, 1901, at Poughkeepsie, New York.

In the same year, 1901, Dr. Andrews resumed the practice of his profession in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he has since remained, building up a large clientage and a reputation for ability, integrity and efficiency. To-day he is one of the foremost practitioners in the medical fraternity of Dutchess County.

Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and served his party ably as coroner of Dutchess County in 1906; and as bacteriologist for the Poughkeepsie Board of Health in 1909-10. Dr. Andrews is a member and past president of the Dutchess County Medical Society, having been the second youngest physician to occupy this important office in the century and a quarter of the society's existence. He is also a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the Dutchess-Putnam Medical Society, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. He is attending physician at the Vassar Brothers' Hospital and the Bowne Memorial Hospital, and is consulting surgeon at the Hudson River State Hospital of Poughkeepsie.

Fraternally, Dr. Andrews has been active in Masonic circles, as were also his forefathers, and is a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon's Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; and Poughkeepsie Commandry, No. 43, Knights Templar. Dr. Andrews is also a Past Grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership in the Amrita Club, and the Dutchess County Golf and Country Club.

Dr. Robert Wesley Andrews was married at Poughkeepsie, New York, September 27, 1898, to Minnie M. Marrill, a daughter of Dr. Joaquin and Amanda (Caire) Marrill, natives of Havana and Jersey City, New Jersey, respectively. Dr. Robert Wesley and Minnie M. (Marrill) Andrews are the parents of two children: 1. Robert Carlisle, born September 16, 1902, received his early education in the Poughkeepsie public schools, following which he entered and was graduated from the Poughkeepsie High School, then followed a preparatory course, after which he matriculated at West Point United States Military Academy, being graduated from this famous institution with the class of 1924, and receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army. 2. Helen Germaine, born March 8, 1904, educated in the Poughkeepsie public and high schools, and at Vassar College.

GUERNSEY, Stephen Gano,

Lawyer, Banker.

The Poughkeepsie Bank was organized in 1830, and the same year the substantial bank building, with a portico of heavy plastered columns, was built and sheltered the bank for three-quarters of a century, being torn down in 1906 to furnish a site for the building erected by the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, a corporation formed by the merger of the Poughkeepsie National Bank and the City Bank, the last named institution having been organized in 1860. It was to the service of the Poughkeepsie National Bank that Stephen Gano Guernsey came, and to the presidency of which he was elected in 1892, and when that bank and the City National Bank merged into the Poughkeepsie Trust Company in 1901, he became president of that institution, a position he yet most ably fills. He is a lawyer by profession, and has not abandoned his first love, but still continues the general practice of law.

The Guernseys of Dutchess County, New York, trace descent from John Guernsey, who came to New England, and appeared in Milford, Connecticut, about 1634, and in that colony four generations of the family lived, John Guernsey, of the fourth generation, removing to Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. From John Guernsey, the American ancestor, the line is traced through his son, Joseph Guernsey, born in 1639, and his wife, Hannah (Coley) Guernsey; their son, Joseph (2) Guernsey, a large land owner of Milford, and his wife, Hannah (Disbrow) Guernsey, daughter of General Disbrow, who died at Woodbury, Connecticut, September 15, 1754; their son, John (2) Guernsey, born April 6, 1709, and his wife, Anna (Peck) Guernsey, daughter of Jeremiah Peck and granddaughter of Rev. Jeremiah Peck, they removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and thence to Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, where he died in 1783; their son, John (3) Guernsey, born October 28, 1734, died in 1799, and his wife, Azubah (Buel) Guernsey, with whom he removed to Broome County, New York, there owning one thousand acres of farm and timber land, but he returned East, joined his family in Dutchess County, New York, and was buried near his father; their son, Ezekiel Guernsey, a physician, born in 1755, died at Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, in 1856, and his wife, Lavoisa (Bennett) Guernsey, daughter of Colonel Peter Bennett; their son, Stephen Gano Guernsey, born in Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, September 8, 1799, died there in 1875, and his wife, Eleanor (Rogers) Guernsey, daughter of Dayton Rogers, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier; their son, Stephen Gano (2) Guernsey, of whom further.

Stephen Gano (2) Guernsey, of the eighth American generation of the family founded in New England by John Guernsey, son of Stephen Gano and Eleanor (Rogers) Guernsey, was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, April 22, 1848. Being the son of a farmer, he alternated school attendance with farm work until he had exhausted the advantages of the schools of his town. He then attended that famous northern New York school, Fort Edward Institute, and there completed his institutional education. He continued at the home farm, his father's assistant, until well over legal age, then in 1870 left the farm and settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, where his elder brother, Captain Daniel W. Guernsey, later County Judge (1884-96) was engaged in law practice.

Stephen G. Guernsey, having determined to embrace the profession of law, began his studies in 1870 in the office of Charles Wheaton, ex-County Judge, later passing under the preceptorship of his brother, Captain Daniel W. Guernsey, a veteran of the Civil War, born in 1834, died in 1902. In 1872, Stephen G. Guernsey was admitted to the New York bar, and at once began practice in Poughkeepsie and there continues in general practice, his career closely paralleling that of another veteran of the Dutchess County bar, Frank B. Lown, a sketch of whom also appears in this work, they beginning the study of law at about the same time, Mr. Guernsey about one year the elder in age, Mr. Lown one year the elder in professional age, both having practiced in Poughkeepsie for more than half a century, both eminent in the law, and both presidents of strong financial institutions, and both yet "in the harness" as professional men and financiers. Mr. Guernsey, in 1874, was appointed deputy county clerk, an office he held until 1876, when he resigned to engage in private practice in the office of Jacob Jewett. Shortly afterward, Mr. Jewett died, Mr. Guernsey continuing in the same offices.

In politics Mr. Guernsey is a Democrat, and from 1890 until 1894 he was a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education. During the administration of Governor Lucius Robinson he was appointed loan commissioner for New York State, and was reappointed by succeeding governors. In 1892, he was elected president of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, and in 1901 president of the Poughkeepsie Trust Company, as heretofore outlined. His record as a financier has won him annual reëlection to the presidency during the more than two decades that have passed and the steady growth of the company in business and in public confidence is the best comment that can be made upon his efficiency and ability. He is a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, one of the early members of the Amrita Club, member of the Bar Association and other clubs and societies, and a member of the Congregational Church.

Stephen G. Guernsey married, April 18, 1877, Marianna Hicks, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Raymond G., Homer W., Louis G., Emmeline.

HARRINGTON, James Taylor,

Surgeon.

When Dr. Harrington began his professional career he elected surgery as his special line of practice and so continues, having been since 1910 located in Poughkeepsie, New York, with the exception of about two years spent overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces and the Army of Occupation, serving as surgical director with the rank of major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. He is locally prominent both in his profession and as a citizen.

(I) Dr. Harrington is a descendant of Robert Harrington, born in England in

James T. Harrington

1616, died in Waltham, Massachusetts, May 7, 1707, and was buried there. He went to Watertown, Massachusetts, and there married, October 1, 1648, Susan George, born 1632, died July 6, 1694.

(II) John Harrington, son of Robert and Susan (George) Harrington, was born August 24, 1651, and died July 17, 1741, at Waltham, Massachusetts. His wife, Hannah (Winter) Harrington, whom he married November 16, 1681, died at Waltham, July 17, 1741, aged seventy-eight.

(III) John Harrington, son of John and Hannah (Winter) Harrington, was born in October, 1684. His wife, Sarah (Barnard) Harrington, whom he married November 13, 1740, bore him a son John.

(IV) John Harrington, son of John and Sarah (Barnard) Harrington, was born February 28, 1742, and died at Westbury, Massachusetts, January 23, 1829. His wife, Mary (Whitney) Harrington, whom he married December 20, 1766, bore him a son Thomas Wentworth.

(V) Thomas Wentworth Harrington, son of John and Mary (Whitney) Harrington, was born October 1, 1774, and died about 1809. His wife, Rachel Eunice (Hyde) Harrington, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, about 1850.

(VI) Stephen Harrington, son of Thomas W. and Rachel E. (Hyde) Harrington, was born at Southboro, Massachusetts, December 14, 1806, and died April 13, 1886. His second wife, Sarah Bachelder (Holbrook) Harrington, whom he married at Grafton, Massachusetts, in May, 1842, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, November 26, 1877.

(VII) Lewis Wentworth Harrington, son of Stephen and Sarah B. (Holbrook) Harrington, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, September 23, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1869 went to New York City and became connected with the Sargent Hardware Company, and later formed an association with Tobias New, the original constructor of water-proof cellars. Since 1870 he has been connected with the Tobias New Construction Company, and is now its president. Lewis W. Harrington married, April 21, 1874, Mary Young Taylor, born in New York City, December 19, 1850, daughter of James and Olivia (Moody) Taylor, her parents both born in Scotland.

(VIII) James Taylor Harrington, son of Lewis W. and Mary Y. (Taylor) Harrington, was born in New York City, May 7, 1877. He there attended the public schools, and for two years was a student at the College of the City of New York. Later he spent two years at Phillips-Andover Academy, and in 1895 he entered Harvard College, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of "99". The following three years he spent in New York City engaged with a wholesale woolen and silk house, but in the fall of 1902 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of June, 1906.

The three years following graduation, Dr. Harrington spent as interne at Roosevelt and Sloan hospitals, New York City, then for one year was assistant surgeon to "Overlook Hospital," Summit, New Jersey. On May 15, 1910, he located in Poughkeepsie, New York, as superintendent and surgeon at Vassar Brothers Hospital. In 1911 he resigned the superintendency to devote his time entirely to his duties as attending surgeon, and so continued until August 16, 1917, when he was commissioned an officer of the medical Corps of the United States Army, serving overseas from April 8, 1918, until July 12, 1919, receiving honorable discharge with the rank of major, on August 9, 1919.

While abroad on military duty Dr. Harrington saw active service as a member of the surgical staff of Evacuation Hospital No. 6, American Expeditionary Forces, and as surgical director of Evacuation Hospital No. 27, with the Army of Occupation. He sailed for home, July 14, 1919, receiving honorable discharge after his return to the United States.

On his return to Poughkeepsie, Dr. Harrington resumed his duties as attending surgeon to Vassar Brothers Hospital, and has since devoted himself exclusively to surgical practice. He is a member of the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1916 and 1917. He is also a member of the Dutchess Putnam Medical Society, the American Medical Association, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the Harvard Club of New York, the Amrita Club, Dutchess Golf and Country Club, Rotary Club, University Club, Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; director of Veterans Mountain Camp and of its medical board, member of the American Legion, the Military Order of the World War, Poughkeepsie Board of Health and its vice-president (1924). He heads the list of the nine Legionaires of the Dutchess County organization of the American Legion that have been appointed to the State Committee of the Legion in New York State, he represented Lafayette Post on the Advisory Board of the Rehabilitation Committee. Major Harrington was a member of the National Rehabilitation Committee representing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. In politics Major Harrington is a Republican. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Harrington married Lavina Cornell Vail, born at Verbank, Dutchess County, New York, March 24, 1888, whom he married at Poughkeepsie, New York, January 7, 1914. Their children: Jocelyn, born December 26, 1914, and Willard Vail, born September 21, 1918, both of Poughkeepsie, New York, the latter deceased.

Mrs. James T. Harrington's father, Willard Cornell Vail, is a descendant of George Vail, who emigrated from England to Long Island, about 1680. His son, Moses Vail, died at Huntington, Long Island. He married Phoebe, surname unknown. Isaac Vail, the next in line, was born in 1741, died in 1801, at Verbank, Dutchess County, New York; he married Lavina Ketcham. Their son, Elias Vail, lived at Verbank, Town of Unionvale, in the old Vail homestead and died in 1857; he married Hannah Duncan. Their son, Elias D. Vail, of Verbank, born 1823, died 1908; he was a gentleman farmer; he married Lavina Cornell, they are the parents of Willard Cornell Vail, born in Verbank, Dutchess County, New York, May 17, 1856, died in Poughkeepsie, August 5, 1910; he was born in the old Vail homestead and was educated in the district schools of his native town, Oswego Institute, and Poughkeepsie Military Institute. For some time he served as clerk and bookkeeper in the hardware store of Valentine & Coleman, of Poughkeepsie, later taking up the study of law in the office of Tristram Coffin. Two years later he entered the Albany, New York, Law School, and was graduated in the class of 1876. Returning to the old homestead he was engaged in farming until 1895, when he removed to Poughkeepsie, where he lived a retired life. Mr. Vail was a director for fifteen years of the Fallkill National Bank, member of the Amrita Club, Dutchess Golf and Country Club, and of the Masonic order. He married, January 14, 1885, Gertrude B. Flagler, born January 24, 1862, daughter of Philip D. Flagler, of "Overlook," town of Lagrange, Dutchess County, New York. They were the parents of two children: Lavina Cornell, who married Dr. Harrington; and Elias C., born September 25, 1889, at Verbank, Dutchess County, New York; educated at Riverview Military Academy, vice-president of the Pouvailsmith Manufacturing Company, Poughkeepsie; married, October 7, 1916, Alice Jaquith, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they were the parents of two children: Joan and Eleanor Vail.

VAN KLEECK, Frank,

Merchant.

In the death of Frank Van Kleeck, in 1917, the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, lost one of its most honorable merchants and citizens. A thoughtful, quiet man, he said or did nothing for display, and was always tolerant of those who differed with him. Always a gentleman, it was a pleasure to be associated with him socially or in business, and he left a good example of honorable and faithful living. Mr. Van Kleeck was noted in the business world principally for his succession in the family line in the manufacture of hats and furs, an industry established more than a century ago in Poughkeepsie and which holds an important place in the commercial life of that city. He preserved the rich traditions of the ancient family name, and sought to promote the success of the establishment through increased volume of trade and progressiveness of management. In these endeavors he was instrumental in having the business keep pace with the forward movement of the city of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Van Kleeck himself set a high mark for personal integrity in business affairs, which is one of the pleasant memories cherished by his family and associates.

Frank Van Kleeck was a direct descendant of Baltus Barentsen Van Kleeck, the first of the family name to emigrate from Holland and transplant the roots of that robust stock to a farmstead on the site of the present city of Poughkeepsie. In 1697, Baltus B. Van Kleeck bought a farm, and with characteristic energy began to do those things to which the succeeding generations of Van Kleeck's delighted to point. He was the first man to open a farm in that section, and he was the first man of any family in that region to build a stone house as the seat of his homestead. This famous Van Kleeck house for many years stood as a landmark on Mill Street, near Vassar Street, Poughkeepsie. From within its walls Baltus B. Van Kleeck went forth to become a member of the Colonial Assembly. He was successful in this adventure into politics, and was succeeded in office by his son Johannis. There were six children in the Van Kleeck family from which Frank Van Kleeck sprang. The line descends through Peter, Baltus, Peter B. and Teunis, the grandfather of Frank Van Kleeck.

Teunis Van Kleeck was born June 14, 1773, in Poughkeepsie, and having learned the hatter's trade, he established himself in that line of business in 1799. He married, January 15, 1792, Irene Bacon, and to them were born nine children, of whom the son next in line was Albert.

Albert Van Kleeck was born in Poughkeepsie, December 27, 1807. He carried on his father's business until his own death, November 7, 1866. He attained prominence in that region in both business and politics. In 1857 he was elected treasurer of Dutchess County. He was appointed postmaster of Poughkeepsie by President Lincoln, and received a reappointment from President Johnson, but died before his term of office expired. In early manhood he was a Whig, but afterward threw his influence to the new-born Republican party. He was succeeded in the hat manufacturing business by his son Edward, who died November 13, 1890. His widow and Frank Van Kleeck managed the business until February, 1894, when Frank Van Kleeck assumed the entire management. Albert Van Kleeck married, September 23, 1833, Eliza Green, a native of England. To them were born ten children.

Frank Van Kleeck, of this memorial, was born in Poughkeepsie, June 25, 1857, the son of Albert and Eliza (Green) Van Kleeck. His death occurred on October 14, 1917. He was educated in the schools of Poughkeepsie, and early in life became engaged in the manufacture of hats and furs, an industry that had been in the Van Kleeck family for more than one hundred years. The family traditions and incidents of local history were so indelibly stored in the mind of Frank Van Kleeck that for many years he was a delightful medium of this class of information to numerous people of the community. One of the relics most highly prized by him was a hat that had been made by his grandfather, Teunis Van Kleeck, for a soldier of the War of 1812.

Mr. Van Kleeck for a number of years had been president of Vassar Brothers' Hospital, and was a trustee of that institution for more than a quarter of a century. The board of trustees of the hospital adopted the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Van Kleeck:

> WHEREAS, Frank Van Kleeck, whose death occurred on October 14, 1917, was a trustee of Vassar Brothers' Hospital for twenty-six years and was president of the Board of Trustees for eleven years prior to March, 1913, it seems fitting that more than passing notice should be taken of his death.
>
> *Resolved,* That the Board of Trustees of Vassar Brothers' Hospital desires to place upon record its appreciation of his sterling qualities, his uniform courtesy and his conscientious performance of his official duties and its profound regret that a life so useful and a relationship so agreeable should be terminated; further
>
> *Resolved,* That this resolution be recorded in the minutes of the board and a copy thereof sent to Mr. Van Kleeck's family.
>
> BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, Secretary.

Mr. Van Kleeck was a trustee for twenty-six years of the Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men. He was a member of the Adriance Memorial Library Board, having been appointed to the first board in 1899. At a special meeting of the board of trustees of the City Library, October 16, 1917, the following was unanimously adopted:

> The Board of Trustees of the City Library wishes to record its esteem for its late member, Mr. Frank Van Kleeck, and to express its sorrow and regret for his death.
>
> Mr. Van Kleeck was one of the original members of the library board and has continued in office since the board organized on May 4, 1900. He took a deep interest in the work of the library, and as chairman of the Book Committee did much by his advice and counsel to give the library its present high standing.
>
> The board feels that the city has lost a valuable official and a citizen; and the cordial relation existing among the members of the board makes his death the loss of a personal friend to the surviving members.
>
> *Resolved,* That the foregoing be entered in full upon the minutes and a copy sent to his family.
>
> I. REYNOLDS ADRIANCE, President.
>
> JOHN L. SICKLEY, Secretary.

Mr. Van Kleeck published, in 1900, "The Van Kleeck Family," a little volume of great historical value. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. He was a member of the Holland Society of the State of New York; a member for more than forty years and at one time president of the Amrita Club, a member of the Dutchess County Historical Society, the Phoenix Hose Company, Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Reformed Dutch Church.

Mr. Van Kleeck married, September 24, 1891, Sarah P. Sleight, daughter of Henry A. and Mary (Ward) Sleight, old and honored residents of Dutchess County and of Revolutionary stock. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Kleeck are: 1. Mary Sleight, who married, December 29, 1920, Theodore Van Kleeck Swift, of Poughkeepsie. 2. Baltus Barentsen, born April 10, 1901, at Poughkeepsie; he was educated at Riverview Military Academy, the Choate School at Wallingford, Connecticut, and Williams College, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Holland Society of the State of New York, and is associated in the management of the business established by his forefathers.

RYON, Walter Gohring,

Superintendent Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie.

Recognized throughout the State of New York as an authority on mental diseases, Dr. Walter G. Ryon, the superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, New York, brought to his present important position experience and equipment acquired in four hospital tenures of office or periods of post-graduate study. At the institution of which he is the head his deep learning and the great fund of knowledge gained from close research in matters and cases of ills affecting the mind qualify him to serve with excellence of wisdom and extreme humaneness as the final arbiter in the numerous perplexing problems presented in the care of nature's unfortunates. So highly esteemed is he as an expert in his specialized department that Governor Alfred E. Smith has appointed him a member of a commission to determine the mental condition of condemned prisoners. Dr. Ryon also ranks as a high authority on nervous diseases, and has contributed numerous articles for magazines and other periodicals on mental subjects. He has now been seven years superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital, and is said by State Officials and the medical fraternity to have made an unqualified success of his administration.

(I) Dr. Ryon is a grandson of George P. Ryon, one of the early settlers of St. Lawrence County, New York, who was born in Hammond, New York, 1820, and died there in 1881. He was a master builder by occupation. He married Elizabeth Lum, who came of an old Ogdensburg, New York, family, and they were the parents of three sons: Charles, Frank, and George Ludlow, of whom further.

(II) George Ludlow Ryon, son of George P. and Elizabeth (Lum) Ryon, was born in Rossie, St. Lawrence County, New York, February 6, 1850. He attended the public schools of Ogdensburg, and at the age of fifteen years, while the Civil War was in progress, he entered the service as a drummer-boy. He later was made Quartermaster sergeant and assigned to Department Headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. Returning from the war, he became connected with the firm of Skillings, Whitney & Barnes, a lumber company of Ogdensburg, of which he became treasurer, and remained with them in various capacities until he reached the age of fifty-five, when he retired from active work. Mr. Ryon is vice-president and director of the National Bank of Ogdensburg, and is interested in the Strong Lumber Company, the McLaren Lumber Company and a number of other business enterprises. He is a member and a trustee of the Ogdensburg Presbyterian Church and is active in church affairs. Mr. Ryon married (first), in 1872, Grace Hill, who died in March, 1874; they were the parents of one child, Walter Gohring, of whom further, whose grandparents, on his mother's side, were James and Jane (Kane) Hill, of Hammond, New York. Mr. Ryon married (second), in 1879, Emma Frances Davis, daughter of Hollis and Hannah (Haber) Davis, of Weston, Massachusetts.

(III) Dr. Walter Gohring Ryon, son of George Ludlow and Grace (Hill) Ryon, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, March 23, 1874. He attended the public schools of his home city and Ogdensburg Academy. He then took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated, class of 1896, degree of M. D. He entered the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, as interne, where he remained fourteen months. He next was appointed assistant physician at the State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island, remaining there six years. He then was assigned as assistant physician to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg, in which position he continued eight years, of until he was promoted to first assistant physician to the Willard State Hospital, Willard, New York. He was in the latter position ten months, when he was given the appointment, January 17, 1912, of medical inspector for the State Hospital Commission. This position he filled until April 19, 1917, when he was appointed superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, of which office he is the successful incumbent.

Dr. Ryon is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, member of the New York State Medical Society, American Psychiatric Association, New York Society for Clinical Psychiatry, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Mental Hygiene Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Association, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society, Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, Dutchess County Historical Society, Nurses Advisory Council of the New York State Department of Education. His fraternities are: Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; Ogdensburg Chapter, No. 63, Royal Arch Masons and King Solomon Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters, Poughkeepsie. His clubs are the Amrita, Dutchess Golf and Country, Dutchess County Sportsman and Poughkeepsie Auto, all of Poughkeepsie. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Ryon married, October 2, 1902, Annie Isabel Hall, daughter of William C. and Anna (Cooper) Hall, of Ogdensburg. Dr. and Mrs. Ryon are the parents of three sons: William Church Hall, born October 20, 1903; George Ludlow (2), born September 14, 1905; Walter Gohring, Jr. born May 16, 1908.

KINGSTON, Walter W.,

Contractor, Builder.

The line of the Kingston family herein considered has been identified with America for three generations, but for many centuries prior to the founding of the family in the New World the patronymic "Kingston" was well and widely known throughout the British Isles. Walter W. Kingston is to-day a representative of the third generation of his branch of the family in the United States, and as a successful contractor and builder and as a highly respected citizen his name is well known in Poughkeepsie and Dutchess County, New York State.

The family originated in England, whence it eventually spread to Scotland and Ireland. The name is classified by the late etymologist, Charles Wareing Bardsley, as a local surname, taken from the name of the parish in which early members of the family lived. There are Kingston parishes in the counties of Cambridge, Devon, Somerset, Southampton, Sussex, Berks, Wilts, East Riding, and Yorks, and in the parishes did the name originate almost simultaneously when early in the eleventh century it became the custom to use surnames. Probably the most ancient of the twenty-two coats-of-arms which have been granted to various branches of the family is the one used by the parent branch during the reign of Richard II.

Arms—Argent, a steel cap proper in the front thereof a feather gules.

Unlike the vast majority of English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh patronymics, Kingston has undergone very few orthographic changes. Its earliest form was Kyngeston, as is evidenced by many old records, for instance, in the Hundred Rolls, 1273, Peter de Kyngeston is listed as a resident of London. In England proper and in Ireland did the family become especially numerous and ramified, and from Ireland sprang the progenitor of the family from which Walter W. Kingston is a lineal descendant.

(I) John Green Kingston, the immigrant ancestor of Walter W. Kingston, was born August 17, 1814, in Bantry Bay, Ireland, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 19, 1895. Upon coming to America he settled in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. He was a shipbuilder, and followed the vocation for many years in St. John. Subsequently he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he lived a retired life until his death. He was married, in England, to Harriet Smith, born January 11, 1826, in Hull, Yorkshire, England; she died in March, 1913; she bore her husband five sons and one daughter, George, of whom forward, being the youngest.

(II) George Kingston, youngest of the six children of John Green and Harriet (Smith) Kingston, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, October 3, 1854. His education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he became associated with his father in the latter's ship-building business. While still a young man he removed to and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, and here with his four brothers he engaged in the contracting and building business. Later he took over the concern and conducted it alone, doing an extensive business in Worcester and its environs. Today he is a well known and respected citizen, and identified with the fraternal life of his community through membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is given to the Universalist Church. He was married in the year 1878 to Harriet Margaret Neve, born March 5, 1859, a native of London. To them were born four children: Laura; Alma; Walter W., of whom forward; Alice.

(III) Walter W. Kingston, only son

and third of the four children of George and Harriet Margaret (Neve) Kingston, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 18, 1883. His early education was obtained in the local public schools and Worcester English High School. Upon the completion of his scholastic work he entered the employ of George H. Cutting & Company, of Worcester, as civil engineer and time keeper on their construction work. After a period of six years in this capacity he became connected with the J. W. Bishop Company as superintendent of construction, which position he ably filled for eight years. In 1911 he removed to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, in order to become superintendent of construction of Jocelyn Hall and the Auditorium buildings at Vassar College. In 1913 the firm of Kingston & Campbell, contractors and builders, was formed, and during the following six years the firm constructed many private residences, in addition to the Dutchess Manufacturing Building, the Smith Brothers Factory, the Windsor Hotel, and the First National Bank Building. In 1919 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent and W. W. Kingston now conducts his business under the firm name of W. W. Kingston & Company, Incorporated, of which he holds the chief executive position. Among the many important contracting and building operations undertaken by the firm was the remodeling of the Lucky Platt Department Store, the Viola Public School, the Hudson River Foundry, the Delafield School, Marion's Garage, and many others.

Mr. Kingston has been active in fraternal circles, as is evidenced by his many affiliations. He is Past Master of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; Past Master of King Solomon's Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; Grand Representative of the Grand Council, State of New York; and member of Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; and the Masonic Club; Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the Amrita Club; the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club; Poughkeepsie Kiwanis Club; and is a member and former director of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the six enterprising citizens to take over the Poughkeepsie Driving Park in order to maintain it as such for the community. His religious affiliation is given to the Presbyterian Church.

Walter W. Kingston was married in Baltimore, Maryland, July 30, 1907, to Marguerite Louise Pentz, a daughter of Thomas and Katherine C. (Mathews) Pentz, residents of Baltimore, Maryland. Walter W. and Marguerite Louise (Pentz) Kingston are the parents of two children: Mildred D., born July 5, 1908, and Elva M., born April 10, 1918.

WEAVER, Fred Bain,

Physician.

Ability, thorough preparation, and close attention to the duties of his profession have enabled Dr. Fred Bain Weaver to attain high standing among his colleagues and to fill with notable efficiency the responsible position of company surgeon of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

Dr. Weaver is of English ancestry, bearing a name which was distinguished in the "right little tight little island" more than three centuries ago. The name doubtless belongs to the class known as occupational in its earliest history, but the family in America is said to derive its name directly from the Manor of Weever, near Middlewick, Cheshire, England. After coming to America the form Weaver seemed to be preferred and it is in general use in this country at the present time. The family in England was and is armigerous, bearing arms as follows:

Arms—Barry of four, argent and sable; on a chief of the last a garb or.

Crest—A ram's head erased argent, armed or.

In this country the Weaver family has attained distinction and honor, and has been represented in nearly every line of useful activity including agriculture, mechanical lines, and the professions. The Weaver family of Rhode Island, which ranks among the leading families of Colonial origin in the State, was founded in Newport, Rhode Island, about the year 1655, when Clement Weaver became a freeman in Newport. He purchased land there and settled about three miles from Newport, in which is now Middletown. He became prominent in the community and was elected deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. Representatives of the name were in New York State before the Revolution.

(I) Peter A. Weaver, grandfather of Dr. Fred B. Weaver, was born in the town of Gallatin, Columbia County, New York, in 1815, and died there in 1859. He spent practically all of his life there. He was well known as a successful hotel proprietor and farmer, and was one of the highly esteemed citizens of the town. He married Emma Barnard, born in Gallatin, in 1811, died in 1884, and they were the parents of four daughters and one son, the son being Norman, of whom further.

(II) Norman Weaver, son of Peter A. and Emma (Barnard) Weaver, was born in the town of Gallatin, Columbia County, New York, March 12, 1840, and died December 21, 1921. After receiving a good practical education in the public schools of his native district, he became his father's associate in the hotel business and in his agricultural activities, and this connection was maintained to the time of the death of the father. Norman Weaver then purchased the homestead from the other heirs, but in 1874 he sold the home farm and purchased a larger one, known as the Lasher Farm, located near Gallatin. This he successfully conducted to the time of his death. While winning success in his personal business affairs, he did not neglect his duties as a citizen, but served the community in which he lived in the same efficient manner in which he conducted his own business. He was prominent and highly esteemed throughout the county, and took an active part in local public affairs, serving for years as town clerk. For more than half a century he was a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Widows Sons Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Livingston, New York.

Norman Weaver married, July 6, 1864, Christina Avery, daughter of Solomon and Sarah E. (Bain) Avery, of West Tagkkanic, Columbia County, New York. Mrs. Weaver is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of Captain James Avery, who was born in England, about 1620, and married Joanna Greenslade, of Boston, Massachusetts; their son, Samuel Avery, 1664-1723, married Susannah Palnus, 1665-1747, who was a direct descendent of Egbert, first king of England, 837, and of fourteen subsequent kings of

England, and of Irish descent; their son, Humphrey Avery, 1699-1788, married, 1724, Jerusha Morgan; their son, Solomon Avery, 1729-1798, married, 1753, Hannah Punderson; their son, Henry Avery, 1767-1853, married Hannah Rockefeller (aunt of John D. Rockefeller's father); their son, Solomon Avery, 1812-1901, married Sarah C. Bain, and their daughter, Christina Avery, married Norman Weaver. The Bain family, mentioned above, is of Scotch origin. Sarah C. Bain, who married Solomon Avery, was a daughter of Andrew and Christina (Millis) Bain, and a descendant of Hugh Bain, who came to this country from Scotland about 1715. Norman and Christina (Avery) Weaver became the parents of two children: 1. Henry Avery, born April 19, 1867, died November 6, 1893; married Kate Hinsdale, and has one child, Henry Avery Weaver, born April 3, 1894. 2. Dr. Fred B. Weaver, of whom further.

(III) Dr. Fred Bain Weaver, son of Norman and Christina (Avery) Weaver, was born in Gallatinville, Columbia County, New York, April 12, 1875. He acquired his early and preparatory training in the public schools, and in Seymour Smith Academy, Pine Plains, graduating from the latter in 1895. He had already begun the study of medicine with Dr. H. C. Wilbur, of Pine Plains, as instructor, and in the fall of 1895 he matriculated in Albany Medical College, which is the medical department of Union University, and there he completed his course with graduation, April 19, 1898, at which time he received the degree of Medical Doctor. Meantime, in 1897, during the vacation period, he had served as interne in the New York Lying-In-Hospital, and after receiving his degree he enlarged his hospital experience by serving as house surgeon in St. Peter's Hospital in Albany. When that period of hospital training was completed he began general practice in association with his former preceptor, Dr. Wilbur, of Pine Plains, with whom he remained until September, 1900, at which time he became an interne in the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital in New York City, remaining there until December 1, of the same year. His already extended period of hospital experience was further enlarged by a month spent in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and from January, 1901, to June 12, 1901, he was a member of the surgical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. He then located at Hyde Park-on-Hudson, and engaged in general practice.

In February, 1903, Dr. Weaver was appointed company surgeon at Hyde Park for the Central Hudson Railroad Company, and so well has he met the responsibilities of that important position that since that time he has been annually reappointed. Dr. Weaver has continued to be a careful student during the entire period of his professional career. In 1922 he took a health officer's course for infectious diseases and public health work under Dr. Charles C. Duryea, of the New York State Board of Health, and in 1923 he took a post-graduate course in the School of Medical Inspection under Professor Haven Emerson, of Columbia University. He is a member of the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, Dutchess County Medical Society, Medical Society of the State of New York, Association of New York Central Lines Surgeons, Albany Medical College Alumni Association, New York City Alumni Association of Albany Medical College, Volunteer Medical Service Corporation, authorized by the Council of National Defense, November 9, 1918, Empire Society, sons of the American Revolution, Hyde Park Ice Yacht Club, Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, and of Eagle Engine Company, No. 1, of Hyde Park. He is a member of Stissing Lodge, No. 615, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; and Cypress Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Park Lodge, No. 203, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which he served as lecturing knight, 1905-06. He is also a member of the Dutchess County Horticultural Society, of the Courtesy Staff of Vassar Brothers Hospital, and of the Rockefeller Family Association.

REYNOLDS, Clarence James,

Business Man, Scientist.

The late Clarence James Reynolds, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was well known during his long life not only as a business man but as a scientist of ability. Beside his lifelong connection with the old house of Reynolds & Company, his tastes led him into research and study, and in geology, anthropology, horticulture and music he had a wide reputation.

The name Reynolds is an evolution from *regen weald,* Scandinavian words, meaning "strong ruler," which were carried by the Norsemen into France. From France the various forms of the name reached England: Reginald, Reigneaud, Reignold, Reynold, whence Reynolds. James Reynolds, a settler in the Narragansett Country, Rhode Island, early in the eighteenth century, was the first American ancestor of Clarence James Reynolds (1) of Poughkeepsie. From him the line of descent was through: Francis (2), Peter (3), John (4), William (5), James (6), William W. (7), to Clarence J. Reynolds (8).

In the fifth generation, William Reynolds, of Wickford, Rhode Island, lived in the period of the War of the Revolution and rendered service with Rhode Island troops.

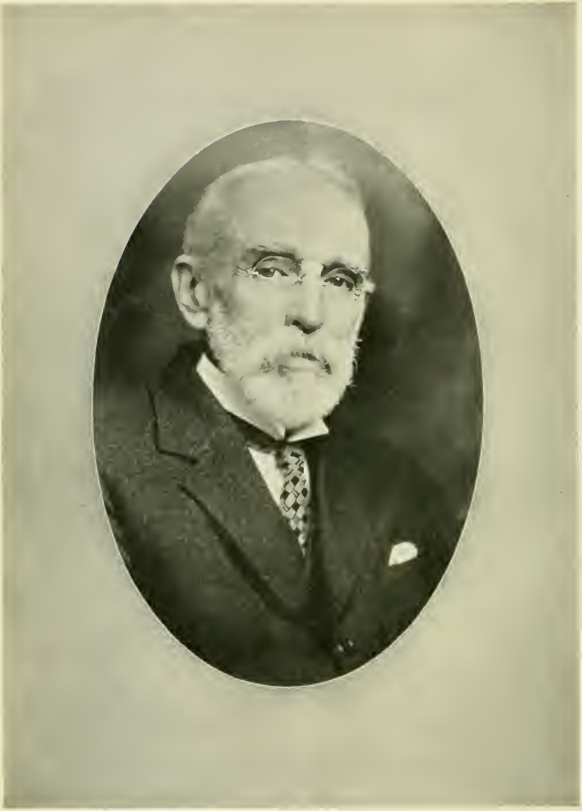
In the sixth generation, James Reynolds removed from Rhode Island to the valley of the Hudson, establishing himself at Poughkeepsie, where he founded the business which in 1919 celebrated its centennial. James Reynolds settled at Poughkeepsie, about 1800, and quickly entered into the various activities of a commercial sort. First he operated a line of sloops for passengers and freight, out of which grew a storehouse and landing, and grist, plaster and saw mills, which together formed a distributing point for Dutchess County produce. He was succeeded by his sons, William W. and James Reynolds, Jr. Steamboat traffic on the Hudson and the opening of the Erie Canal altered local conditions, and the business of James Reynolds and his sons expanded and shaped itself to meet new factors. With the opening of the New York Central Railroad still other conditions were created and the business was moved from the waterfront to the side of the railroad. The river freighting was eliminated and the wholesale distribution of flour and grain became for many years the business of the firm. To that was added in 1887 the wholesale distribution of groceries and food supplies and these two departments are to-day still in operation, the title of the house being William T. Reynolds & Company, Inc. The business founded by James Reynolds has borne the following firm names:

Reynolds & Innis (from about 1811 to 1837), W. W. & J. Reynolds, Jr., 1835-1865; Reynolds & Sons, 1865-1869; W. W. Reynolds & Company, 1869-1874; Reynolds & Company, 1874-1889; Reynolds & Cramer, 1890-1899; William T. Reynolds & Company, 1900. During a period of over a century this house has deserved a reputation for conservatism, stability and honorable standards.

Clarence James Reynolds, who became associated with Reynolds & Company in 1883, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, July 25, 1853. He was educated in the city of his birth, and in young manhood went abroad to study music, entering the Conservatory in Paris. While in Paris he married, October 14, 1878, Mlle. Marguerite Beatrix de Lalande, daughter of Laurence and Marie Louise (Ristelhuber) de Lalande. Returning to the United States he began his long connection with the business of his father and grandfather, and at the time of his death, July 31, 1919, he was the secretary of the corporation of William T. Reynolds & Company. Mr. Reynolds was a valued member of several clubs and scientific societies among them being: the Archeological Institute of America, the National Geographic Society, the Navy League, the Dutchess County Horticultural Society, Euterpe Glee Club, Amrita Club, Apokeepsing Boat Club, and Triune Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His scientific interests led to rather extensive travel, which helped to broaden and diversify his large fund of general information, but his love for study never affected his capacity for friendship and his human contacts were warm and kindly. He and his wife (who died October 8, 1885) were the parents of: Louis W., died April 22, 1923. Marie Louise, wife of Isaac Platt and the mother of a daughter, Louise de Lalande Platt. Marguerite Beatrix, who married Wilfred H. Sherrill, and died October 12, 1904. Paul Innis.

Paul Innis Reynolds, youngest of the four children of Clarence James and Marguerite Beatrix (de Lanande) Reynolds, and a representative of the ninth generation of his family in America, was born in Poughkeepsie, May 1, 1883. He attended private schools in Poughkeepsie, and upon the completion of his course at Riverview Military Academy in 1900 entered the employ of William T. Reynolds & Company. His first position was that of clerk in the shipping department, where he remained for five years. He then became buyer and advertising manager, and later business manager, and in 1917 treasurer of the corporation, to which office was added that of secretary in 1919 at his father's death. During the early part of America's entry in the World War, Mr. Reynolds' services were asked for by the Italian Commission of the American Red Cross. Answering this call he served over-seas until the close of the war as first lieutenant of the American Red Cross having charge of relief work in one of the important districts of the province of Tuscany.

In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Republican. He is a member and past vice-president of the Amrita Club, Poughkeepsie; a member of the Dutchess Golf and Country Club; a member and several times vice-president of the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club; a member and first president of the Poughkeepsie Rotary Club; member of the Poughkeepsie Automobile Club; member and present (1924) first vice-president of the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce; member and one of the executive committee of the New York State Wholesale Grocers' Association;



John C. Otis

and trustee and executive committee-member of Vassar Brothers' Hospital. On the hospital board Mr. Reynolds has taken a leading part in the reorganization of the institution in connection with its extensive building program. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie.

Paul Innis Reynolds was married in Poughkeepsie, February 28, 1922, to Dorothy Titus, daughter of Henry P. and Clara A. (Fesler) Titus. They are the parents of four children: Clarence James, 2d, and Clara Marguerite, twins, born December 10, 1922; Ruth de Lalande and Rosalind May, twins, born October 6, 1924.

OTIS, John C.,

Physician, Philanthropist.

The useful life of Dr. Otis, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has almost entirely been passed in his native Dutchess County, and since January 1, 1872, Poughkeepsie has been his home and the seat of his medical practice. His success as a physician has been remarkable, not only for the length of his career in that profession, but also for the great number of patients to whom he ministered so devotedly that many of them looked upon him as their best friend and always as their safest counselor in matters pertaining to their bodies, and their domestic and business affairs. His philanthropies were numerous and diversified, testifying to that liberality of mind and generosity of purse for which he has become more than locally esteemed. As president of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health and the Board of Public Works, as well as president of leading medical associations, he has exhibited his spirit of public service and professional skill that has made him a man much sought after by his colleagues and fellow-citizens. Dr. Otis comes of ancient English family, Otes, Otys, that bore arms:

Arms—Azure, a cross engrailed argent between four crosslets fitchée or.

A variation of the above was:

Arms—Argent, a saltire engrailed between four crosses-crosslets fitchee azure.

The arms of Oates of Leeds, Yorkshire, figured in a variation of H. H. Otis, in genealogical memoir, were not granted until 1815.

"The family of Otis," says Tudor. "has produced some eminent persons, and its several branches are now widely extended." The family name Otis is from the personal name Otes, which "Camden Remains" says is from Otho, rather Oto (Odo), brought into England by the Normans and used in the possessive case. Oto de Bagley flourished about 1300, and Andreas Otes was in the Hundred Rolls of Norfolk, 1273 A. D., as was Henry fil Ode in the Hundred Rolls of Yorkshire in the same year.

There was a distinguished patriot, James Otis, of Boston, during Revolutionary times, who may have been the ancestor of Dr. John C. Otis in maternal line, but his only son died young. A John Otis seems to have been the common ancestor of many Massachusetts families, he born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he shared in the first division of lands in 1635. He took the freeman's oath, March 13, 1635, and resided at Otis Hill, a beautiful slope southwest of the harbor, the hill there being covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. He died at Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 31, 1657, aged seventy-six. His first wife Margaret, whom he married in England, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, in June, 1653, according to Deane, but in July, 1652, Tudor says he removed to Weymouth and married a second wife, who survived him. He left sons, John (2) and Richard, also four daughters, Margaret, Hannah, Ann and Alice.

(I) Henry Otis was born in Massachusetts, and became a builder, spending most of his life as a contractor. He married, and had two sons and seven daughters. He died in 1812.

(II) John H. Otis, son of Henry Otis, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1809, although the family only resided there a short time. At the age of eighteen John H. Otis went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in business under the firm name, Otis & Roulane. In 1846 he disposed of his interests in the South and came to Dutchess County, New York, where he bought 700 acres in the town of Stanford. He held that property until 1855, then sold and moved to Poughkeepsie, where with E. B. Osborne he was interested in the "Telegraph," later the "News-Press." He was for many years a director of the Merchants' Bank of Poughkeepsie, was an ardent Democrat, and a man of strong, upright character. During the "Nullification" period of 1832 he was a member of a company of Northern volunteers in Charleston, and served in the Seminole War in Florida under Andrew Jackson. When war broke out between the States he raised the first company in Dutchess County, New York, Company E, Thirtieth Regular New York Volunteer Infantry, and later was offered the colonelcy in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, but declined the honor. In 1863 he went to the front as Captain of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, and served with honor. As a citizen he was popular and influential, serving seven times as supervisor of Dutchess County, also as a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health and of the Board of Education. In 1852 and 1853 he was a member of the New York State Senate. He was an active member of St. Paul's Church, serving as vestryman for a period of twenty years.

Senator John H. Otis married, in 1842, Ann Briggs Buckman, of a prominent Dutchess County family, who died in 1860, leaving two children: Mary Anna, married Dr. W. R. Case, of Poughkeepsie, and Dr. John C. Otis, of further mention. Senator John H. Otis died in July, 1887.

(III) John C. Otis, only son of Senator John H. and Ann Briggs (Buckman) Otis, was born in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, January 4, 1847, and now (1925) holds honored rank among the physicians of his native county. He is also president of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie. At an early age Poughkeepsie became the family home, and there he obtained his preparatory education in Dutchess Academy and the John R. Leslie School. In 1863 and 1864 he served as quartermaster in the Department of Willimantic, and later for a time was a student at the University of Vermont.

In 1865 he began his medical studies with Dr. Case, of Harts Village, Dutchess County, New York, and in March, 1868, was graduated M. D. from New York Homeopathic College, and in June of that year completed a course of medical study at the University of Vermont, having persued courses in both homeopathy and allopathy for some time at these two institutions. He began medical practice at Erie, Pennsylvania, but later moved to Millbrook, Dutchess County, New York: then, two years later, on January 1, 1872, finally located in Poughkeepsie, forming a partnership with Dr. A. Hall, an old practitioner. Two years later he established in practice alone, but in 1878 formed a partnership with Dr. Taylor Lansing, which continued until Dr. Lansing's death in 1883. In 1884 Dr. Otis associated with Dr. Case, continuing until 1888, then practiced alone until 1892, when he admitted his son, Dr. John Haviland Otis, to a partnership, father and son continuing together until the death of the latter on June 30, 1907.

Dr. Otis always commanded a large general practice, but gave special attention to the diseases of children. He was for a number of years president of the Poughkeepsie Board of Health, and is an ex-president of the Dutchess County Homeopathic Society. He is a member of the Dutchess-Putnam Counties Medical Society and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, both of which organizations he has served as presiding officer. He is president of the First District Branch of the Medical Association of New York State. He served the city of Poughkeepsie two terms, six years, as president of the Board of Public Works. He is a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, an institution with which he has been connected with for twenty-five years. For thirty years he has been connected with the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie, and in March, 1922, was elected president of that institution, succeeding Edward S. Atwater, deceased.

Dr. John C. Otis' contributions to the municipal welfare of the city of Poughkeepsie are beyond compare. He has been the organizer of numerous health and charitable organizations under the auspices of the city. He was most active in the reorganization of the Board of Public Works, which body was placed on an efficient basis, functioning in satisfactory manner with other related departments of the city government. For years he has been a trustee of the Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery. He is identified with every movement having as its purpose the progress and enhancement of the good name of the city of Poughkeepsie. He has been a member of the Amrita Club and the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club for many years. He is a warden and vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church.

Dr. John C. Otis married, October 6, 1870, Catherine Haviland, daughter of R. Barclay and Susan (Tredway) Haviland. Her father was a prominent farmer of Millbrook, then Harts Village, Dutchess County; a lifelong Democrat, taking an active interest in all civic affairs. He was one of the original members and officials of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, and a birthright member of the Society of Friends. Dr. and Mrs. Otis were the parents of two children, both deceased, Dr. John Haviland, of whom further, and Annie S. Otis.

(IV) Dr. John Haviland Otis, son of Dr. John C. and Catherine (Haviland) Otis, was born at Harts Village, Dutchess County, New York, July 27, 1871. He was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, M. D., 1892, and immediately began practice with his father in Poughkeepsie. He became famous in his profession as a specialist in diseases of children, and was always a student, taking a special course in New York almost every year as long as he lived. He was a member of several medical societies, member of the Masonic order, attending physician to the City Home, and at the time of his passing was a member of the Board of Charity Committee. He married, in October, 1894, Louise N. Smith, of Poughkeepsie, who survives him with three children: Anna S., John H. and Catherine H. Otis.

LOWN, Frank B.,

Lawyer, Banker.

In Hasbrouck's "History of Dutchess County" the chapter devoted to the Bench and Bar of the county is from the pen of Frank B. Lown, a member of that bar since 1871 and yet in practice after more than half a century. With characteristic modesty Mr. Lown made no mention of his own part in the making of the legal history of his county, but he cannot now claim immunity from the attention of the biographers as he could then, being himself the writer. He said: "Time marches rapidly and the lawyers of one generation, except they be of remarkable ability and achievement, are forgotten by the next. The distinguished and the great need no historians. Their lives and deeds pass from father to son, their names and reputations never suffering in the telling." In his review the record of this eminent member of the Dutchess County Bar, this counsellor and friend of other lawyers, this banker and business man is reviewed, that his deeds may be perpetuated and kept in mind with many others of the strong men of the bar of the State of New York.

When the Dutch dominion in the Valley of the Hudson passed to the English, the Lown family came in with other English settlers, Rhinebeck becoming their home. Frank B. Lown is a grandson of David Lown, and a son of David (2) Lown, born in Rockland County, New York, who was a cooper by trade, he becoming a resident of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1857, where he died in 1875. David (2) Lown married Jane M. Coon, and they were the parents of seven children: David Mills; Robert B.; Frank B.; of whom further; Clarence; Sarah, wife of Leo E. D. Sutcliff; Jennie; Jessie.

Frank B. Lown was born at Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, January 1, 1849, and since 1857 has been a resident of Poughkeepsie. He completed full courses of public school study in the city of his adoption, and then began the study of law. He finished his law preparation in the office of Nelson & Baker, his preceptor the eminent Judge Homer A. Nelson, born in 1829, died in 1891, County Judge, Secretary of State, State Senator, whom Mr. Lown styles, "The most formidable jury lawyer of a group of strong Dutchess county lawyers. The junior member of the firm was Orlando D. M. Baker, born in 1842, died in 1890. In all matters concerning practice, concerning the machinery of the law, far and away the ablest man at the bar."

Under such preceptors Mr. Lowe spent the years 1870 and 1871, gaining admission to the New York bar in the latter year. After his admission to the bar he became a law clerk in the offices of Thompson & Weeks, then the oldest firm of legal practitioners in Dutchess County. Of John Thompson, born in 1809, died in 1890, Mr. Lown wrote, "Mr. Thompson was a brilliant advocate and a man of much learning in his profession. He dearly loved the turmoil of a lawsuit and it is not too much to say that he was in practically every important trial from 1845 until his retirement." Of Mr. Weeks he wrote: "Mr. Weeks disliked the combative air of the court room and rarely could be induced to take an active part in trials. He was perhaps the best and safest office lawyer and general adviser at the bar, and with his partner to supply the eloquence and pyrotechnics the firm Thompson & Weeks was deservedly preeminent in the legal history of Dutchess County."

Such were the men with whom Mr.

Lown was associated during the first seven years of his legal career, 1871-78. He was then admitted the third member of the firm which continued as Thompson, Weeks & Lown until 1887, when Mr. Weeks died, Mr. Thompson passing away in 1890. Mr. Lown continued the business as the last survivor and is yet in practice, the Nestor of the Dutchess County bar, occupying both as banker and lawyer the peculiar position of counsellor and friend of other lawyers, a fact which in itself reveals the possession of uncommon attainments of a high order. His practice has covered a wide range as opposed to the modern idea of specializing in one of the branches of the law. It was perhaps the versatile quality of his mind that led him into banking. His first connection with that business was when retained as counsel by the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, a financial institution representing the best traditions in conservative banking. Mr. Lown's sound judgment in matters of credit and banking policy soon led to his election to the bank directorate, and to other positions of trust. Finally, in 1922, he was elected president of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, an institution standing high upon the list of thrift banks and successful conservers of the savings of the public it serves.

A man of public spirit, Mr. Lown renders present service to his State as president of the board of directors of The Hudson River Insane Asylum; to his profession-at-large as president of the Dutchess County Bar Association; and socially is identified with the Amrita Club, of which he was one of the founders. His fraternity is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lown married Augusta Paulding, of ancient Dutchess County family, daughter of William and Margaret Paulding. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Lown died in infancy.

Such in brief has been the career of Frank B. Lown, a native son of the Empire State, and of Dutchess County, who now in his seventy-fifth year has never had a home outside the county of his birth, but in that county has risen to eminence as professional man, banker and citizen, and to a position in public esteem and confidence to a degree few men attain.

SMITH, Scott Lord,

Physician.

Scott Lord Smith, M. D., who enjoys a wide reputation in the Hudson River section, particularly in that region focussing upon Poughkeepsie, New York, the scene of his principal activities as a successful practitioner, comes of an ancestry, on the paternal side, dating back to the settlement for the second time of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The father of Dr. Scott L. Smith was himself a noted physician, alienist and prominent throughout the East as a specialist in mental diseases; it was therefore but natural that the son should in early life show a bent in the direction of the medical profession. With such a substantial background, supplemented by as complete an education as could be desired, it was to be expected that the young doctor would become a permanent fixture in the life of the community where he chose to largely confine his practice.

Dr. Smith is a grandson of Everitt Kimball Smith, for many years a manufacturer in Hanover, New Hampshire, who married Harriet Williston, and they were the parents of Edwin Everett Smith, who was prominently identified with the medical profession for nearly a half century. Dr. Edwin Everett Smith was a native of Hanover, born in 1844. He married, in New York City, in 1877, Jeanette Lord, who died May 27, 1919, daughter of Judge Scott Lord, former member of Congress, of Geneseo, New York. He received his public school training at Hanover, and persued his studies at Peacham Academy, Peacham, Vermont, graduating in the class of 1863; and Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1868. He took up the actual study of medicine at the Long Island Medical College Hospital of Jamaica, Long Island, graduating in the class of 1871. His first practice was as an interne on Ward's Island, to which hospital he was attached two years; then, deciding to take up the study of mental diseases, followed a course at the New York State Asylum for the Insane, under Dr. Gray, at Utica, New York. Afterward he was appointed assistant physician, under Dr. Batolf, at the New Jersey State Asylum, Morris Plains, New Jersey; in 1882 he was appointed superintendent and physician-in-charge, continuing in that capacity until 1886. In the latter year he resigned and established a private sanitorium for the care of the insane at Norwalk, Connecticut. This institution he conducted with marked success until 1914, when, because of ill health, he was forced to retire from the supervision and active practice, and settled in Cold Spring, New York, where he died June 19, 1918.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Everett Smith were the parents of four children: Everett Kimball, of Cold Spring, New York; Helen Williston, married Dr. Sanger Brown, and died in July, 1896; Frances Jeanette, of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Scott Lord, of this review.

Scott Lord Smith was born October 22, 1878, at Morris Plains, New Jersey. He was educated at Norwalk Military Academy; Hotchkiss Preparatory School, Lakeville, Connecticut, graduated in the class of 1898; Yale University, graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1902; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1906. A term of two years as interne was spent at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and later at the Sloan Maternity Hospital, New York City. Dr. Scott Lord Smith located in August, 1909, at Poughkeepsie for the practice of his profession. Upon his arrival on the field of his choice, he was appointed attending physician at the Vassar Brothers Hospital and the appointment still is in force after fifteen years. He devotes his attention wholly to the practice of internal medicine, and enjoys the confidence of a large and select clientele. Dr. Smith is a Fellow of the American Medical Association; member of New York City Academy of Medicine; Alumni associations of the Roosevelt and Sloan hospitals; Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine; and Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society. His clubs are the Yale Club of New York City, Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie, New York, and the Adirondack League Club. He is a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Smith married, March 23, 1910, Mildred Gorham, daughter of John and Helen Maud (Neal) Gorham, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, her father having been a successful merchant of that city. They have three children: Gorham, born January 10, 1911, and Marion Williston and Scott Lord, Jr., twins, born March 11, 1915.

H. A. Benson

BENSON, Harold A.,

Physician, Surgeon.

Descendant of worthy ancestors of English origin, learned in the various branches of medicine, and having shared service in behalf of the United States Government at home and overseas in the World War, Dr. Harold A. Benson is one of the younger successful physicians and surgeons at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he has practiced his profession since late in 1919, following his honorable discharge from the United States Army. Through training and association with the requirements of his vocation, Dr. Benson has acquired that skill in medicine and surgery, as well as that broad humanity, that have made him the able practitioner, wise counsellor and friend, elements that have contributed in no minor measure to securing for him the enduring place he holds in the community of his labors.

Dr. Benson's English and American paternal forefathers, from the time of emigration to America, are traced as follows:

(I) John Benson, of Caversham, in Oxfordshire, England, came from Southampton, in 1638, at thirty years of age, in the ship "Confidence," with his wife Mary and children, and he had a grant of land at Hingham, Massachusetts, upon his arrival. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Mary, both then under four years of age.

(II) John Benson was born in England, and came with his parents to America in 1638. He lived at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was a freeholder.

(III) Isaac Benson lived at Gloucester, Rhode Island, where he owned a farm.

(IV) Job Benson owned a farm in Gloucester, Rhode Island, where he died. The late Mrs. Martha (Benson) Davis was possessor of his commission "dating as far back as the reign of King George III, signed by Governor Wanton of the Colony of Rhode Island, in the Town of Gloucester, County of Providence, giving Job Benson the office of Ensign, dated the 17th of June, 1769." He married Miriam (Mary?), surname unknown, and their sons were: 1. Elihu, of whom further. 2. Job.

(V) Elihu Benson was born at Gloucester, Rhode Island, about 1757, and he taught school for awhile at the home of John Inman. He died about 1805, and his will was signed by Barak Benson (grandson of Elihu, son of Daniel), Sarah Benson, (daughter-in-law of Elihu, and second wife of Daniel), and Hannah Benson (granddaughter of Elihu, and daughter of Duty Benson); and the sole executor was Benedict Arnold. The Arnold family lived in Rhode Island, neighbors to the Bensons in Providence Plantation, of which Gloucester was a part, as did the Allen family. Thence, later, all pushed their way into Vermont, where Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold formed their regiment which was known as the "Green Mountain Boys."

Elihu Benson went from Rhode Island as early as 1778, accompanied on horseback by his wife Hulda, to settle at Danby, Vermont, as his name appears on the roll of freemen of that year. His permanent residence was not made there until some years afterwards, when he eventually settled on a farm that was owned in 1869 by John and Ira Cook. Elihu Benson and his brother Job both enlisted during the Revolutionary War in the Thirteenth Regiment of the Albany Company of Militia, in 1780, under Colonel Cornelius Van Veghten, and they were given honorable discharge at the close of service. Elihu Benson married Hulda Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, the latter having been given a commission as ensign at Fort Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in the reign of George III. Members of the family state that there is some evidence, though as yet unproven, that Daniel Brown was a descendant of Peter Brown, one of the "Mayflower" passengers. The children of Elihu and Hulda Benson: 1. Allen. 2. Daniel. 3. Solomon. 4. Rufus. 5. Duty. 6. David. 7. Amos, of whom further. 8. Job. 9. Jacob. 10. Elizabeth. 11. Chloe. 12. Phebe.

(VI) Amos Benson was born November 30, 1798, in Rhode Island, and he removed with his parents to Rutland County, Vermont. There he married (first) Ruth Gifford, and removed with his bride to Ellisburg, New York, where his brother resided, and later to Plessis, where he bought a farm and resided almost to the time of his death in 1884. While there, his wife died, survived by her husband and eight children, two children having died. Amos married (second) Olivia (Lockwood) Hubbard, a widow with seven children, and by whom he had four children.

(VII) Charles Allen Benson was born September 16, 1855, at Alexandria Bay, New York, and died September 9, 1922, at St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville, Ontario, Canada. He was a farmer and carpenter, and lived at Alexandria Bay, where he was justice of the peace for many years. He was a highly esteemed and prominent citizen of his community; his fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in the Blue Lodge and the Chapter; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was District Deputy. His religious fellowship was with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Sibyl Ann Robison, of Orleans, New York, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Mabel E., who received her education at the Alexandria Bay High School, where she was graduated with the highest honors; at the Potsdam, New York, State Normal School, where she took the Clarkson Prize for efficiency in English; and at Syracuse University, where she was graduated in the class of 1916, with special honors in English. She married Charles S. Orr, of Erie, Pennsylvania. 2. Walter Scott, medical student in New York City, who died in 1911. 3. Lillian Annette, who died at the age of eleven years. 4. Josie, who died in infancy. 5. Harold A., of whom further.

(VIII) Harold A. Benson was born at Alexandria Bay, New York, October 12, 1891. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, and graduated at the Alexandria Bay High School. In preparation for his life-work, he took the course at the University of Vermont College of Medicine, where he was an honor graduate with the class of 1915. Receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Benson at once entered upon the practice of his profession, later receiving an appointment as pathologist to the Eastern Maine Sanatorium, at Hebron, Maine, where he remained one year. In 1916 he entered the Army Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, and afterwards was transferred to Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and assigned to the Field Ambulance Corps. There he remained for six months, when he was transferred to the Plattsburg Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, to act as pathologist, continuing to serve in that capacity until January, 1918, when he was ordered to Camp Pike, also there to act as pathologist. In

August, 1918, he sailed for France, and was there attached to Base Hospital No. 83, Evacuation Hospital No. 16, and the 21st Infantry, with rank of captain. He returned to the United States, in May, 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Dix.

Dr. Benson, immediately upon resumption of civil life, reëntered upon the duties of his profession, and with a three months' course in Tuberculosis, Its Cause and Prevention, at Bowne Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie, he still further perfected himself for his vocation. In September, 1919, with a wealth of training and experience at his command, he began the general practice of internal medicine and surgery at Poughkeepsie, where he has steadily advanced in favor with the community and an increasing practice.

Dr. Benson's fraternal affiliations are those of the National Phi Chi Fraternity, and he is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, and a member of the Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society, and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. He is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons, the Scottish Rite, Thirty-Second Degree, the Masonic Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias; and his clubs are the Elks and the Kiwanis, of Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Benson married, September 23, 1921, Helen Irene Cole, daughter of Calvin and Emma (Lund) Cole, of Esopus, New York.

DuBOIS, James Fletcher,

Merchant.

In the course of American business history it has been continuously proven that no public enterprise has come into closer touch with communities, large or small, or more generally met the needs of the people, than that of the keeper of the general merchandising store, a distinctively American institution. A lifelong witness to such a statement, an expert in the calling that he has honored, and that by straightforward dealing he has found lucrative, James Fletcher DuBois, more than a half century a merchant at Poughkeepsie, New York, and during that long period at the one location, has made business history both for the city and the State.

The story of a career devoted to the fulfillment of the daily requirements of a progressive population is necessarily filled with the record of the great changes that come to a township, as well as with the current account of events of all degrees of value; but let it be sufficient to say that Mr. DuBois, whose store has been for so many years a landmark, is himself partaker and custodian of the mercantile chapter of that history in this section. No merchant or store-keeper has a more widely established repute through the length and breadth of the Hudson River Valley, not alone on account of his farsighted business ability that has been the means of bringing him emolument and confort in his age, but through the hard work and the sterling integrity that have been the invariable accompaniment of native business intuition and capabilities.

His is an old family in the State of New York, and without exception his ancestors have possessed the same pride of industry that is Mr. DuBois' rightful heritage. His grandfather, Joseph DuBois, was a native of Ulster County, New York, and Josiah C. DuBois, father of James Fletcher DuBois, was born at his father's home that stood midway between the townships of Highland and Marlboro, also in Ulster County. Josiah C. DuBois attended the schools of his neighborhood and early in life he found employment in the general store of Miles J. Fletcher, at Marlboro, which continued for several years; in 1846, he removed to the town of Highland, and there he opened a store, which he conducted until his death, which took place at the age of sixty-five. He was a strictly religious man, upright in all his dealings, an adherent of the Presbyterian faith, and an official in his church. He married Sarah E. Weygant, a daughter of James and Philena Weygant, of Marlboro, and they were the parents of six children: Calvin, Myron, Chandler, Abigail, Jennie, and James Fletcher, of whom further.

James Fletcher DuBois was born in Highland, New York, March 11, 1847. He received his preliminary education in the schools of his birthplace, graduating, also, at Highland Academy, one of the older academical institutions of the State. He thereupon started out upon his mercantile career that proved in its results the prudence and wisdom of his choice. His first occupation was that obtained in the store of William H. Howland, in the capacity of clerk, and for his duties he received the sum of $150 a year, and his board. He remained with Mr. Howland one year, and in 1865 he transferred his interests to the general store of C. B. Harrison, at Highland, where he continued in the same line for four years. In 1869 Mr. DuBois removed to Poughkeepsie and there found employment with the firm of Trowbridge & Company, dealers in general merchandise, and whose store at that time was one of the oldest and best known business landmarks in the Hudson River Valley. The name of the concern was changed in 1887 to Trowbridge & Kirby, the former company retiring; and one year later, in 1888, the firm name became Kirby, DuBois & Boyd. In 1896 the firm name was again changed, Messrs. Kirby and Boyd retiring from the partnership, and Mr. DuBois took in his brothers, Calvin and Myron, as partners, the firm becoming known as DuBois Brothers. This association continued for twenty years, to 1916, when James Fletcher DuBois purchased the interests of his brothers, and conducted the business alone, retaining the name DuBois Brothers.

On December 31, 1920, Mr. DuBois retired from active business life, his associations therewith covering a period of fifty-two years, and at the same location, No. 321 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York. For a number of years Mr. DuBois has been a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank.

Mr. DuBois married Marianna Kelley, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Jennie, who married Edward J. MacClelland, and whose children are: Helen, who married Harry Reeves, of Eldorado, Arkansas, one daughter, Jean MacClelland DuBois Reeves; M. Gretchen Glenn, of Poughkeepsie, New York; Donald Fletcher; and Edward J. MacClelland, Jr. 2. Gertrude. 3. Philena, who married D. J. Cronk, of Poughkeepsie.

LASHER, Irving,

General Contractor.

As a member of the firm of Spoor-Lasher Company, Incorporated, Irving Lasher is identified with one of the leading construction and general contracting concerns in the Hudson River section of the State. Mr. Lasher is well known as an expert in his line, and is prominent in fraternal circles. The Lasher (or Loescher) family is of German origin, tracing descent from Sabastian Loescher, of the Province of the Rhine, Germany.

(I) Sabastian Loescher sailed from Germany with a fleet of ten vessels leaving December 25, 1709, and arriving in New York City in June, 1710. So great were the hardships of the voyage that of the four thousand on board seventeen hundred died during the passage. Sabastian Loescher settled at West Camp, now Kingston, New York, in 1710, and later was at East Camp, Livingston Manor, near Germantown, New York, where in 1724 records show that he was willing to settle if he could secure clear title to his property. He had three sons: Sabastian, Conrad, of whom further, and George.

(II) Conrad Lasher, son of Sabastian Loescher, was born in Germany in 1708, and lived at Athens, Germantown, and Rhinebeck, New York, in which places their children were baptized. He married Angeline Sestis, and they were the parents of six children: Sabastian, of whom further, George, Conrad, Jr., Anna Maria, John, and Gerret.

(III) Sabastian Lasher, son of Conrad and Angeline (Sestis) Lasher, was born in 1729. He married Margaret Schumacker, at Germantown, New York, April 4, 1748, and had ten children: Conrad, Sabastian, Mark, of whom further, John, Jacob, Philip, George, Christina, Peter, and Adam.

(IV) Mark Lasher, son of Sabastian and Margaret (Schumacker) Lasher, was born in 1752, and died in 1829. He married Christina Best, of Germantown, New York, who was born in 1755, and died in 1835, and they were the parents of six children: John M., of whom further, Catharin, Jacob G., Christina, Marcus, and Margaret.

(V) John M. Lasher, son of Mark and Christina (Best) Lasher, was born November 29, 1777, and died November 8, 1859. He married, at Rhinebeck, New York, April 23, 1801, Cathrine Clum, born November 1, 1785, and died November 1, 1851. Their children were: Philip Lasher, baptized December 24, 1802, married Catharin Harden; Christina, baptized December 24, 1803, married Stephen Miller; Eliza, baptized May 25, 1807, married Simeon Flagler; John E., baptized May 24, 1808, married Jane Hammond; Johnas, baptized December 23, 1810, married Elizabeth Smith; Robert William, of whom further; Hannah Caroline, baptized November 21, 1818, married DeWitt C. Harris; Catharin Maria, baptized November 22, 1822, married Israel Ward; Jane Maria, baptized September 28, 1823; and Frederick, baptized September 2, 1827, married Margaret Wilson.

(VI) Robert William Lasher, son of John M. and Cathrine (Clum) Lasher, was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 21, 1815, and died at Vischer Ferry, Saratoga County, New York, March 1, 1902, having removed to Saratoga County in 1825. He married, February 24, 1842, in the town of Malta, Saratoga County, New York, Jane A. Miller, born September 16, 1818, and died January 1, 1898, at Vischer Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher celebrated their golden wedding on February 24, 1892. Their children were: Mary A., born December 5, 1842, married James Van Hyning; William H., born June 28, 1845, married Margaret A. Smith; Augustus, born August 27, 1848, married Rachel Vischer; George J., of whom further; Clark, born May 13, 1854, married Amelia Weldon; Lester, born November 12, 1857; Charles, born May

17, 1859, married Jennie Bell; and Ida Jane, born November 13, 1863.

(VII) George J. Lasher, son of Robert William and Jane A. (Miller) Lasher, was born in Saratoga County, New York, October 5, 1851. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and spent his whole life in agricultural persuits in that vicinity, where he won in a high degree the esteem of his friends and neighbors. He married Anna Van Denburgh, daughter of Vischer and Emma (Sibley) Van Denburgh, of Saratoga County, New York, and their children were: Lettie May, who married Peter Van Vranken Spoor, and has living children, Anna, Everett, and Donald Spoor; Lloyd E., deceased; Dorothy, deceased; Irving, of whom further; Ella, who married Lewis L. Fellows and had two sons, Larold, deceased, and Howard, living.

(VIII) Irving Lasher, son of George J. and Anna (Van Denburgh) Lasher, was born at Vischer Ferry, Saratoga County, New York, November 20, 1878. He received his early school training in the district school of his native town, and then made further preparations for a successful career by taking a course in Albany Business College, and by continuing his studies in a night school in Schenectady, where he studied mechanical engineering. Possessed of considerable mechanical ability and being deeply interested in that line of activity, he decided to find employment where he would also receive the best possible training, and in 1901 he entered the employ of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, with whom he remained for two years, in the machine fitting department. His next connection was with George Van Vranken, a general contractor of Schenectady, with whom he was identified as foreman and superintendent until the time he became associated with the Acme Engineering Company, of Schenectady, as carpenter superintendent. Later, he returned to the employ of Mr. Van Vranken, with whom he remained until 1914, leaving him in order to accept a position with the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, of New York City. In 1919, having acquired an extended experience in general construction work, he, in association with L. E. Spoor, organized the firm of Spoor-Lasher Company, Incorporated, and engaged in business as general contractors, carrying on a transportation business and including highway construction and street paving. The enterprise met with success and has steadily grown, until at the present time (1924) the firm of Spoor-Lasher Company, Incorporated, is known as one of the leading concerns of its kind in Dutchess and Orange counties, possessing the largest business equipment for handling concrete material and street construction between New York and Albany. Thorough technical knowledge and sound business principles have enabled Mr. Lasher to win in a high degree the confidence of his patrons and the esteem of his associates.

In addition to his business activity, Mr. Lasher has found time for extensive fraternal affiliations. He is a member and junior warden of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club,

Charles E Lane

Amrita Club, and Dutchess County Golf and Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Lasher has a host of friends, both among his business associates and among those with whom he is associated in a social way.

On June 25, 1913, Irving Lasher married May B. Ritter, daughter of Charles and Mary (Darling) Ritter, of Saratoga County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lasher are the parents of one daughter, Mary Barbara, born in Boston, February 18, 1918.

LANE, Charles E.,

Physician.

The Lanes of Old Monmouth County, New Jersey, who came from Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth and in the early part of the eighteenth centuries, gave to Dutchess County, New York, descendants of the same name, who have built into the history of that region not a little of the virility for which the old families and their posterity of Dutch origin have been noted for nearly three centuries. The Holland family of Lane were robust and intrepid folk in the main, a number of whom were eager to brave the dangers of a sea voyage in those precarious days, when an adventurous spirit, a courageous heart and faith in the future were the chief resources of these builders of the new civilization across the seas. Of a race such as this comes Charles E. Lane, M. D., who ranks among the prominent and widely known physicians and surgeons of Poughkeepsie, and is a great-grandson of Jacob Lane, who settled in Dutchess County prior to and served in the Revolutionary War.

The Monmouth County (New Jersey) Lanes chiefly were descended from Gysbert and Jacob Thysz Van Pelt Lanen, and are of the same stock as the Van Pelts. They used the surname, Laen, Laan or Lane. Gysbert Lane settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, and in 1699 bought land in New Jersey. In 1711 he deeded land in Monmouth County to his son, Cornelius. Gysbert Lane died in 1727. His wife, Jane Lane, bore him four children, Adrian, Cornelius, Mary and Jane. Mathias Lane, who died in Monmouth County, 1729, was probably a brother of Gysbert. Cornelius Lane, son of Gysbert Lane, died in Monmouth County, 1762. Jacob Lane, of Monmouth County, also died in 1762, and his will is filed at Trenton, New Jersey. Many others of the name of Lane have lived in Monmouth County, and from Raritan, probably of Monmouth County, came Jacob Lane, of Dutchess County, New York.

(I) This Jacob Lane was born in Raritan, New Jersey, and died in Dutchess County, New York. He was the Lane of his generation who stood out as a soldier of the Revolution. In 1790 he was a resident of Beekman, Dutchess County. He married, at New Hackensack, New York, June 28, 1770, Annetje Concklin, of Romboat, New York, daughter of John and Annetje (Storm) Concklin. They had two sons, Peter, John G., of whom further, and five daughters.

(II) John G. Lane, son of Jacob Lane, was born in Beekman (now Unionvale), May 22, 1776, and spent all his life in that town. He married Betsey Emigh, and to them were born twelve children: Thomas, Benson, Marvin, Jackson, William, Rensselaer, Jeremiah, Edward, of whom further; Betsey, Hannah, Phebe, and Julia.

(III) Edward Lane, son of John G. and Betsey (Emigh) Lane, was born June 19, 1825, and died September 24, 1904, in Fishkill, New York. He received a limited education, and at an early age left home to support himself. He embarked upon a whaling voyage and was gone several years. He possessed a good intellect, and spent most of his leisure hours in study. He served on a number of boats on the Hudson River as pilot and captain, and later became the owner of a schooner, which at the time was the largest boat that ran to Troy, New York. In 1863 he removed to a farm in Seneca County, New York, and still later to Fishkill, New York. He married, in 1854, Jane A. Hall, daughter of Gilbert and Mary Hall. They were the parents of three children: Charles E., of whom further; Celestia A.; and Irvin J.

(IV) Dr. Charles E. Lane, son of Edward and Jane A. (Hall) Lane, was born in Clove, Dutchess County, New York, August 16, 1855. He was educated in the district schools of that community, at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and in 1876 took a course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He entered, in 1880, the New York Homeopathic Medical College, class of 1883, and began the practice of his profession at Clove, New York, where he remained five years. In 1888 he located at Poughkeepsie, where he continues as a general practitioner and a specialist in orificial surgery, which latter practice won for him speedy recognition by the medical fraternity and the public. He was examining surgeon of the United States Bureau of Pensions, 1888-94.

Dr. Lane is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society, Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, and American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Fallkill Lodge, No. 297, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His club is the Amrita of Poughkeepsie. Dr. Lane is a Republican, and was president of the Poughkeepsie Board of Aldermen, 1894-1901. Dr. Lane married, March 28, 1877, Hattie A. Yeomans, daughter of George and Eliza (Haight) Yeomans, of Clove, New York. They have had two sons, Theron, who died in infancy, and George Edward, of whom further.

With becoming pride, and equally with his father, Dr. George Edward Lane can trace his ancestral progenitors of the Lane family in America back to Holland, to a Revolutionary soldier and to a pioneer merchant vessel captain, whose boat plied the Hudson River from the ocean as far as Troy, New York. Great fortitude, persistency and progressiveness characterized those sturdy Lanes of the Colonies and the early days of the Republic, and from father to son in succeeding generations these virtues were passed to the present Dr. Lane, who has emulated his father in profession and reputation both as a skillful practitioner and a worthy citizen. He stands forth among Dutchess County physicians an X-ray specialist of great proficiency.

(V) Dr. George Edward Lane, son of Dr. Charles E. and Hattie A. (Yeomans) Lane, was born at Clove, New York, November 30, 1883. He was educated at the old Quincy private school, Pough-

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keepsie public schools, Riverview Military Academy, and was graduated with honors from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, class of 1908, with the degree of M. D. He served as interne at Flower Hospital for one year, and in 1909 began practice at Poughkeepsie, being associated with his father for three years, and then for two years practiced alone. In 1914 he took an X-ray post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. He now enjoys a large and lucrative practice in Poughkeepsie and vicinity, in general practice and X-ray work. He is radiologist at the Bowne Memorial Hospital and St. Francis' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Lane is a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the New York State Medical Society, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Association, American Institute of Homeopathy, New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, Alumni Association of Flower Hospital, New York City; the Alpha Sigma fraternity; Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; Poughkeepsie Council, No. 31, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; New York Consistory, 32nd degree; Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Tri-Po-Bed Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Fallkill Lodge, No. 297, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Poughkeepsie Council, No. 391, Royal Arcanum. His club is the Amrita.

Dr. Lane married, June 19, 1912, Inez Johnston, daughter of Robert L. and Mary Frances Pattison of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mrs. Lane comes of Revolutionary descent on both sides and is a member of Mahwenawsigh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Poughkeepsie, New York. They are the parents of two children: Charles E. (2), born March 19, 1914, and Roberta J. born December 30, 1915.

NESBITT, Fitz James,

Business Man, Veteran of Civil War.

The recent death of Fitz James Nesbitt, one of Poughkeepsie's most prominent and successful business men, struck one more name from the fast diminishing roll of Civil War veterans. Mr. Nesbitt, however, leaves behind him more than an honorable war record, for his memory will also live through the great integrity which always characterized his life, through his many years of successful business, and through the beauties of a perfect home life. He will long be remembered as a soldier, business man, fraternal man, and last but not least, a good citizen—for to be a good citizen requires the highest virtues of man.

Fitz James Nesbitt, of Scotch-English ancestry, was born in Albany, New York, July 3, 1840, a son of David and Charlotte (Mink) Nesbitt, the latter of whom was a descendant of English forebears. The father, David Nesbitt, was a native of the land of "hills and heather," and upon emigrating from Scotland to America, he settled in Albany, New York, where he followed his trade of boat builder.

The son received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and shortly after the completion of his schooling the long-feared Civil War suddenly became an actuality. Fitz James Nesbitt at once enlisted in the Union Army and served with distinction throughout the duration of the war. Upon the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South, in 1865, Mr. Nesbitt came to Poughkeepsie, New York, and here established a business enterprise in the old Enterprise Building on Main Street. Later he removed his business to the Lockwood House, where he continued with steadily increasing success until the year 1886, at which time he again removed his concern to No. 261 Main Street. Mr. Nesbitt remained here until his retirement from active life in 1918. This business venture, which he founded in 1865, is to-day (1924) being carried forward by his son-in-law, Richard F. Kolb, at No. 273 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Politically, Mr. Nesbitt had always been a firm supporter of the Democratic Party, and had served his chosen party ably and well on more than one occasion. At one time he was an alderman of the City of Poughkeepsie, representing the Fourth Ward, following which he became president of the Board of Aldermen. For a short period he was acting mayor of the City; at one time served as president of the Board of Police Commissioners; and was a foremost member of the commission that condemned the land for the Central New England Station. Mr. Nesbitt also had the distinction of being the delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1894 when Grover Cleveland was running for the Presidency of the United States. His deep interest in municipal affairs was always evident, and any movement for the improvement of civic or county conditions was ever close to his heart.

Fraternally, Mr. Nesbitt had been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than five decades, and it was due to his interest and influence that the present Odd Fellow's Building was purchased. A few years ago Mr. Nesbitt received a fifty-year gold medal from his lodge in recognition of his long membership in the Odd Fellows. He was also prominent in Masonic Circles, having for many years been a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Nesbitt's religious affiliation was given to the Methodist Church.

In the financial circles of Poughkeepsie, Mr. Nesbitt was represented by being a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank. The following resolutions were passed by the board of directors upon his death:

> *Resolved,* That we record with deep sorrow the death of our fellow-director, Fitz James Nesbitt.
>
> We have enjoyed our association with Mr. Nesbitt during his thirteen years on the Board of Directors of this bank, and know that his high ideals, integrity and loyalty were of great benefit to us and to all who came in contact with him.
>
> With a sincere sense of our loss in the passing of a loyal and true friend, we extend to his family this expression of appreciation and heartfelt sympathy.

Fitz James Nesbitt married, in Poughkeepsie, April 27, 1870, Louise J. Bahret, a daughter of Jacob and Fredericka (Deitz) Bahret, old residents of Dutchess County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Dr. Edward J. Nesbitt, who married Ida Traver, of Brooklyn, New York, and their children are: a. Mildred, who married Frederick Waite, of Poughkeepsie, and they have one son, i. Frederick Waite, Jr. b. Edward J. Jr.; and c. Marjorie. 2. Grace F., who died at the age of four. 3. Mabel Louise, who married Richard F. Kolb, and they have the following children: Louise N. and Richard F. Kolb, Jr. Mrs. Louise J. (Bahret) Nesbitt, two of her three children, five grand-children, and one great-grandson, survive Mr. Fitz James Nesbitt, whose death occurred at Poughkeepsie, New York, March 8, 1924, during his eighty-third year.

ELSEFFER, Jacob W.,

Lawyer, Financier.

The late Jacob W. Elseffer was for more than half a century a prominent lawyer and a foremost banker of Dutchess County, New York. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Dutchess County, and for one hundred and fifty years had been closely identified with the local history of progress and advancement.

Jacob W. Elseffer was born in Red Hook, New York, September 6, 1822, a descendant of Louis Elzvier, who in 1580 started in Holland the Elzvier Printing Works soon to be known throughout the civilized world as the makers of the noted Elzvierian Bibles, a son of former Assemblyman John Elseffer, whose wife was Katherine (Whiteman) Elseffer, a descendant of the Whiteman family who came from Switzerland in 1720. Henry Whiteman and his son were noted patriots in the Revolution, and large land owners in Dutchess and Columbia counties.

The early education of Jacob W. Elseffer was obtained at the Claverack Institute, Claverack, New York, following which he matriculated at Williams College. Instead of pursuing that full college course, however, he took up the study of law in the offices of Judge Rowley, of Upper Red Hook, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in the year 1845. He at once began the practice of his profession in his native town, and in a short time had built up a large and lucrative clientage. Such was his ability, efficiency, and probity that his earliest clients and their descendants adhered to him throughout his long and unusually successful legal career. In 1865 the First National Bank of Red Hook was incorporated, of which Mr. Elseffer was largely instrumental in its organization, and which institution fittingly honored him by choosing him as its first president. Mr. Elseffer continued for many years as director of and attorney for the bank, and much credit was awarded him for the excellent condition of its affairs. Both as a lawyer and as a financier, Mr. Elseffer, by his absolute uprightness of character and his proved ability and deep wisdom, held the confidence and esteem of his contemporaries, townspeople, and associates. Fraternally, Mr. Elseffer limited his affiliation to the Masonic bodies only, and was an active and sincere member for many years of Monumental Lodge, No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons. His interest in "the search for further light" led him through the chairs until he became Master of the lodge. At the time of his death he had the unique distinction of being the Senior Past Master of Monumental Lodge. Politically, Mr. Elseffer gave his support and allegiance to the Democratic party, and although he never aspired to political honors, yet he was ever an influential man in the affairs of his chosen party. Mr. Elseffer was a man of great intellectual power, unusual forensic ability in the court-room, brilliant and sparkling in conversation, and polished and always courteous in manner. He had the quality for making friends and, what is still more, the capacity for keeping them.

Jacob W. Elseffer was married (first), October 17, 1847, to Delia Eliza Bonesteel, of Clermont, New York, whose death occurred October 20, 1888. Mr.

Elseffer was married (second), November 11, 1890, to Harriet E. Mesick, a daughter of Frederick Mesick, of Claverack. She died in April, 1907. Issue by first wife: Mary; John Henry, a sketch of whom follows; Katherine Whiteman, who married William P. Adams, of Cohoes, New York; she died at Red Hook, New York, July 16, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were the parents of two children, Elizabeth Platt, married Radcliffe Heermance, of Princeton, New Jersey; Mrs. Hermance died in October, 1919; and Katherine Elseffer Adams.

Jacob W. Elseffer's death occurred at his home in Red Hook, New York, November 15, 1907, during his eighty-fifth year, and lost to Dutchess County one of its foremost legal lights and financier extraordinary.

ELSEFFER, John Henry,

Attorney-at-Law.

John H. Elseffer was a descendant of old Dutchess County pioneer stock, his ancestors having come into the county when it was but a wilderness, and by unremitting toil had cleared farm acreage, built hamlets, and instituted town and village governments. John H. Elseffer's was a noble heritage of true Americanism, by reason of the achievements of his paternal and maternal forebears, and a heritage in which he took justifiable pride.

John H. Elseffer was born in Red Hook, New York, as was his father before him, July 2, 1851, a son of Jacob W. and Delia Eliza (Bonesteel) Elseffer, see preceding sketch. His early education was received in the district schools of his native town, following which he took a college preparatory course at the De Garmo Institution, at Rhinebeck. He then matriculated at Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, supplementing his collegiate course by reading law under the expert tutelage of his honored father in the latter's offices in Red Hook, New York. He then entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in Binghamton in the year 1876. For several years directly following he was associated with his father in the latter's extensive law practice in Red Hook. He then removed to San Diego, Southern California, where he resided until the death of his wife in 1920, at which time he returned to the place of his nativity. Somewhat later he removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he lived, retired, at the Nelson House, until his death, which occurred February 11, 1925.

Mr. Elseffer was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Dutchess County Historical Society. Politically, he supported the Democratic party, but took no active participation in political matters aside from exercising his right of franchise. His religious affiliation was given to the Lutheran Church.

John H. Elseffer was married at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 6, 1900, by Rev. G. C. Franke, pastor of the First English Lutheran Church, to Emma Manchester. Her death occurred in San Diego, Southern California, in 1920, and she is buried at Red Hook, New York.

RIVENBURGH, Willard T.,

Physician.

One of the well known and notably successful physicians of Highland, New York, is Dr. Willard T. Rivenburgh, who has been engaged in general practice there since 1914. The Rivenburgh family early located in Columbia County, New

York, and its members have contributed to the development of that section of the State, serving in professional, business, and agricultural fields of activity.

(I) Jacob N. Rivenburgh, grandfather of Dr. Rivenburgh, was successfully engaged in agricultural activities in and near Chatham, Columbia County, New York. He married Charlotte Tipple, and they were the parents of two sons: 1. John H., of whom further. 2. Dr. Willard T. Rivenburgh, who was a practicing physician of Middleburgh, Schoharie County, New York.

(II) John H. Rivenburgh, son of Jacob N. and Charlotte (Tipple) Rivenburgh, was born in Ghent, Columbia County, New York, in 1855, and died there in 1912. After attending the public schools of Ghent, he completed his education in Millerton Academy, and then began his business career in the employ of a local hardware concern. After a time he severed this connection and entered the employ of Higgins & Tremain, dealers in coal and feed, whom he served in the capacity of bookkeeper for several years. While attending to these duties he made himself thoroughly familiar with the business, and when Mr. Higgins retired from active participation in the concern Mr. Rivenburgh was made a partner and the firm became Tremain & Rivenburgh. Mr. Rivenburgh was a man of excellent business ability, a good friend and neighbor and popular among a large group of friends. He took a deep interest in municipal affairs, and throughout his life was identified with the activities of the Republican party in Columbia County. He served as town clerk of Ghent and overseer of poor, and for nine years was superintendent of the poor of Columbia County. Later he became a clerk of one of the Legislative committees in the State Senate at Albany, and was well known among the leaders of the party in the State at Albany. His religious affiliation was with the Reformed Church of Ghent. He married Sarah J. Coburn, daughter of Henry R. and ——(Simmons) Coburn, of Columbia County, and they were the parents of three children: 1. John H., Jr., who died at the age of sixteen. 2. Russell, who died in infancy. 3. Willard T., of whom further.

(III) Dr. Willard T. Rivenburgh, son of John H. and Sarah J. (Coburn) Rivenburgh, was born in Ghent, New York, July 11, 1886. He received his earliest education in the district schools of his native town. Later he entered Chatham High School, from which he was graduated. In 1905, having chosen the medical profession as his field of service, he began study in Albany Medical College, of Union University, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he entered the pharmacy of Troy in the capacity of clerk, but in 1907 he reëntered Albany Medical School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910, receiving the degree M. D. at that time. The following year, 1910-11, he served his internship in Samaritan Hospital, Troy, and when that period of practice and study was completed, he engaged in general practice in his home town. In 1914 he removed to Highland, New York, where he has since remained and where he has built up a large and important practice. He is known as one of the leading physicians of that section of the County and enjoys in a high degree the respect and esteem both of his large clientele and of his professional colleagues.

On April 10, 1918, after the entrance of the United States into the World War, Dr. Rivenburgh enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to duty at the Base Hospital, Camp Upton, New York, where he remained until he was discharged from service, May 25, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant, Medical Forces. In 1920-21 he entered the medical department of Endicott-Johnson Corporation, Johnson City, New York, but after remaining there for a short time he returned to Highland, and resumed general practice. Dr. Rivenburgh is by courtesy attending physician of the Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie. He is a member of Highland Lodge, No. 718, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Otseningo Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a Republican in politics, and a member and former trustee of Highland Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Willard L. Rivenburgh married, February 18, 1914, Florence Darrow, daughter of J. Wallace Darrow, of Chatham, New York, former editor of the Chatham "Courier." Dr. and Mrs. Rivenburgh are the parents of two children: Florence Elizabeth; Willard John, born May 11, 1921.

ALBRO, William C.,

Attorney-at-Law.

In the eighth generation of descent from John Albro, the founder of the family name in America, who came from England in 1634, became a major in the Colonial Militia, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, December 14, 1712, William C. Albro, of Poughkeepsie, New York, in a half-century of practice of the law has risen to a high place in the esteem and affectionate regard of his brethren at the bar and of a large clientele. He has also given much of his time and energy to the affairs of education in his home city, and being a speaker of no mean ability, his services in that respect have often been in demand in the campaigns for promoting the success of one enterprise or another. He continues to be actively engaged in the practice of his profession, although now (1924) more than seventy-five years of age.

(I) Thomas Albro, grandfather of William C. Albro, was born May 2, 1799, and died September 24, 1852, in Genesee County, New York. His wife, Ever Albro, was born in 1782, and died October 28, 1851. They were the parents of Zeno, of whom further.

(II) Zeno Albro, son of Thomas and Ever Albro, was born June 10, 1809, at Clove, Dutchess County, New York, and died November 26, 1883, at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Zeno Albro attended at Clove the public schools, afterward taught school, and was a successful farmer, having owned farms in Dutchess and Genesee Counties, New York, and in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. He was one of those who interested themselves in the formation of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. His sympathies were strong on the side of the Union cause in the Civil War, and he was among those who went to Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of filling the quota of men to be taken into service for Dutchess County. He married Mary Ann Clark, November 2, 1846, who died in January, 1917, at the age of ninety years. They were the parents of five children.

(III) William C. Albro, son of Zeno and Mary Ann (Clark) Albro, was born August 16, 1848, in Genesee County, New York. He was prepared for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and completed his education at Cornell University and Columbia University Law School, from which he was graduated, 1874, with degree LL. B. In the fall of 1874 he was admitted to the bar at the general term of court sitting at Poughkeepsie, and at once began the practice of law which to the present time has covered a period of more than fifty years.

Mr. Albro always has exhibited a deep interest in the affairs of the school and in educational matters in general. For nine years he was a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Education. He was appointed a member of the commission which revised the charter of the city of Poughkeepsie in 1920. He was appointed in 1920 by Mayor Butt a member of the Poughkeepsie Board of Public Works for a term of three years, and he was president of the board for two years. In political activities he has always declared himself to be a Democrat. In 1913 he was nominated by his party for mayor of Poughkeepsie; he made a remarkably good run for the office, but was defeated.

One of the outstanding instances in Mr. Albro's career to which he and his friends point with commendable pride was in connection with the early movement in support of women who then were pushing to the fore in the professions theretofore preëmpted by the men, particularly in New York State. The occasion was a visit of that champion and pioneer of "woman's rights," Belva Lockwood, to Poughkeepsie. In one of her masterful lectures before a Poughkeepsie audience she made a driving remark to the effect that women were not allowed to practice law in the State of New York. The correctness of her statement and the odious comparison drawn naturally roused the women present to reassert their intention to urge their cause the more insistently, and the more chivalrous of the men quickly rallied to their standard. Of the men who thus became allies of the women none was quicker in entering the forward movement than Mr. Albro. Suiting the deed to the word, he drafted the now historical amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure, introduced in the Legislature by Hon. John I. Platt, member of the Assembly from Poughkeepsie, and which was signed by Governor Hill, thus entitling women to become lawyers in New York State, and registering another mark in the adoption of a more liberal policy in the equality of the sexes in matters of government and political economy. He is a member of the Dutchess County Bar Association and the Vassar Brothers Institute Society.

Mr. Albro married, November 3, 1874, Theodora Rogers, born February 17, 1853, daughter of Egbert and Maria (Sherman) Rogers, of the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New York. Mrs. Rogers is a sister of John B. Sherman, the founder of the Chicago stockyards. Mr. and Mrs. Albro are the parents of a daughter, Edna C., a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the maternal side, and who lives at home.

WILLIAMS, H. St. John,

Physician.

Rarely has any man brought to a highly important position a fuller training and a riper experience than has been acquired by H. St. John Williams, M. D., widely known, even beyond his own State, and who is superintendent of the Bowne Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he has given skillful service and wise counsel for nearly a decade. Before coming to Poughkeepsie he had passed through three hospitals either as a student-doctor or resident physician; he was, therefore, splendidly equipped in his profession to take over himself the management of a large hospital. His paternal grandfather left to him a rich memory for accomplishing things of lasting value, for he, although a farmer, but a successful one at that, was one of the prime movers in the founding of Bedford Academy. His father was a well-known educator, having been a teacher in academy, public schools of two states and a superintendent of schools. It was therefore considered the proper thing for the son and grandson to have early instilled within him the desire for a well-rounded education leading to the profession of which time has shown he made a wise choice.

(I) James Francis Williams was of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, and married Mary Stone. It was he who proved to his neighbor folk that the occupation of farmer did not cramp his horizon, and he possessed that intuition for progress which reached far beyond the limits of forest and field. This onward and upward look, when the opportunity was both made and offered, found its focal point in a strong local movement for the establishment of a school of a higher grade and wider range of subjects than had heretofore been taught in his home town. He was at the forefront of the movement that culminated in the founding of the academy which has given the town name, as it was the aim of the founders to have it become a co-operative agency for the intellectual uplift of the entire community. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of seven children, among whom was James Francis, of whom further.

(II) James Francis Williams, second son of James Francis and Mary (Stone) Williams, was born October 7, 1854, in Bedford Village. He was given a good start in life in the district schools, and the Potsdam Normal School, of Potsdam, New York. He taught at Bedford Academy, which his father had helped to found; at Stamford, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. He was superintendent of schools at Bristol, Connecticut, for a number of years. On his retirement from active educational work he settled in Darien, Connecticut. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married Clara Barrett, daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann (Knapp) Barrett, of Pound Ridge, Westchester County, New York. To them were born five sons and one daughter.

(III) Dr. H. St. John Williams, third child of James Francis and Clara (Barrett) Williams, was born in Bristol, Connecticut, December 11, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of Bristol, the Springfield, Massachusetts, High School; Yale University, graduated combination course, class of 1910, degree of M. D. Dr. Williams made his beginning at his profession by doing substitute interne work at Fordham Hospital, New York, and was resident interne for eighteen months at the Bridgeport General Hospital, Bridgeport, Connecticut. He was afterward appointed resident physician at the State Sanitorium at Meriden, Connecticut. In November, 1914, after the trustees of Bowne Memorial Hospital at Poughkeepsie had looked about for a desirable physician for superintendent, investigated the experience and fitness of Dr. Williams and elected him to the position which he has continued to fill. Dr. Williams is also engaged in private work as a consultant, specializing on the heart and lungs. He is a member of the consulting staffs of St. Francis Hospital, Poughkeepsie, and the Thompson House Hospital, Rhinebeck, and is physician in charge of the Poughkeepsie Tuberculosis clinic and Beacon Tuberculosis clinic.

During the World War he gave of his

James M. Cronk

service to the Government and was appointed a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Second District with headquarters at Poughkeepsie. Dr. Williams is a member of the American Medical Association, National Tuberculosis Association, American Sanatorium Association, New York State Medical Society, Dutchess Putnam Medical Society, New York State Association of Managers and Superintendents of Tuberculosis Hospitals, Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine, Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, and Amrita Club of Poughkeepsie. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Williams married, July 6, 1908, Eva Dickinson, daughter of Eugene and Ella (Spencer) Dickinson, of Messengerville, Cortland County, New York.

CRONK, James M., ✓

Physician.

Dr. James M. Cronk is a foremost member of the great medical profession—that profession which one philosopher has stated to be the highest and most noble calling of man. Certain it is that in the hearts of the world the physician and surgeon comes first, for humanitarianism—the epitome of the medical profession—begets love, respect and regard. In Dutchess County, New York State, the name of Dr. Cronk is well and widely known, Dutchess County being the seat of his professional activities.

Dr. Cronk comes from old Dutch ancestry, his forebears changing their name from Cronkhite to Cronk by dropping the last syllable. The Cronkhites and Lents were early settlers of Westchester County, and were of common origin in Germany. At a remote period they enjoyed a state of allodial independence, and were regarded as "Constituting nobility." They possessed the Manor of Rycken, from which they took their names. Hans Von Rycken, and his cousin Melchior, of Holland, headed eight hundred Crusaders in the First Crusade of 1096. In the Spanish War Captain Jacob Simons de Rycke was a partisan of William the Orange, and distinguished himself by his military exploits. Through Captain Jacob Simons de Rycke the line descends through Jacob; to Abraham, the immigrant ancestor in 1638, to Ryck Abrahamsen, of Cortland Manor, who assumed the name "Lent"; and to Mary (de Rycke) Lent, his daughter, whose marriage into the Cronkhite family brought the two families again into close relationship they had enjoyed centuries before in Lower Saxony. The name Cronkhite in its ancient form was spelled Krankheydt. It then became Kronkheydt, Krankheydt, Krankhuyt, and finally Cronkhite.

(I) Herrick Krankhuyt is the first of the name of whom there seems to be any mention. He was born, reared, married, and died, in Holland. To him was born a son, Sybout Herrickse, of whom forward.

(II) Sybout Herrickse Krankheyt, son of Herrick Krankhuyt, came to America before 1703, and settled in Tarrytown, New York. He was one of the purchasers with Abraham Lent of Ryck's Patent, Westchester County, New York. Teunis Herickse, Jan Herrickse, Hendrick Herrickse, and Jacobus Krankheyt, brothers of Sybout Herrickse Krankheyt, also came to America and settled in Westchester County, where Jacobus Krankheyt acted as godfather to the children of all his brothers. Sybout Herrickse Krankheyt was married to Mary Lent, born in 1649, a daughter of Ryck Abrahamsen, who changed his name to Abraham Lent, as heretofore noted. Issue: Samuel, of whom forward.

(III) Samuel Cronkhite (note change of spelling), a son of Sybout Herrickse and Mary (Lent) Krankheyt, was baptized in Tarrytown, New York, November 8, 1710. In regard to the shortening of the surname the following has been written:

> It is established that the original name Cronkheit was in many cases shortened to Cronk by the American families, although there are many families now in the United States using the original name Cronkheit. The records of the Fourteenth Regiment from Hoosick and Schaghticoke, also Albany County, New York, which fought under Colonel Peter Yates in the War of the American Revolution, contained the name of an Abraham Cronkheit, a Tunis Cronkheit, besides five other Cronks and Cronkheits. This would seem to support the theory that the family had come to America considerably before the year 1700, and that they entertained diversified political views. There are New York records that show that Dutchess County Cronkheits favored the American cause, and "Signed the Associations," in July, 1775. Two Ulster County Cronks refused, as did two Dutchess County Kranchites. Captain James Kronkhyte led a company of Westchester County Revolutionary troops. All of these different spellings and opinions within a few miles.

As near as can be ascertained Samuel Cronkhite was the father of Samuel Cronk, of whom forward.

(IV) Samuel Cronk, probably the son of Samuel Cronkhite, was born in Suydam, Columbia County, New York. He kept a general store, and was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married ——— Kilmer, and they had a son Martin L., of whom forward.

(V) Martin L. Cronk, a son of Samuel and ——— (Kilmer) Cronk, was born in Suydam, Columbia County, New York, in the year 1834, and died there on December 7, 1907, having spent his life as a farmer. He was married in 1865 to Marion Carl, who bore him four children, as follows: Jennie, Alice, Esbon, and James M., of whom forward.

(VI) Dr. James M. Cronk, one of the four children of Martin L. and Marion (Carl) Cronk, was born in Suydam, Columbia County, New York, August 8, 1867. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native town, following which he attended the Hudson River Institute at Claverick-on-the-Hudson. In 1895 he matriculated in the Medical Department at Albany of Union University, of Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately upon the completion of his medical studies, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, where he has since remained, becoming very successful and widely known, and building up a large and lucrative clientage.

Politically, Dr. Cronk has always been an advocate and supporter of the principles of Republicanism. He has ever been an interested worker in municipal affairs, having served as health officer of Hyde Park for a period of twenty-four years, and as president of the Hyde Park Board of Education for thirteen years. His religious affiliation is given to the Hyde Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee for some years.

Dr. Cronk has had a military career deserving of more than passing mention. During the late World War, on June 7, 1918, he entered the government training camp at Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia, with the rank of lieutenant, and two months later was assigned to Base Hospital, No. 121, of the same cantonment. He was next transferred to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. On November 11, 1918, he went overseas and was stationed at Beau-

Besert, Base Section No. 2, France. On May 19, 1919, he was commissioned captain, and made commanding officer of Sanitary Squad No. 76. Captain Cronk returned to America on May 30, 1919, and was mustered out of service at Camp Dodge, June 17, 1919.

Dr. Cronk is an active member of the Dutchess-Putnam Counties Medical Association; the New York State Medical Association; and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. Fraternally he holds membership in Triune Lodge, No. 782, Free and Accepted Masons, The National League of Masonic Clubs, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. James M. Cronk was married in Hudson, New York, January 3, 1893, to Nellie Palmer, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Pearsall) Palmer, of Mattewan, New Jersey. Dr. and Mrs. Cronk are the parents of one daughter, Laura, who was married in the year 1917, to Frederick Traudt, of Hyde Park. To Frederick and Laura (Cronk) Traudt have been born three children: Frederick, Phyllis, and James C. Traudt. Dr. and Mrs. Cronk make their home at Hyde Park, Dutchess County New York.

CROUSE, John Seneca,

Financier.

Known as one of the strongest financial men of Dutchess County, New York, John Seneca Crouse, born in Clinton Hollow, New York, September 26, 1828, died in Red Hook, New York, October 6, 1893, rendered conspicuous service to his own banks, the banks of his region and to the United States Government during the Civil War period and the reconstruction days immediately following the peace by reason of his expert ability for the detection of counterfeit money. Taking advantage of the disturbed condition of the country in the hazardous times of the war and its aftermath, evilly inclined men of high technical ability, either in combination or as individuals, flooded the circulation of the country with counterfeit paper and metal money. So closely did the spurious resemble the genuine money, that often it was declared to be an impossibility to discern the difference. Irreparable damage was done to the receivers of the counterfeit, and an immense inconvenience was caused to business and bankers generally. State and National authorities bent all their energies and applied all their resources in an effort to apprehend the criminals. They succeeded to a marvelous degree, and thus were brought to justice many notorious counterfeiters; but the product of their nefarious business was in the currency, and it became a very serious problem how to rid the circulation of the troublesome and illicit medium of exchange, particularly since now and again the craft, ever receiving reinforcements, would inject a fresh supply of the base material. Thus the difficulty would no sooner become seemingly remedied to an appreciable degree as far as the capture of some of the most prolific and skillful of the counterfeiters was concerned, than it would again become sorely aggravated by a recurrence of the unlawful money. To meet this dire emergency in a remarkable way, there arose here and there in different parts of the country men who, by long years of experience in the handling of money in banks, became expert in the detection of counterfeit money. They became also invaluable servants to the Government, and to its forces they acted as the second line of attack, which could always be depended upon to do its part to eliminate as far as possible the counterfeit from the supply of genuine money. In this category belonged John Seneca Crouse, whose fame spread far and wide in the 1860's and onward. So proficient did he become in the matter of selection of counterfeit from the money that passed through his hands, that other banks than the one that he served in official capacity often called upon him to render like service for them. He soon became the most expert counterfeit detector in Dutchess County, if not, in fact, in a territory far beyond the confines of that division of the State.

John Seneca Crouse was a lineal descendant of Jacob Crouse, who settled in Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, about the year 1760. John Crouse, father of John S. Crouse, lived in Clinton Hollow, and married Jane Ann Young. He had brothers and sisters: Deborah, Tillie, William and Seneca. John and Jane Ann (Young) Crouse had one son, John Seneca, of whom further.

John Seneca Crouse received his preliminary education in the country schools of his native village, and he also took an academic course. School-days at an end, he cast about for employment, and his first steady job was with Spencer Bennett in the "freighting" business at Hyde Park, New York. He afterward engaged in the same line of business at Poughkeepsie, New York. The salient turning point in his career came in 1863, in which year he entered the employ of the Poughkeepsie Bank, established in 1830 and now known as the Poughkeepsie Trust Company. His position was that of clerk, and he remained with that bank for thirteen years, during which period he became acquainted with much of the detail of a banking institution. In 1865 he was called to Red Hook to become cashier of the First National Bank, the leading financial institution of that town. He held that office for thirty years, or until the time of his death in 1893. Mr. Crouse is highly esteemed for his sterling worth, and his memory is held in deep affection by his intimates, who knew him as man of genuine quality and as one who was bent on doing service to the extent of his powers in whatever avenue of life's activities he was placed. He was true to himself and true to his friends, loyal to his business and financial connections, devoted to his family, and intensely patriotic in his allegiance to the commonwealth and to his country.

John Seneca Crouse married Hannah Dawes Kettell, November 20, 1862, daughter of George Frederick and Lucretia (Hawley) Kettell. They were the parents of three children: Frances Eliza, born September 24, 1866; John Kettell, born October 12, 1869, died September 18, 1917; Lucy Dawes, born October 2, 1874, married Rev. Charles S. Champlin, of Baldwinsville, New York, October 22, 1902, and has one son, Charles Dawes Champlin, born August 5, 1903.

BLAKELY, Julius Warren,

Physician.

The surname "Blakely" is a local, or place, name, meaning "of Blakesley," a parish in Northamptonshire, four miles from Towcester, England, and is of ancient origin. The name has been variously spelled, the more common variants being Blacksley, Blakeslee, and Blakely. The family became represented in America at an early date, and to-day one of the prominent bearers of this ancient patronym is Dr. Julius Warren Blakely, a well known and prominent physician of Highland, Ulster County, New York.

(I) John Blakely appears to be the

ancestor of the line herein considered. He, however, may not have been the immigrant ancestor, for the first date pertaining to him is 1812, and thus it is more than likely that he was of the second, third, of fourth generation descended from the American progenitor. Connecticut was the home of the early Blakelys, and from this State, in 1812, did John Blakely and a Mr. Hunt remove to the town of Otego, New York. Here he became very prominent in civic affairs, and for many years served as justice of the peace. To him was born a son, Heman, of whom forward.

(II) Heman Blakely, son of John Blakely, was born, lived and died at Otego, New York. He spent his long life as an agriculturist. He was the father of David, of whom forward.

(III) David Blakely, son of Heman Blakely, was born at Otego, New York, and here lived and died. He also was a farmer, respected and influential in the community. To him was born a son, John, of whom forward.

(IV) John Blakely, son of David Blakely, was born at Otego, New York. He continued in agricultural pursuits as his forefathers had done before him. He married Lydia D. Cutler, a direct descendant of the Vermont Putnams of Revolutionary War fame. John and Lydia D. (Cutler) Blakely were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Almon D., of whom forward. 2. Emma, married William Fowler, of Otego. 3. Myra, married Edward Peckham, of Guilford, New York. 4. Helen, married Charles H. Stebbins, of Unadilla, New York.

(V) Dr. Almon D. Blakely, only son of John and Lydia D. (Cutler) Blakely, was born at Unadilla, New York, April 17, 1848, and died at Syracuse, New York, in the year 1917. He received his early education in the public schools of Unadilla, following which he entered and was graduated from the Unadilla Academy. He then matriculated at the Medical College of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, and Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately upon the completion of his medical studies he removed to Milford, New York, and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, continuing in practice here with ever-increasing success from 1880 to 1918—a period of nearly four decades. During the latter year he retired from active professional life and returned to the city in whose college he had acquired his knowledge of medicine. Here in Syracuse he spent his remaining years, his death occurring August 24, 1917.

Almon D. Blakely was married March 15, 1870, at Unadilla, New York, to Julia Bronson, a daughter of Warren Bronson, a resident of Unadilla. To Dr. Almon D. and Julia (Bronson) Blakely was born one son, Julius Warren, of whom forward.

(VI) Julius Warren Blakely, only son of Dr. Almon D. and Julia (Bronson) Blakely, was born at Unadilla, New York, June 10, 1874, and was destined to choose the same career as did his honored father, and to follow in his professional footsteps. To-day Julius Warren Blakely, M. D. is one of the foremost medical practitioners of Ulster County, New York, and due to inherited instinct, great ability and efficiency, and a rigid adherence to a high medical code of ethics, he has builded for himself a monument of public esteem and love over which he may well be proud. At the present time (1924) he is still ministering to the needs of a large clientage, and is constantly and consistently adding to his prestige in this greatest of all humanitarian fields of endeavor.

Julius Warren Blakely obtained his early education in the district schools of Unadilla, following which, as his father had done before him, he entered and was graduated from the Unadilla Academy. Having been reared in the atmosphere and surrounded since babyhood by the influences of well doing among the sick and needy, it is not to be wondered at that the youth should choose his father's profession for his life's work. He engaged upon the medical studies in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon his actual admission into the great medical fraternity he at once went to Milford, New York, where his father was practicing medicine, and under the experienced guidance of his father he engaged actively in his chosen profession. He remained in Milford for three years, and in 1889 he removed to Sidney, New York, where he was most successfully engaged in practice until 1905, at which time he removed to Highland, Ulster County, New York. Here he has since remained, and by his sincerity, ability, and by his achievements he has won a name par excellence for himself in local medical circles. In 1918 he relinquished his practice temporarily in order to take a post-graduate course at the Bellevue Hospital in New York City. Dr. Blakely is physician to the Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park, New York; Physician to the Raymond Riordan School, Highland, New York; is attending physician at Vassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie, New York; and has served as health officer of the town of Highland for nearly a decade. Outside of his professional activities, he is the president of the Ulster Gas & Oil Company, Incorporated, of Highland.

Politically, Dr. Blakely is a staunch Republican, being an ardent advocate and supporter of the principles of Republicanism. His religious affiliation is given to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Ulster County Medical Association; Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine; Phi Sigma Kappa, College fraternity; Deputy District Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Ulster District, member of the order since 1897, and founder in 1909 of Sunshine Lodge, No. 929, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Highland, New York.

Dr. Julius Warren Blakely was married (first) at Middlefield, New York, January 25, 1899, to Grace R. Herin, a daughter of Thomas and Lora (Van Hensen) Herin, residents of Middlefield, New York. Of this union there were two children, as follows: 1. Emma Eloise, born October 29, 1904, died at the age of thirteen. 2. John Charles, born January 10, 1907. Dr. Blakely was married (second) September 21, 1913, at Highland, New York, to Florence M. Clearwater, a daughter of John J. and Emma (Barnes) Clearwater, natives of Highland, who come of old Dutch ancestry. Dr. and Mrs. Blakely are prominent in both the social and religious circles of their community, and they lend their support to every worthy movement of a charitable public welfare, or civic advancement nature.

HOFFMAN, Charles Beekman,

Merchant, Manufacturer, Financier.

In the fourth generation of descent from Conrad Hoffman, Charles Beekman Hoffman was born at Red Hook, New

York, June 9, 1855, died January 22, 1821, son of Benjamin B. and Adeline (Fancher) Hoffman, and he, as was his son, Charles B., after him, was president of the Red Hook National Bank. The son was also prominent as a merchant and manufacturer. He was a helpful and actively influential member of several organizations for the promotion of worthy objects in his native county and town. The prestige attaching to the family name for honorable dealing, uprightness of character and strict integrity in financial and business affairs was most closely guarded and maintained by this worthy son of a worthy ancestor.

George C. Hoffman, grandfather of Charles Beekman Hoffman, was a farmer and butcher in Red Hook. He married, June 7, 1807, Lydia Beekman for his first wife, and after her death he married Maria Waldorf. Of these two unions there were twelve children: Gitty Elizabeth, Rebecca, Helen S., Sarah A., Lydia C., Benjamin B., father of Charles Beekman; Marjorie L., John W., George L., Edward M., J. Robert and Regina E.

Benjamin B. Hoffman, father of Charles Beekman Hoffman, was born at Red Hook, March 25, 1821, died May 19, 1901. He was a prominent citizen of his town and a member of the firm of Hoffman & Company, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars. He carried on an extensive business throughout the Hudson River Valley region, and was widely known and deeply interested in business and financial affairs. For many years previous to his death he was president of the Red Hook National Bank. He married, May 8, 1843, Adeline Fancher, of Fishkill, New York., born March 25, 1824, died March 8, 1896, and they had children: Mary M., Laura A., Louis F., Emma J., Edith E., Charles Beekman, Kitty F. and Ida.

Charles Beekman Hoffman was educated in the district schools of his native community, at De Garmo Institute, Rhinebeck, New York, and at Claverack Academy, Claverack, New York. His first business association was in a general store in Red Hook, later taking a position in the department store of Luckey, Platt & Company, Poughkeepsie, New York, where, because of failing health, he remained only a short time. He then went to his father's farm at Red Hook, and in a few years entered the employ of the Hoffman Tobacco Company at Red Hook. He soon was made a member of the firm, and continued in that capacity until about five years prior to his death, when he withdrew from connection with the company. On the death of his father, Benjamin B. Hoffman, in 1901, the latter was succeeded in the presidency of the Red Hook National Bank by John N. Lewis, and on the latter's death a few years afterward, Charles Beekman Hoffman was elected president, which office he held until his death in 1921. Mr. Hoffman was also a trustee of the Rhinebeck Savings Bank, a member of the Dutchess County Agricultural Society, Dutchess County Historical Society, the Dutchess County Society, and was an active and helpful member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church.

Mr. Hoffman married, October 27, 1880, Fannie Allendorf, daughter of Alfred and Catherine A. (Shook) Allendorf, of Red Hook. She is of Revolutionary ancestry and descended from early settlers of Dutchess County. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beekman Hoffman: 1. Bessie C., married Allan Scott, of New York City, October 9, 1909, and they are the parents of Malcolm Scott, born July 19, 1910. 2. Edith Marjorie, married Lorenzo M. Armstrong, of New Haven, Connecticut, and has three children, Lorenzo M., Jr., born March 22, 1917, Marjorie M., and John, born July 13, 1924. 3. May, died in infancy. 4. Katherine Allendorf, married Harry R. Homan, of Cedarhurst, Long Island, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie Homan.

FURLONG, Frank Carmine,

Physician, Surgeon.

Brought to this country from Italy when an infant by his mother, reared with scrupulous care and generous affection bestowed by his stepmother, trained for the medical profession in university and hospital, Frank Carmine Furlong, M. D., has worked his way up into the prominent physician class in Dutchess County, New York, and merits also the esteem in which he is held in his home community, Poughkeepsie, in which city and the vicinity his practice largely centers. Hard work persistently concentrated upon his life calling and the results of the motherly devotion affectionately manifested by his father's second wife were the chief contributing elements to the forward strides made by this young physician.

Anthony Furlong, when he emigrated to this country from Italy in 1890, left his young wife in the homeland until such time as he should be able to receive them in a home of their own. When he landed on the shores of the United States, the father of the future Dr. Furlong knew little or nothing of the English language. When the court officials asked him his name, he gave it correctly, Ferlona, but his speech was so broken that the officials understood him to have said "Furlong" and thus his name went into the record, and thus ever since it has been known, it having been with facility adopted by the family. Therefore he who otherwise would have been known as Dr. Ferlona has gone further in name and has lived up to the same with an enviable reputation. Anthony Furlong, immediately after passing through the immigration station, settled in Poughkeepsie, New York, having come to this country to take advantage of the opportunities of education and the betterment of himself and his family. His wife, Vincenza Juliano Furlong, who was left by her husband in Italy, he having preceded her to this country by several months, brought with her their infant son, Frank Carmine, who was born in Postiglione, Province of Salerno, Italy, June 24, 1890, and mother and son joined husband and father at Poughkeepsie. The family lived in Poughkeepsie seven years, and then removed to Highland, Ulster County, New York, where he worked as laborer. His wife, Vincenza Juliano Furlong, died November 2, 1897. He married (second) Mary Marcigliano, to whom Dr. Furlong is deeply indebted for her having taken the place of mother in the best sense of the word, and having reared him as if he had been her own son. Anthony Furlong died in Highland, April 3, 1921.

Frank Carmine Furlong, when the family lived in Poughkeepsie, attended St. Peter's Boys Parochial School in that city, and on the family's removal to Highland he entered the high school of that town, whence he was graduated in the class of 1910. Possessing an industrious nature, he worked at various employment during his school days. In the fall of 1910, having determined to take up the study of medicine, he entered the Albany Medical College of Union University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1914 with the degree of M. D., secretary of his class.

Dr. Furlong served one year as interne

E. V. Grant

at Albany (New York) Hospital, and then removed to New York City to take charge of the hospital at Blackwell's Island Workhouse under the direction of Commissioner Katherine Davis, at that time the only woman commissioner in New York. In May, 1916, Dr. Furlong removed to Poughkeepsie, where he began his professional career of Physician and surgeon and as a general practitioner.

Dr. Furlong is first assistant surgeon to the chief of staff of St. Francis' Hospital and attending physician of Bowne Memorial Hospital. In 1919 he was appointed by the Poughkeepsie Board of Charities as physician to the City Home. He was appointed by the Board of Health as physician to the Parochial School for four years. Dr. Furlong is a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, Dutchess and Putnam Counties Medical Society, Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. He holds membership in Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Poughkeepsie Council, Knights of Columbus; the Sons of Italy, of which he is District Deputy for Dutchess County, having been appointed by the Grand Lodge, and is a trustee of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Furlong married, July 31, 1916, Carmela Mauro, of Gloversville, New York, who was graduated from the New Paltz State Normal School, and at the time of her marriage was a teacher at the Gloversville (New York) High School. She is the daughter of Joseph and Catherine Mauro, of Gloversville.

GRANT, Edwin V.,

Representative Business Man.

The late Edwin V. Grant, who for many years was one of Poughkeepsie's prominent business men, and widely known throughout the Hudson River Valley as the chief executive of one of the representative paint and wall paper concerns in Dutchess County, was of Scotch extraction, his parents having been natives of the land of "hill and heather." The patronymic "Grant," which first came into use in the early part of the eleventh century during the surname epoch, is a variation of *le grand*, meaning great or large. It was applied to men of great stature, of big and broad proportions. Thus Richard, if he happened to be a man of gigantic physique, would become Richard le Grand. Le Grand, due to colloquialism, gradually changed to "le Graunte," "le Graunt," "le Grant," and finally, "Grant." This surname was especially popular in Scotland, probably due to the fact that the early clans bred men of great strength and size. Families bearing the name Grant have become greatly ramified throughout Scotland, especially in and around Edinburgh, whence came Mr. Grant's father. The ancient armorial bearings of the Scottish clans of Grant are as follows:

Arms—Gules, three antique crowns or, within a bordure ermine; on a canton of the second, a demi otter, proper.

Crest—A Hercule's head couped sidefaced, in a lion's skin, all proper.

William Grant, father of Edwin V. Grant, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and reared there. He married Susan Palmer, and they immigrated to this country, settling in New York City, where Mr. Grant engaged in the paint and wall paper business. The venture was a success from the very start, and some years later he removed to Ossining, New York, where he engaged in the same line of endeavor with his eldest son, Ellsworth, who later succeeded him in the management of the concern. The senior Mr. Grant was a far-seeing and unusually keen business man, and became the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in New York City. William Grant and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom Edwin V. was the second youngest child.

Edwin V. Grant was born in Ossining, New York, February 14, 1871, and died in Poughkeepsie, New York, July 4, 1924. His early education was received in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended and was graduated from the Mt. Pleasant Military Academy and Odell College, both of Ossining, New York. About the year 1894, Edwin V. Grant came to Poughkeepsie, and with his cousin, U. S. Grant, took over the interests of his brother, who was engaged in the paint and wall paper business, under the firm name of E. V. & U. Grant. Later he took over the interests of his partner, his cousin who had retired, and from that time on until his death he continued the business alone with great success. Edwin V. Grant was a keen business man, possessing those prime requisites to any successful business endeavor: ability, efficiency, attention to details, unlimited energy, and last but not least, integrity and honesty so welded into his strict code of business ethics that his reputation for probity was well and widely known. Mrs. Grant had been associated in the enterprise with her husband for a number of years, and together they built up a business second to none in this section. Mr. and Mrs. Grant had always travelled extensively, and they contemplated a trip to Europe when the hand of death stilled for all time the activities of Mr. Grant. He was a sincere member of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie, and a consistent contributor to its support.

Edwin V. Grant was married in Ossining, New York, August 22, 1899, to Ada S. Smith, a daughter of Samuel H. and Mary Ann (Grosvenor) Smith, residents of Pomfret, Connecticut. Mrs. Grant, on the maternal side, comes from Revolutionary War stock, the Grosvenors having been prominent in New England history from the early Colonial days down to the present time. Ada S. (Smith) Grant survives her husband, whose death removed from Dutchess County a well known and highly respected citizen, and one of the foremost business men.

WOOD, James W.,

Well-Known Druggist.

Seeking and fulfilling the best of his life's opportunities, in the domain of his wide business experience, and in the even larger social world in which he bore so prominent and acceptable a part in his native city of Poughkeepsie, James W. Wood, maintained an influential and meritorious position both for personal enterprise and talent. He set a high estimate upon worth and character in all of life's affairs, and his scores of friends bear witness that he held closely to such estimate in his own individuality, the mould of honorable and faithful living being that in which his purposes and dealings were cast. Not alone in Poughkeepsie and its surroundings was he known and esteemed, but throughout the Hudson River Valley his friendships and acquaintances were numberless. His management and direction of the extensive drug store business that had continued for years was of such an excellent character that his name and business were synonymous with integrity and substantiality. A man endowed with mental gifts and the graces of humor and of histrionic talents, his popularity was

Johannes H. W. A. von Tiling

unfailing. He was a son of James G. and Sarah (Waring) Wood.

James G. Wood was born in Dutchess County, New York. Early in life he engaged in the drug business, and in 1859 he came into possession of the drug store at No. 288 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, which had been conducted by Elias Trivett and Henry Titamer, the firm being well known and carrying on an extensive business. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of two children: James W., of whom further; and Charlotte, a writer of considerable note, who married Edward Morse, the son of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and who for years lived in the town of Poughkeepsie.

James W. Wood was born at Poughkeepsie, August 1, 1863. He received his preliminary education in the Bishop Private School at his birthplace; he had prepared to matriculate at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, when the death of his father caused him to make a change in his former plans, and he applied himself to learning the business of druggist. In 1899, Mr. Wood associated himself with William J. Bolton, under the firm name of Wood & Bolton, that partnership existing twelve years. In 1911, Mr. Wood assumed the responsibilities of the business, and so conducted it until his death. Under his capable management it became one of the most widely known drug stores, happily qualified by the popular terms "old and reliable" throughout the Hudson River Valley.

No one was ever given a more cordial welcome in the social life of Poughkeepsie. At the time of his death, Mr. Wood was a member of the Amrita and Dutchess Golf and Country clubs, and of both organizations he had been a member of long standing, and he was one of their most ardent workers. For years, also, he was a member of the Apokeepsing Boat Club, and of the Poughkeepsie Tennis Club, though he had retired from both some years previously. In the social circles of the city he had earned an excellent reputation as an actor, largely through his unstinted coöperation in the amateur theatrical productions that were staged by various organizations of which he was a member. A man of rare talent, he was invariably a cheering personality in any work that he undertook.

Mr. Wood married, March 7, 1888, Electa Myers, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Allen) Myers, both natives of Whitehall, New York, where Mr. Myers was a successful merchant and conducted a country store. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were the parents of two children: James Waring, who died when he was fourteen years of age; and Margaret Allen, who married Robert C. Powell, of Providence, Rhode Island, their children being Nancy and James Powell.

James W. Wood died July 12, 1924, a man of excellent character, and who possessed that kind of personality, agreeable and optimistic, that makes of every acquaintance a friend. He highly merited the esteem in which he was held throughout this section, and his death was regretted by a host of friends. Truthfully has it been said of him that he left behind a good example of honorable and faithful dealing, and memories of the most pleasing and enduring sort.

VON TILING, Johannes H. M. A.,

Physician.

A native of Riga, Russia, educated in the schools of that city and Lubeck, Germany, and the Universities of Goettingen and Bonn, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, formerly assistant surgeon at Vassar Brothers Hospital, Dr. Johannes H. M. A. von Tiling practices his profession of internal medicine at Poughkeepsie, New York, and is a valued contributor to magazines and other periodicals on a variety of medical subjects. Dr. von Tiling comes from a long line of professional and literary men, and is the third son of Professor Wilhelm August von Tiling, a native of Mitau, Russia, where he was born in 1844, and died in Germany, in January, 1924. He was an educator, and occupied the chair of professor of Greek and Latin at Riga. In 1888 he removed with his family to Lubeck, Germany, where he became a German-Lutheran clergyman and held pastorates there and in that vicinity until 1912, when he retired from the ministry. Professor von Tiling married Marie Kupfer, and they were the parents of twelve children.

Dr. von Tiling was born in Riga, Russia, August 28, 1875, and was educated in the gymnasiums of Riga and Lubeck, at Schul-Pforta and Goslar and the universities of Goettingen and Bonn; and was graduated from Bonn in the class of 1901 with the degree of M. D. He was assistant surgeon at Bonn for two years, and in 1903 he was induced to come to this country by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, the eminent Professor of Gynecology at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, and became an assistant to Dr. Kelley. Dr. von Tiling, in 1903, removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was appointed assistant surgeon at the Vassar Brothers Hospital, remaining in that position until January, 1906, when he established an office of his own and entered upon the practice of internal medicine, which he continues to follow. His articles on medical subjects in various periodicals of worth have attracted no little attention on the part of the profession. In 1909 Dr. von Tiling, having determined to make this country his permanent home, became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His residence is at No. 278 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, and he maintains a summer residence at Cliff Island, Portland, Maine. He is a member of the American Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, American Congress on Internal Medicine, and the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Francis' Hospital, Poughkeepsie. His clubs are the Portland Yacht, Dutchess County Golf and Country and Amrita.

Dr. von Tiling married January 16, 1904, Sarah F. R. Morrison, of Wakefield, England. They are the parents of a daughter, Johanna E. R., who was educated at the Emma Willard School, Troy, New York.

HAYT, Ralph Augustus,

Physician, Surgeon.

Having the honor to have descended from Simeon Hayt, immigrant English ancestor, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629, was admitted a freeman of the city of Boston, May 18, 1631, said to be the earliest record of any man so constituted on this side of the Atlantic, Dr. Ralph Augustus Hayt, of Fishkill, New York, also has in his lineage Walter Hayt, son of Simeon Hayt, the founder of the Hayt family name in America, who was a member of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1667; Stephen Hayt, who fought in the French wars on the side of England, born in 1730, died in 1770; and John Hayt, a soldier of the American Revolution, whose service only lasted for six months as he was made prisoner by the British.

Born in Fishkill, November 11, 1877, son of William B. and Ella J. Hayt, Ralph Augustus Hayt attended the elementary schools of his native village, afterward entering Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, 1893-95, and then entered Cornell University, where he took special studies in 1895-96. Early in his student days he selected the medical profession, and in pursuit of his ideal he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, taking the four years' course, 1896-1900, and was awarded his diploma with the degree of M. D. Dr. Hayt obtained his practical experience in medicine and surgery while serving as interne at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, 1900-02. As showing the high standing to which Dr. Hayt has attained in his profession, he is attending surgeon of the Highland Hospital, Beacon, New York; attending surgeon of the United States Veterans' Hospital, Castle Point, New York; consulting surgeon of the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Beacon, New York. Dr. Hayt rendered valued service to the State of New York as coroner of Dutchess County, 1912-14.

While he yet was a medical student at Columbia University the Spanish-American War broke out, 1898, but Dr. Hayt, with true patriotic devotion, allowed the call of the President to invade his course of study and he interrupted it with answer to the service of his country in its successful attempt to liberate Cuba from the Spanish yoke. He became a member of the Hospital Corps of the First Division, Second Army Corps, and in that period of service he also gained much of experience that was of great benefit to him as a student of medicine and surgery.

Dr. Hayt is a member of the college fraternities, Phi Sigma Kappa and Theta Nu Epsilon, of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, Dutchess County Medical Association, and the Newburgh Bay Medical Association. He is also a member of the Poughkeepsie Club, Golf and Country Club, Southern Dutchess Country Club of Beacon, Poughkeepsie Automobile Club, and Kiwanis Club of Beacon. He is a communicant of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Dr. Hayt married, at Newark, New Jersey, September 15, 1919, Catherine McGeehan, daughter of John J. and Catherine McGeehan, her father being a pioneer lumberman of Wisconsin.

ROBERTS, Charles Anthony,

State Inspector.

For over twenty years Charles Anthony Roberts, of Windsor, has been identified with the public service of the commonwealth of New York in the Department of Agriculture in a position in which the requirements of office are exact knowledge and proved ability. Modern conditions of life have brought in their train difficult problems in the preparation and distribution of food materials, and scientific regulation has resulted. Mr. Roberts is one of the State officials whose time and labor are directed toward the safeguarding of the health and welfare of the people within and beyond the borders of the State, and his record during many years in his department is one of faithful efficiency resulting in a notable contribution to the public welfare.

Charles Anthony Roberts was born in Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, on December 21, 1867, shortly after his father, Eli Worden Roberts, had joined the now historical Gold Rush to

California. Eli W. Roberts, who was a farmer and inn-keeper of Clifford, was a native of Delaware County, New York State, and a son of Anthony and Deborah (Fish) Roberts. He went out to California when the gold fever was at its peak, going by boat "around the Horn." He remained in the West for several years, prospecting for gold dust in the far reaches of the mountain valleys, staking out promising claims which now and then "panned out" successfully, alternating between moderate wealth and comparative want, and undergoing all the hardships and perils peculiar to those pioneering days. After a few years had passed, having made a small fortune, he returned East and moved his family to Windsor, Broome County, New York, where he purchased a large farm upon which he settled his family. But the call of the Golden West was too strong, and he returned to California where he subsequently lost his fortune in "grub-staking" unsuccessful prospectors. His experiences were varied and exciting. He lived for a time in a lonely cabin which he had built high up in the Rocky Mountains, his only friend an old Indian who was given systematically to pilfering from his scanty supply of corn-meal, tea and sugar. At one time he was chased by a bear, one of whose cubs he had picked up to admire, and barely escaped with his life. Having retrieved a small part of his lost fortune he returned home and spent his remaining days in Windsor, New York. An unusually fine collection of gold nuggets which he had mined is now in the possession of a daughter, Mrs. Maud Cooke; while a large signet ring, which he had had made from an especially large nugget, was inherited by a grandson. Eli Worden Roberts married Mary Abigail Cramer, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles Anthony, of whom this biographical review. 2. Jessie, died unmarried. 3. Maud, became the wife of George Cooke. 4. Mary, married Charles Depew. 5. Georgia, now Government Librarian at Santo Domingo, attached to the Rockefeller foundation. 6. and 7. Twins, who died in infancy.

Charles Anthony Roberts, eldest of the seven children of Eli Worden and Mary Abigail (Cramer) Roberts, and a representative of the eighth generation of the old New England family of that name, spent his early days in Clifford, Pennsylvania, and while yet a boy removed to Windsor, New York, where he assumed full charge of the family farm while his father was in California. His education was received in the local district-schools, following which he attended the Old Windsor Academy, at that time one of the most famous educational institutions in the State. Meanwhile, he continued the management of the farm and upon the completion of his scholastic work he entered the employ of the Coburn Whip Factory, in Windsor. When the family homestead was destroyed by fire he removed with his young wife into the village proper, and subsequently became the proprietor of a grocery store, with which business he was identified for several years.

In February, 1904, he accepted a position with the State of New York as agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1906 he became a member of the New York State Civil Service and continued his work as pure food agent for the Department of Agriculture, enforcing the provisions of the State and Federal Pure Food Laws. About the year 1920 he was made Inspector in the Dairy and Food Bureau, Department of Agriculture, which position he still holds (1925).

Much of his work is in the inspection of food stuffs, milk and its by-products, seeds and feeds, and sanitary conditions, and in making these commodities and conditions to conform to legal requirements. His record as pure food inspector during the last twenty-one years speaks for itself, and gives irrefutable proof of his ability, energy, and absolute probity.

Politically, Mr. Roberts is a staunch Republican, as was his father before him, and as also are his four sons. He has always maintained a deep interest in the progress and advancement of his home town, having served as village clerk for several years, and as a member of the Board of Education for seven years. Fraternally, Mr. Roberts has carried on a family tradition by affiliating himself with the ancient Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Windsor Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, and Otseningo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Binghamton, New York. He is likewise a member of Windsor Chapter, No. 190, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was Worthy Patron for two years. He also holds membership in the S. P. Quick Volunteer Hose Company, No. I, and in the Windsor Rod and Gun Club. He and the members of his family attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Windsor, of which body Mr. Roberts has been a steward for many years.

Charles Anthony Roberts was married in Windsor, New York, September 24, 1891, by the Rev. Benjamin P. Ripley, to Mary Agnes Gilbert, born September 25, 1873, the second daughter of John Bush and Emma Amelia (Watrous) Gilbert. Her father was born March 5, 1846, and died March 8, 1925; while her mother, who was born August 24, 1847, is still living at her home in Windsor (1925). Charles Anthony and Mary Agnes (Gilbert) Roberts are the parents of the following children: 1. Benjamin Worden, born May 4, 1892; married, June 28, 1917, to Frances Marie Meves, and is now chief chemist for the firm of Meves & Gregg, of Philadelphia. 2. Walter Charles, born April 21, 1895, at present connected in editorial capacity with the Lewis Historical Publishing Company of New York City. 3. Frank Adrian, born April 18, 1897; now associated with the Glens Falls Insurance Company, of Glens Falls, New York. 4. Howard William, born November 12, 1899, died November 10, 1900. 5. Helen Agnes, born August 26, 1901; is attending (1925) the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 6. John Carol, born June 19, 1906, an undergraduate at Syracuse University. Mr. Roberts has sent his four sons to Syracuse University, and two of them, Walter C. and Frank A., served with the Army and Marine forces, respectively, during the World War. The family home, "Robertshurst," is maintained at Windsor, New York.

GANNON, Frank Stanislaus, Jr.,

Lawyer.

Frank S. Gannon, Jr., one of the successful lawyers of New York City, has made his way to an eminent position at the bar, through native ability, reinforced by studious application. He is a grandson of John and Mary (Clancy) Gannon, of Irish birth, who established themselves in Spring Valley, New York, in the early part of the nineteenth century. His father, Frank Stanislaus Gannon, was born September 16, 1851, at Spring Valley, and educated in the public schools of Port Jervis, New York. At the age of seventeen years he entered the service of the Erie Railroad as a telegraph operator, in which he continued from 1868 to 1870. Following this he was with the Midland Railroad, now the New York, Susquehanna and Western, a part of the Erie system, serving in various capacities of clerk, terminal agent, and train dispatcher, from 1870 to 1875, and later, until 1881, master of transportation on the Long Island Railroad. In the latter year he was supervisor of trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from 1881 to 1886 general superintendent of the New York City and Northern Railroad. From 1886 to 1894 he was general superintendent, and from 1894 to 1896 general manager of the Staten Island Transit Railway. From 1893 to 1896 he was president of that railroad, and from 1900 to 1906 general superintendent of the New York Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. He was subsequently third vice-president and general manager of the Southern Railway, president and director of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad in 1909; president of the Montana, Wyoming and Southern Railroad; Virginia and Carolina Coast Railroad, Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; Pamlico, Oriental and Western Railroad. He served as a director of the New York City Railway, Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, Forty-Second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad, Fulton Street Railroad, Thirty-Fourth Street Crosstown Railway, Twenty-Third Street Railway, Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth Street Crosstown Railroads. He was also a director of the Metropolitan Securities Company and the Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of New York. He married, in Jersey City, September 24, 1874, Marietta Burrows. They became the parents of a large family of sons: Frank Stanislaus, Jr., John W., James A., Gregory, Edward, Albert, Robert and Benedictine.

Frank Stanislaus Gannon, Jr., was born December 16, 1877, in Long Island City, and in youth was a student of public schools of New York. Entering St. Francis Xavier College of New York he was graduated Bachelor of Arts 1898, Master of Arts 1899. In 1900 he graduated from the New York Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was at once admitted to the bar. He gained a legal experience in the offices of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, of New York City, where he continued three years, at the end of which period he became a member of the law firm of Murphy, Curry, and Gannon. After one year the senior partner withdrew and the firm became Gannon and Curry, and in 1907 was formed a new law partnership under the style of Gannon, Seirbert and Riggs. This association has enjoyed a liberal share of the law practice of the metropolis. Mr. Gannon is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, with his family, and is independent of party dictation in political action. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of the Lawyers' Club of New York City, Richmond Country Club, Staten Island Cricket Club, Catholic Club, Westchester Golf Club and the Mummers, and of the Xavier Alumni Association, Xavier Sodality, and Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

He married, April 5, 1910, Frances, daughter of Michael Foley, of New Jersey, and they are the parents of the following children: Frank Stanislaus (3), born July, 1912, at St. George, Staten Island, and Marietta, born August, 1913, in Livingston, Staten Island. The home of the family is now on Bard Avenue, Livingston, Staten Island.

NETTLETON, Albert E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The city of Syracuse, New York, is justly celebrated as a manufacturing center, and the business of manufacturing shoes is one of its most important industries. Prominently identified with this particular branch of manufacture is Albert E. Nettleton, who is regarded as one of the conservative business men of the city, progressive and modern in all that he undertakes to do. The social and political affairs of the city are given their fair share of his attention, and he is an unostentatious yet generous patron of any plan that is afoot to better the cause of humanity. Thus the organization which Mr. Nettleton leads possesses the prestige and influence attainable only through years of service to a community.

For the greater part of a century, the name of Nettleton has been associated with the shoe trade in the State of New York. Edward Nettleton established one of the first boot and shoe stores in the village of Fulton, New York, about 1837, and personally and successfully conducted this until his death in 1864, when his sons, Franklin E. and Samuel W., succeeded him and conducted affairs according to the most approved methods, and they in turn were succeeded by their brother, Augustus C. Nettleton.

Albert E. Nettleton, son of Edward Nettleton, was born in Fulton, Oswego County, New York, October 29, 1850. His early education was acquired in the public schools of that section, and this he later supplemented by attendance at the Falley Seminary, in Fulton, being graduated from this institution in the class of 1869. Upon the completion of his studies, he found employment in the business of his brother, Augustus C. Nettleton, who had succeeded his two older brothers, and in 1872 Albert E. Nettleton succeeded his brother, Augustus C., purchasing the business from him. In 1875 he also established a shoe store in Cazenovia, New York, which he conducted until 1881, and from 1881 to 1884 he also conducted a shoe store in Lyons, New York. In 1879 he came to Syracuse, and there purchased a boot and shoe factory of James R. Barrett, and later formed a partnership with W. A. Hill, this firm conducting business under the style of A. E. Nettleton & Company. By purchasing the interests of his associates, Mr. Nettleton became the sole owner of the concern, making a specialty of the manufacture of men's shoes, for which his plant earned a well merited reputation. He employed upwards of six hundred hands, and the products of the factory go to all parts of the world, finding a ready sale. Only the best materials are used, in proportion to the cost of the finished product, and only the best work done. His aim was to build up a reputation and business on the actual value and merit of his product, and this he accomplished most successfully.

But the manufacture of shoes is not the only enterprise with which Mr. Nettleton is closely connected. He was elected president of the Fulton Paper Company in November, 1893; is president of the C. A. Whelan Company; second vice-president of the Great Lakes Steamship Company; trustee of Onondaga County Savings Bank; director of the National Bank of Syracuse; director of the Syracuse Trust Company; director of the Empire Savings and Loan Association, elected in April, 1892, and director of the Paragon Plaster Company, becoming a member of its board of directors at its organization in 1888. Mr. Nettleton has shown marked ability as a financier, his counsel and advice being frequently sought and always followed.

Mr. Nettleton is deeply interested in the public welfare, and uses his utmost influence to better existing conditions in every way that lies in his power, succeeding well in his efforts. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Untiring activity and energy are prominent factors in the success he has achieved, and his example is well worthy of emulation by the youth of the present day. He is scrupulously honorable in all his undertakings with mankind, and bears a reputation for public and private integrity second to no man. He is sociable and genial in disposition, and has a wide circle of friends.

OWEN, Charles Sumner,

Business Man, Public Official.

It was an immortal saying of a great citizen of the State of New York and a great American that "A public office is a public trust." That sentiment has taken deep root in American politics and there are men in office to-day who so regard public office, as it was so regarded by many before President Cleveland voiced the truth. Such a man is Charles Sumner Owen, who as supervisor, commissioner of public safety of Rochester and sheriff of Monroe County, has shown a devotion to official duty that has won him the unqualified confidence of the public. With devotion, efficiency has gone hand in hand, and while his term as sheriff has not yet expired, his record as commissioner of safety was one marked with such an advance in the efficiency of that department of municipal government that Rochester holds his name in grateful remembrance. Since 1894 Sheriff Owen has been connected with the business interests of his native city, beginning as office boy, and is now vice-president of the Chapin-Owen Company, dealers in auto supplies, motor engines, and sportsman's goods. He holds high position in the Masonic order and is a most worthy exponent in his daily walk of the best tenets of that ancient institution. His rise to public favor and the success he has attained are not due to a lucky turn of Fortune's wheel, but to his own strong personality, his keen powers of observation, his clear mind, his energy, his courage, his unblemished integrity, and his manly life. He is a true son of the Empire State, son of Wilbur F. and Mary Ellen (Brady) Owen, both born in New York, his father having spent almost his entire life in Rochester, where for many years he has been associated with the firm of Smith, Beir & Gormley, jobbers of dry goods.

Charles Sumner Owen was born in Rochester, January 7, 1869, second in a family of six children. He attended public school until fifteen years of age, then became a wage earner, entering the employ of Sargent & Greenleaf, lock manufacturers, as office boy. Two years later he went with May Brothers in a higher capacity, and about 1887 with Moore & Beir, clothing manufacturers. He rapidly advanced in rank with the last named firm, his efficiency and ability being fully recognized and amply rewarded. In 1903 the firm of Moore & Beir became a corporation, Mr. Owen being chosen the first vice-president. He continued an important factor in the management and success of the company until 1909, when he became commissioner of public safety for the city of Rochester. Since that time he has devoted himself to the public service of city and county, becoming, however, a member of the Chapin-Owen Company in 1915, serving that company as vice-president.

Since becoming a voter Sheriff Owen has been an active Republican. On February 1, 1903, he was appointed a member of the board of supervisors of Monroe county, to fill out the unexpired term of Willis K. Gillette. At the next regular election he was the Republican candidate for that office from the Third Ward of the city of Rochester, was elected, and served with such acceptance that in 1905 he was reëlected. On January 1, 1907, he was chosen chairman of the board, serving in that position until the end of his term of office. On January 1, 1908, he was appointed commissioner of public safety, a responsible position in which he demonstrated his full power of organization, his firm grasp of municipal conditions, and his ability to cope with weighty problems of administration. He brought system, order and reliability out of inferior conditions and gave to Rochester an administration of the Department of Public Safety such as it had never known. In 1914 he was the Republican nominee and the successful contender for the office of sheriff of Monroe county. He assumed the duties of that position, January 1, 1915, and his discharge of the obligations of the sheriff's office is on the same high plane of prompt, thorough and conscientious service that has characterized his official as well as his business career.

In the Masonic order Mr. Owen has ever been active, his official career being highly honorable and an evidence of his standing in the esteem of his brethren. He is past master of Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Sir Knight of Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been connected with the Masonic Temple Association from its inception, serving as a director, and is an ex-president of the Masonic Club. He is also a member of the Rochester Club.

Sheriff Owen married, April 18, 1882, Delphine A. Cragg, of Rochester, and has a daughter, Dorothy Cragg Owen.

STONE, Charles Luke,

Lawyer, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Charles Luke Stone is descended from a very ancient family, whose name appears to have been derived from a place of residence. The early Ardleigh records speak of William Att Stone, which indicates that his name arose from his residence, near some important rock, perhaps a land mark. Symond Stone, the earliest known ancestor of this branch of the Stone family, made a will on May 12, 1506, the record of which is on the parish records of Much Bromley, England. The will was proved February 10, 1510; he bequeathed to his son Walter his tenement in Ardleigh, and as Ardleigh is in the immediate vicinity of Much Bromley, it would appear that this first Symond was a descendant of the William at the Stone, mentioned above. In a court roll of 1465, in the reign of Edward IV., reference is made to three fields called Stoneland. David Stone, son of Symond Stone, lived also at Much Bromley, County Essex, England, early in the sixteenth century. Symond (2) Stone, son of David Stone, also lived at Much Bromley. His wife's name was Agnes. David (2) Stone, son of Symond (2) or Simon Stone, was born, lived and died at Much Bromley. He had wife Ursula. It has been positively proved that he, and not Rev. Timothy Stone, as formerly supposed, was the father of the two American immigrants, Gregory and Simon, next mentioned.

Simon Stone, son of David (2) Stone, was the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America. He was born in Much Bromley, County Essex, England, where he was baptized February 9, 1585-86. Before 1624 he and his wife moved to Boxted, a few miles from Much Bromley, and from Boxted he and his family are believed to have come to this country. On April 15, 1636, the father, aged fifty; mother, aged thirty-eight; and five children, embarked from London on the ship "Increase," Robert Lee, master, for New England, after receiving permission from the government to leave England for America. They settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, having forty acres of land along the banks of the Charles river, south of the present Mount Auburn Cemetery; it is believed that a part of his farm is now covered by the cemetery. Simon Stone was admitted a freeman, May 25, 1636, with his brother, Gregory, who emigrated at the same time. He was selectman from 1637 to 1656, and was a deacon of the church for many years. One of the pear trees planted by him is said to have borne fruit for two hundred and fifty years, and was still vigorous in 1899. Mr. Stone became a prominent real estate owner, and according to tradition built a large old-fashioned house, colonial in style, which served as a home for his descendants for six generations, but was finally destroyed by fire. He married (first) August 5, 1616, Joan or Joana Clark, daughter of William Clark, and their two eldest children were baptized in Bromley, England, the others being born in Boxted. He married (second) about 1654, Sarah Lumpkin, widow of Richard Lumpkin, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She also came from Boxted, County Essex, England, and left a will dated March 25, 1663. Simon Stone died in Watertown, September 22, 1665. Children by first wife: Frances, baptized January 20, 1619; Mary, October 1, 1621, died young; Ann, born 1624; Simon, mentioned below; Mary, 1632; John, August 6, 1635; Elizabeth, April 5, 1639, died young. ' Simon (2) Stone, son of Simon (1) Stone, was born in 1631, in Boxted, England, died February 27, 1708. He and his brother John divided the real estate left by their father, Simon, keeping the homestead for his home. He was deacon of the church, and held various public offices. For several years he served as selectman, and was town clerk for ten years. From 1678 to 1684, inclusive, he was representative to the General Court, and in 1686-89-90 one of the original proprietors of Groton, Massachusetts. In 1662 he owned an eighteen acre right in Groton, increasing his holding there in 1670 to more than eighty-seven acres, although he may not have lived there. He married Mary Whipple, daughter of Elder John Whipple, an early settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She was born in 1634, died June 2, 1720. Children: Simon, mentioned below; John, mentioned below; Matthew, born February 16, 1660; Nathaniel, February 22, 1662, died same year; Ebenezer, February 27, 1663; Mary, 1665; Nathaniel, 1667; Elizabeth, October 9, 1670; David, October 19, 1672; Susanna, November 4, 1675; Jonathan, December 26, 1677. Simon (3) Stone, son of Simon (2) Stone, born September 8, 1656, settled in Groton, Massachusetts, as early as 1694. His son, Simon (4), born about 1690, married Sarah Farnsworth. He lived in Groton and Harvard, Massachusetts. The records of Groton are very imperfect, and do not note all the births there. John Stone, son of Simon (2) Stone, was born July 23, 1658, in Watertown, and settled in Groton. He had a son, James Stone, born there January 23, 1701, whose son, James Stone, born in 1724, in Groton, married Deborah Nutting, and was probably the father of Philip Stone, born 1751. Philip Stone, of Groton, was the first permanent settler in the town of Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, in 1772. There he married, November 25, 1773, a Miss Ward, of Addison, Vermont. They were the parents of Isaac Stone, who lived in Bridport until 1825, and soon after removed to Mexico, Oswego county, New York. He married, in Vermont, January 20, 1815, Lydia Hurlbut, born February 1, 1796, in Sudbury, Vermont, daughter of Samuel and Jerusha (Higgins) Hurlbut, natives respectively of Chatham and Haddam, Connecticut, descended from Thomas Hurlbut, who was a soldier under Lion Gardiner in the settlement at Saybrook, Connecticut. Isaac Stone was a farmer and a shoemaker, and died in Mexico, New York, November 4, 1848. He had twelve children, of whom the eldest son and second child was Samuel Hurlbut Stone, born March 6, 1818, in Bridport, Vermont. He was a merchant in Mexico, in association with his brother, Benjamin Sage Stone, and was a prominent citizen of that town, filling various offices. He was executor of the will of Peter Chandler, of that town, and died there January 20, 1887. He married, June 12, 1844, Rhoda A. Butterfield, daughter of Luke and Sophronia (Kellogg) Butterfield, of Mexico. Their second son and child is the subject of this sketch.

Charles Luke Stone was born April 2, 1848, in Mexico, where he grew up and received his primary education. He graduated with the degree of A. B. at Hamilton College in 1871, and subsequently received from this institution the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. He engaged in practice of law at Syracuse, New York, where he has continued to the present time, and has attained a commanding position at the bar. Since 1878 he has been attorney for the Onondaga County Savings Bank, was city counsel from 1887 to 1889, and counsel to the Syracuse Water Board and Department from 1889 to 1906. Since 1898 he has been a referee in bankruptcy, and is a trustee, attorney and director of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and New Process Raw Hide Company. He is and has been at the head of the law firms of Stone, Gannon & Petit; Stone & Petit, and now of Stone & Stone. He is a member of the Onondaga County Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, and the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He is or has been also associated with several clubs, including the Century, Citizens' and University clubs of Syracuse. In religion a Presbyterian, in politics a Republican, he exerts a large influence in political councils.

He married at College Hill, Clinton, New York, 1872, Zilla Buttrick Sackett, daughter of William A. and Charlotte (Buttrick) Sackett. Children: Charlotte S., MacDougall, Harold and Rhoda Zilla Palmer.

CLARKE, Charles J.,

Clerk of Supreme Court.

Mr. Clarke is a descendant of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and was born February 24, 1864, in the city of New York. His father, Thomas W. Clarke, was a noted secret service man in the employ of the United States government during the Civil War, and was also connected with the navy. He lost his life at the battle of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865. His mother was a member of the Scott family of Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Scott, who was queen's counsel for the city of Dublin for about forty-five years, having previously earned credit by gallantry in the Spanish War. He was a relative of William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot.

Charles J. Clarke received his education in the common schools, and started out in life at the age of fifteen years as a night messenger boy, at a salary of eight dollars a month, working from 8 P. M. until 7 A. M. After two years of this service he became an apprentice to the moulding trade, becoming a skilled iron moulder, and continued in that occupation until he attained his majority. At this time he started out on the road, selling iron goods, and thus continued until 1900, when he was appointed to a minor clerkship in the Onondaga county clerk's office. From this humble beginning he won steady promotion, and in time became deputy county clerk, in charge of the Court of Records. In 1908 he was advanced to the position of clerk of the Supreme Court, having received the unanimous endorsement of the judiciary of the fifth district of the Supreme Court. When the present Court of Claims was organized by the Republican administration, the chief clerkship was offered to him without any solicitation on his behalf, but was declined. It was his duty to make all the arrangements for the famous Barnes vs. Roosevelt trial, held in Onondaga county in April and May, 1915. Mr. Clarke is a collector of bric-a-brac and old mahogany furniture, and has a large and rare collection of pictures, numbering nearly two hundred and fifty of all kinds. His spare time is devoted to a sixty-five acre farm, located in Oswego county, New York, on which he has erected all necessary farm buildings by his own hands, thus demonstrating a natural mechanical skill, as he never received any training as a carpenter. It has always been the custom of Onondaga county to give the county clerks two terms, and after the expiration of the present term of his superior, by common consent the succession will fall to Mr. Clarke. He is a member of all the American Rite Masonic bodies and also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, Citizens' Club, and secretary of the Onondaga County Men's League for Woman's Suffrage.

He married, June 12, 1889, M. Belle Herrick, a resident of Syracuse, and one of the descendants of the Von Steinbergh family of Albany and Syracuse, noted in the Revolutionary annals of the State. They are the parents of two sons, Charles J., Jr., and Scott H. Clarke.

CLAPP, Edward Everett,

Financier, Real Estate Operator.

The surname Clapp or Clap had its origin in the proper or personal name of Osgod Clapa, a Danish noble of the court of King Canute (1007-1036). The site of his country place was known as Clapham, County Surrey. The ancient seat of the family in England is at Salcombe, in Devonshire, where important estates were owned for many centuries by this family. Coat-of-arms of this branch: First and fourth, three battle axes; second, sable a griffin passant argent; third, sable an eagle with two heads displayed with a border engrailed argent. A coat-of-arms in common use by the Clapp family in England and America is: Vaire gules and argent a quarter azure charged with the sun or. Crest: A pike naiant proper. Motto: *Fais ce que dois advienne que pourra.*

The American family is descended from six immigrants, Edward and Captain Roger, sons of William Clapp, and John, Nicholas, Thomas and Ambrose, sons of Nicholas Clapp, of Venn Ottery, Devonshire, England. The fathers, William and Nicholas, were brothers. All came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630, and formed one of the most prominent and influential families of that town. William Clapp, of the ancient

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Edward Everett Capps

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Devonshire family, lived at Salcombe Regis, Devonshire. Captain Roger Clapp, son of William Clapp, was born in Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609, and died in Boston, February 2, 1691, whither he had removed in 1686. He sailed from Plymouth on the ship "Mary and John" for New England, March 20, 1630, arriving at Nantasket, May 30, of the same year. He was a proprietor, and was admitted a freeman, May 4, 1634. At the first regular organization of the militia in 1644, he was made lieutenant of the Dorchester company and later was made captain. In August, 1665, he was appointed by the General Court commander of Fort Independence in Boston harbor, which position he held for twenty years, or until he was seventy-seven, when he retired to his residence in Boston, and died there in his eighty-second year. He was also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was one of the founders of the Dorchester church and a member for sixty years. He married, November 6, 1633, Johanna, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England. Their son, Preserved Clapp, born November 23, 1643, died September 20, 1720, lived in Dorchester until he was about twenty years old, when he removed to Northampton and became one of the leading citizens there. He was captain of the militia, ruling elder of the church, and deputy to the General Court. He married Sarah, daughter of Major Benjamin Newberry, of Windsor, Connecticut, and their son, Captain Roger (2) Clapp, was born May 24, 1684, and died January 9, 1762. He lived in Northampton, was a captain in the militia, and representative to the General Court. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Bartlett, born October 27, 1687, died August 9, 1767. Their fifth son, Supply Clapp, was born 1721, in Northampton, died October 11, 1784. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, 1755, a sergeant in the regiment of Colonel Seth Pomeroy, and was taken prisoner at Lake George, in the capture of which fort that regiment took an important part. His name was on the sick list returned by Thomas Williams, surgeon, November 23, 1755. He was also in the expedition to Crown Point, Captain Elisha Hawley's company. He married (second) December 30, 1756, Sarah Lyman. Their eldest child, Supply (2) Clapp, was born February 22, 1767, and died June 20, 1800. His first wife was Lucretia, daughter of Deacon Martin Clark, of Westhampton. Justice Clapp, eldest child of Supply (2) and Lucretia (Clark) Clapp, was born August 26, 1795, and died October 15, 1849, in Becket, Massachusetts. He married, June 3, 1823, Lucretia Clark, daughter of Julius Clark, fifth descendant from Lieutenant William Clark. She was born January 26, 1802, and died May 14, 1840.

Edward Everett Clapp, son of Justice and Lucretia (Clark) Clapp, was born January 5, 1838, in Holyoke, Massachusetts. His mother died when he was two years old, and his father when he was eleven. At the age of fifteen he came to Newburg, New York, and attended the Newburg Academy under Professor Reed, living with his brother, George M. In April, 1861, he sailed for China with the purpose of seeing more of the world and securing a suitable business opening. He found his opportunity in the cotton trade in China, where, owing to the Civil War in America, cotton was in demand for export to supply the cotton mills of England and other countries. In 1875, after spending most of the intervening years abroad, he established an insurance agency in Albany, New York, representing twelve fire insurance companies, one life, and the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, and enjoyed from the outset an excellent patronage. In 1881 the president of the Fidelity & Casualty Company persuaded him to sell his Albany business and devote his entire attention to the New York business of that company. His firm, E. E. Clapp & Company, consists of Mr. E. E. Clapp and Mr. Edward Griffith, under the firm name of E. E. Clapp & Company. They are managers of the disability department of the Fidelity & Casualty Company for New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and for many years have been first in the amount of business written among the general agents of the entire world. In 1911 this firm paid the Fidelity & Casualty Company over $1,450,000. In the special field of disability and accident insurance, Mr. Clapp is recognized as one of the foremost authorities in this country. He has taken a leading part in the development of this form of insurance from its inception. In politics Mr. Clapp is a Republican of some prominence. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the Down Town Association, the Republican Club, the Peace Society, and the Economic Club of New York, also the Essex County Country Club, the New England Society of Orange, and the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey. His home is in East Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Clapp married, while in the United States, in April, 1864, Eliza Brooks Townsend, born June 29, 1838, daughter of William Townsend, a descendant of Henry Townsend, who in 1661 settled in Oyster Bay, New York; his brother, John Townsend, received in 1645 from Grovernor Keift a patent for the town of Flushing, and Henry remained there with him until 1661. After his marriage Mr. Clapp returned to China, taking his wife with him. Child: Annie Brooks, born April 28, 1866, married Robert Henry Hillis, and has one child, Edward Clapp Hillis, born November 24, 1908.

HOLMES, Daniel,

Pioneer Lawyer.

Daniel Holmes, now living retired, was the pioneer lawyer of Brockport and for many years a prominent attorney of the Monroe county bar. He is a native of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, born September 11, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Susan (Hale-Stuart) Holmes, natives of Massachusetts, who, removing westward about 1812, settled in Ontario county, New York, where they cast in their lot with those who were reclaiming a frontier district for agricultural uses. The father served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Buffalo. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Holmes was represented in the Revolutionary War, the grandfather, Thomas Hale, being a drummer boy at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Daniel Holmes was reared at Allenshill, New York, his father being proprietor of a hotel at that place for a number of years. After mastering the elementary branches of learning he prepared for college at the Brockport Collegiate Institute and received his university training at Yale, which he entered in 1846. He is numbered among the alumni of 1848, having been graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently in 1853 he received from the University of Rochester the degree of Master of Arts, and in the fall of the same year was admitted to the bar, for which he had previously prepared. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Brockport, where he has resided continuously since, having been in practice here for more than a half century. He was the pioneer lawyer of the town and his ability enabled him always to maintain a place in the foremost ranks of its legal fraternity. In recent years, however, he has retired from active practice to enjoy well earned ease.

In early manhood Daniel Holmes was united in marriage to Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, of whom extended mention is made in following pages. Theirs was an ideal relation, their mutual love and confidence increasing year by year as they met together the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, the disappointments and the pleasures which checker the careers of all. Closer grew their friendship as time went by, the desire of each being always for the best interests and happiness of the other, but on October 6, 1907, they were separated through the death of Mrs. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes still continues to reside in Brockport, where for many years he has figured prominently in community affairs. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace of Brockport, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial, so that he "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was also clerk of the village for twenty years and in community affairs was actively and helpfully interested, being secretary and treasurer of the State Normal School at Brockport, for many years.

Mr. Holmes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Monroe Lodge, No. 173, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master. He also belongs to Daniel Holmes Chapter, No. 294, Royal Arch Masons, and to Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, of Rochester. He is senior warden of St. Luke's Church at Brockport. He is also a member of the Empire State Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and a member of the New York State Bar Association. He is one of the oldest attorneys of Monroe county and while his professional career gained him rank with the leading lawyers of Brockport he has also been well known because of his activity in connection with the interests bearing upon the general welfare of society and the upbuilding and improvement of the community.

HOLMES, Mrs. Mary J.,

Favorite Author.

With one exception the works of no American novelist have been so widely read as those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, and Brockport was proud to number her among its citizens, but while her name was a household word throughout the length and breadth of this land, in her home town she was loved for personal traits of character that endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She was the wife of Daniel Holmes, whose sketch precedes this. In her maidenhood she was Mary J. Hawes, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Preston Hawes, a man of rare mentality, while from her mother she inherited a love of poetry and of fine arts. When but three years of age she began to attend school, studied grammar at the age of six, and began teaching school when but thirteen years old. Her first article was published when she was only fifteen years old. Very early in life she manifested rare ability for story telling, entertaining her young companions with tales of her own invention. Her precocity has been borne out by the work of her later years, for there is perhaps no American author whose works are more widely read than those of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes.

Over two million copies of her books have been published and the demand for all of them continues. The annual sale amounts to thousands of copies and no better proof of their merit and popularity could be given. A list of her published works includes the following: "Tempest and Sunshine," "English Orphans," "Homestead on Hillside," "Lena Rivers," "Meadow Brook," "Dora Deane," "Cousin Maude," "Marian Grey," "Darkness and Daylight," "Hugh Worthington," "Cameron Pride," "Rose Mather," "Ethelyn's Mistake," "Millbank," "Edna Browning," "West Lawn," "Edith Lyle," "Mildred," "Daisy Thornton," "Forrest House," "Chateau d'Or," "Madeline," "Queenie Hetherton," "Christmas Stories," "Bessie's Fortune," "Gretchen," "Marguerite," "Dr. Hathern's Daughters," "Mrs. Hallam's Companion," "Paul Ralston," "The Tracy Diamonds," "The Cromptons," "The Merivale Banks," "Rena's Experiment," and "The Abandoned Farm." As an author she had a most happy career, with none of the trials which fall to the lot of so many writers, and her publishers have always been her friends. G. W. Carlton and later Dillingham had charge of the sale of her books. Her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine," was published in 1854 and since that time her writings have been constantly on the market. With the possible exception of Mrs. Stowe, no American woman has reaped so large profits from her copyrights, some of her books having attained a sale of fifty thousand copies.

In commenting on this, the Brockport "Republic" said:

> Her success as an author is said by some to be the result of her power of description; others assert it was her naturalness, her clear concise English and the faculty to hold the reader's sympathy from the beginning to the end; others attribute it to the fact that there was nothing in her works but what was pure and elevating. We who know her best, feel that all this has made her the successful writer that she was.

Mrs. Holmes was deeply interested in benevolent works in Brockport and in those organizations which promote culture, charity and patriotism. She was president of the Brockport Union Charitable Society and vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was indefatigable in the founding and sustaining of a free reading room and did everything in her power to promote knowledge and culture among the young people, of whom she was particularly fond. She often talked to them concerning art and foreign travel, on which subjects she was well versed, she and her husband having made various trips abroad, visiting the noted art centers of the Old World. As a hostess she was charmingly gracious and hospitable, having the ready tact that enabled her to make all guests feel at home. Her benevolence was also one of her strongly marked characteristics. In early life she made it her plan to give one-tenth of her income to charity and this she did ever afterward. St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, is greatly indebted to her for its prosperous condition. Her charitable work, however, was done quietly and few people knew the great amount of good she did. She cared not for public recognition of her benevolence, content in the consciousness of having aided a fellow traveler on life's journey. While she had thousands of admirers throughout the country, in her home town where she was best known she was much loved by the people among whom her daily life was passed.

The summer of 1907 was spent by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes at Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, and while on the return trip Mrs. Holmes became ill. After improving to a slight degree she insisted on continuing the journey but lived for only a brief period after she reached Brockport, passing away on October 6, 1907. Perhaps no better testimonial of the regard in which she was held in Brockport can be given than by quoting from a local paper, which said:

> During the many years of Mrs. Holmes' residence in Brockport her influence for good has been constant and unvarying, and every enterprise that made for the welfare of the village received her most hearty sanction and support. With charity toward all, with malice toward none, she moved among us the very embodiment of gracious kindness. And so, in thousands of ways her death will prove an inestimable loss to this community, and to-day nearly every household is shadowed by a personal grief. She went to her death wearing the white rose of a blameless life. The world is the poorer for her going.

MATHEWS, John Alexander,

Scientist, Man of Affairs.

John Alexander Mathews, Sc. D., Ph. D., is not a native son of New York but was born in the old college town of Washington, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1872. His father, William Johnston Mathews, was a prosperous merchant who died in 1874, leaving a widow, Frances Sage Pelletreau Mathews, and four young children. Shortly afterward the family removed to Wisconsin and for seven years lived upon a farm. When the older children were ready for college preparation, they returned to Washington and John A. attended public and high school, then preparatory school and later entered Washington and Jefferson College, graduating with honors in 1893, with the degree of B. Sc. He later received the degree of M. Sc., and in 1902 received the first award of the degree of Doctor of Science, *causa honoris*, ever conferred by his *alma mater*. During college days he worked for various newspapers and upon graduation thought seriously of continuing newspaper work. Armed with letters of introduction he assailed every newspaper office in Pittsburgh, but receiving no encouragement and no job. A week later he enrolled at Columbia University as a student of chemistry. So successful was he in this that he earned his M. A. (1895) and Ph. D. (1898) in course and was awarded first the University Fellowship in Chemistry (1897), and later received a three-year appointment to the "Barnard Fellowship for the Encouragement of Scientific Research." It was understood that one year of this occupancy should be spent studying abroad and Dr. Matthews chose to work with Professor Sir William Roberts-Austen, K. C. B., F. R. S., at the Royal School of Mines, London. Professor Roberts-Austen was chairman of the alloys research committee of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and it was along the line of alloys research that Dr. Matthews studied. While in London in 1900-1901 Andrew Carnegie endowed certain research scholarships in the gift of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. These were open to international competition and the first three appointees included an Englishman, an Austrian and an American—Dr. Mathews. This award was made with the understanding that he should return to Columbia University and take up special studies in iron and steel under Professor Henry M. Howe. A scholarship "going and coming" was so much of a novelty that Hon. Seth Low, then president of Columbia University, referred to this unique record at some length in his commencement address in 1901 and one year later took pleasure in announcing that the first "Andrew Carnegie Gold Medal for Research" had been awarded Dr. Mathews as a result of his work while holder of the Carnegie Scholarship.

The work connected with this scholarship directed Dr. Mathews' attention to steel and in the course of his work he secured permission to carry on some experiments on a commercial scale at the Sanderson Brothers Works, Syracuse, New York. The acquaintances thus formed led to the offer of a position with that company upon the completion of his investigations, so in September, 1902, he came to Syracuse as metallurgist in charge of research work for the Crucible Steel Company of America of which the Sanderson Works forms a part. Even then he had not fully decided to give up his wish for teaching. Several years at Columbia had been spent as instructor in chemistry and when he accepted a position in an industrial plant it was with the idea of securing some practical experience to better fit him for a professorship in applied science. The fates, however, decided otherwise and in less than two years he had become assistant manager of the Sanderson Works, and in 1908 he went to the Halcomb Steel Company of Syracuse as operating manager and general superintendent. He later became a director in the corporation and general manager. In 1915 he succeeded Mr. H. S. Wilkinson as president of the company and of the Syracuse Crucible Steel Company, an affiliated interest.

Dr. Mathews is a member of many technical societies, domestic and foreign, and has been a frequent contributor to their journals. He was a special contributor on steel to the "Encyclopedia Americana," second edition, and frequently lectures before learned societies. While a recognized authority upon the science of iron and steel he is also a successful executive and manager. The companies with which he has been associated enjoy enviable reputations for the highest grades of tool and alloy steels.

Aside from his business he has given freely of his time and talents to civic affairs, philanthropy and charities. He has never held or sought political office but has had the rare distinction of appointment by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft to the Assay Commission. At present he is president of the Manufacturers' Association of Syracuse; first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a director of the First National Bank and the Provident Loan Association. He was formerly a trustee of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and has served on several commissions to investigate municipal problems, frequently as chairman. His reports upon smoke abatement, city pavings, municipal ownership of gas and electric plants, etc., have attracted much more than local attention. In politics he has been a staunch Republican and Protectionist; in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Engineers' and Chemists' clubs of New York; the University, Onondaga Golf and County Club and the Bellevue Country Club of Syracuse. His chief diversion has been the collection of old books of metallurgical value and his library contains many of the rarest books in existence on this subject, as for example: copies of Biringuccio (1540), Agricola (1563) and Gilbert (1600), beside many others.

Dr. Mathews is of mixed ancestry. His father was Scotch-Irish, the great-grandparents coming to America shortly after the Revolution. His mother was of French Huguenot lineage, the first members of the family coming to America in 1685, and for many generations lived at Southampton, Long Island. In 1903 Dr. Mathews married Florence Hosmer King, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have two children, Margaret King, born 1903, and John Alexander, Jr., born 1908.

PERKINS, Robert Patterson,

Manufacturer.

Mr. Perkins was born in December, 1861, in New York City, and is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. Peter, being one of the twelve Apostles, his name was a favorite one for centuries among Christians. It assumed the form of Pierre in France, whence it found its way into England and there took the diminutive form of Perkin. This gradually and naturally became Perkins and, in time, was bestowed upon or assumed by one as a surname. Many of the name were among the early settlers of New England, and their descendants have borne honorable part in the development of modern civilization in the Western Hemisphere. John Perkins, born 1590, in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, set sail from Bristol in the "Lyon," William Pierce, master, on December 1, 1630, with his wife, Judith (Gater) Perkins, five children, and about a dozen other companions. They reached Nantasket, February 5, 1631, and settled in Boston. He was the first of that name to come to New England, and was one of the twelve who accompanied John Winthrop, Jr., to settle in Ipswich, where he was made freeman, May 18, 1631. On April 3, 1632, "It was ordered" by the General Court, "that noe pson wtsoever shall shoot att fowle upon Pullen Poynte or Noddles Ileland; but that the sd places shalbe reserved for John Perkins to take fowle wth netts." Also, November 7, 1632, John and three others were "appointed by the Court to sett downe the bounds betwixte Dorchester and Rocksbury." He at once took a prominent stand among the colonists, and in 1636 and for many years afterward represented Ipswich in the General High Court. In 1645 he was appraiser, and signed the inventory of the estate of Sarah Dillingham. In 1648 and 1652 he served on the grand jury, and in March, 1650, "being above the age of sixty he was freed from ordinary training by the Court." He made his will (probate office, Salem, Massachusetts), March 28, 1654, and died a few months later, aged sixty-four. Thomas Perkins, second son of John and Judith (Gater) Perkins, born about 1616, in England, came to America at the age of fifteen years with his parents. He settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he owned Sagamore Hill, an elevated tract one hundred and seventy feet high. After a few years he removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he was deacon, selectman, and often on committees representing the town and the church. A farmer by occupation, he bought and sold much land, and died May 7, 1686. He married in Topsfield, about 1640, Phebe, daughter of Zachary and Phebe Gould, born in England, baptized September 20, 1620, at Hemel Hempstead. On her marriage she received from her father a gift of one hundred and fifty acres of land. Her husband subsequently purchased the tract of two hundred and twenty-seven acres upon which he lived in the town of Topsfield. Timothy Perkins, son of Thomas and Phebe (Gould) Perkins, was born June 6, 1661, in Topsfield, and received by inheritance a portion of his father's farm, upon which he lived, and died December 18, 1751. His first wife, Hannah, died November 14, 1690. She was the mother of Jonathan Perkins, baptized January 22, 1693, in Topsfield, died June 2, 1749. He married at Salem, December 11, 1722, Elizabeth Potter, born April 23, 1695, in Ipswich, daughter of John and Sarah (Kimball) Potter. They were the parents of David Perkins, born December 6, 1725, in Topsfield, died April 30, 1803. He married, March 10, 1752, at Wenham, Massachusetts, Mary Fisk, of that town, born March 9, 1729, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Fuller) Fisk, died October 19, 1777. Their son, David (2) Perkins, born May 11, 1756, in Topsfield, was baptized on the 16th of the same month, and died July 27, 1827. He married (intentions published in both Topsfield and Beverly, November 2, 1783), Nabby Conant, of Beverly, born

February 25, 1756, died November 25, 1842, daughter of Lott and Abigail (Perkins) Conant. Benjamin Conant Perkins, son of the above couple, was born September 11, 1803, in Topsfield, and there married, March 10, 1835, Lucy Peabody, born August 24, 1812, in Topsfield, daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Perkins) Peabody. They were the parents of Charles Lawrence Perkins, who married Elizabeth West Nevins.

Robert Patterson Perkins, son of Charles Lawrence and Elizabeth W. (Nevins) Perkins, was born in New York City, and was educated in a private school conducted by a Dr. Calerson, and at St. Paul's Episcopal School, Concord, New Hampshire, where he spent six years in preparation for college. In 1879 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1884. Having determined to engage in business, he entered the general offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company of New York, where he continued one year, after which he was with H. C. Thacker & Company, wool dealers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until 1892, when he became secretary of the Higgins Carpet Company, continuing in that position some four years, after which he was vice-president of the company. In association with others he purchased this business, of which he became president, and continued two years until 1894, when it became the Hartford Carpet Company, a corporation of which he was president. In 1914 this company purchased the Bigelow-Lowell Carpet Company, and now maintains factories at Thompsonville, Connecticut, and Clinton and Lowell, Massachusetts, and is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. Mr. Perkins resides in New York City, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the Brook Club, of which he was four years president, is a trustee of St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, and a friend of education and progress. Politically he acts with the Republican party.

LEE, John Mallory,

Surgeon, Hospital Official.

Dr. John Mallory Lee, a native of this State, was born in Cameron, Steuben county, September 29, 1852, and he is among the most prominent surgeons engaged in practice in New York State. He is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal great-grandfather aided the colonies in their struggle for independence, and members of his family served in the late War of the Rebellion. Dr. Lee's grandfather was one of the early settlers of Steuben county, New York, where he carried on farming for many years, and there Dr. Lee's father, Joseph R. Lee, spent his entire life. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder throughout the years of his manhood; he also served as justice of the peace, and was a deacon and chorister in the Baptist church of South Pulteney. In early life he married Sarah Wagener, a daughter of Melchoir Wagener and a granddaughter of David Wagener, who was of German birth and a Quaker. He removed from Pennsylvania to Yates county, New York, at an early day and became the owner of a large tract of land on which Penn Yan was afterward laid out. He was prominently identified with the development and upbuilding of the village, to which he gave its name, taken from "Penn" and "Yankee." He contributed the site for the cemetery and was the first white man to be buried there. His oldest son, Melchoir, grandfather of Dr. Lee, moved to Pulteney in 1811, where he purchased a section of land and developed extensive milling interests.

John M. Lee, M.D.

During her girlhood days Mrs. Lee attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, New York, where she was graduated. She died in 1898, at the age of ninety-three years, and long survived her husband, who passed away in 1861. They were people of prominence in the community where they made their home and were highly respected.

Left fatherless at the early age of nine years, Dr. Lee has practically made his own way in the world and success is due to his untiring efforts. He attended the schools of Pulteney, Steuben county; the Penn Yan Academy, and was also instructed by a college professor at Palo, Michigan, where he was employed as clerk in a drug store for three years. Under his guidance Dr. Lee was fitted to enter college and he graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He opened an office in Rochester in June, 1878, and engaged in general practice for nine years, but finally decided to devote his attention to surgery and with this end in view he took post-graduate work in the Polyclinic of New York City in 1880 and the Post-Graduate School of New York in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1894. He is today numbered among the most eminent surgeons of the State and has met with remarkable success in his practice. He assisted in founding the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital and its Training School for Nurses and was vice-president of the medical and surgical staff of the hospital during the first ten years of its existence. He has also been surgeon, surgeon-in-chief and consulting surgeon at different times. In 1897 he established a private hospital at 179 Lake avenue and from the start success has attended his efforts in this direction.

Dr. Lee stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow practitioners and he has been called upon to serve in many positions of honor and trust, such as president of the Homœopathic Medical Societies of Monroe County, of Western New York and of the New York State Society. He is a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity, Ann Arbor Chapter; president of the Alumni Association of the Homœopathic Department of the University of Michigan; president of Rochester District Alumni Association, University of Michigan; an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan; and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was also chairman of the legislative committee appointed by the State Homœopathic Medical Society of New York, which committee secured the appropriation for the establishment of the Gowanda State Hospital for the Insane, an institution which has accommodations for about fourteen hundred patients. Dr. Lee has been president of the New York State Board of Homœopathic Medical Examiners and the joint board composed of the three recognized schools of medicine. He is an associate alumnus of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and belongs to the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Central New York, the Southern Tier Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the National Society of Electrotherapeutists, the Rochester Medical Association; consulting surgeon to the Gowanda State Hospital, the Rochester Hahnemann Hospital and censor of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He is a director of several business corporations of Rochester; director of the Rochester Public Health Association; director of the Children's Hospital and the State Industrial School at Industry, New York. For several years Dr. Lee was associate editor of the "Physicians and Surgeons Investigator" and was one of the corps of writers of the

"Homœopathic Text-Book of Surgery." His original research and investigation have led to the preparation of many valuable papers and addresses which may be found in the transactions of these societies and the magazines of his school.

Dr. Lee married (first) September 28, 1876, Idella Ives, a daughter of Dr. Charles E. Ives, of Savannah, Wayne county, New York. She died October 11, 1897, leaving two children: Maud, the wife of A. Dix Bissell, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Carrie Elizabeth. On June 20, 1899, Dr. Lee married (second) Carrie M. Thomson, a daughter of the late John Church Thomson, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

In religious faith Dr. Lee is a Baptist; he belongs to the Baptist Social Union, the Lake Avenue Baptist Church, and is chairman of its board of trustees. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Corinthian Temple Lodge, No. 805, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; and Monroe Commandery. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry and is second lieutenant commander of Rochester Consistory, and past president of the Rochester Masonic Temple Association. He is also a member of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lalla Rookh Grotto, No. 113, M. O. V. P. E. R.; and the Rochester Masonic Club. He belongs to the Genesee Valley Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Rochester Medical Club, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and by his ballot supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Although prominent socially his time and attention are almost wholly devoted to his professional duties and he has that love for his work which has been rewarded by success, so that he ranks with the ablest representatives of the medical fraternity in the State of New York.

GARVAN, Francis Patrick,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Mr. Garvan is the child of Patrick and Mary (Carroll) Garvan, natives of Ireland, who came to this country and settled at East Hartford, Connecticut. Patrick Garvan became an active and useful citizen, represented his district in the State Senate, and was one of the best known paper manufacturers of the State. He died in London in 1912.

Francis P. Garvan was born June 13, 1875, in East Hartford, and was educated in the public schools, including the high school of Hartford, Connecticut. He entered Yale University, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1897, and subsequently, for a time, attended the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. He took the lead in his classes and was very active in college fraternities. From the New York Law School he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1899. For some time he was a clerk in the law office of James, Schell & Elkus, and in 1901 was appointed assistant district attorney of New York county under District Attorney Jerome, continuing to serve under that noted official for a period of eight years. Mr. Garvan was in full charge of the homicide cases and was practically the chief of District Attorney Jerome's staff. He was a very active figure in the prosecution of many world-famous cases, including the murder trial of Patrick, and of Molineaux and Harry K. Thaw. He also prosecuted railroad fraud cases and a large number of individuals for false claims against insurance companies. In this trying position Mr. Garvan developed the keenest of abilities, and assisted greatly in making the great reputation which surrounded Mr. Jerome as State's attorney. No man in that position ever achieved a finer record than Mr. Garvan. He is a member of many organizations and clubs, among the latter including the Manhattan, Piping Rock Racquet and Tennis, Rockaway Hunt, University, Yale Club, and the Delta Psi college fraternity. In addition to a large general law practice, he is interested in various enterprises, and is a director of P. F. Collier & Sons, one of the largest publishers in the country. On leaving the district attorney's office Mr. Garvan became a member of the law firm of Osborne, Lamb & Garvan. Here he finds field for the exercise of his unusual talents, and is making rapid strides toward the position of a leader at the New York bar. He has been retained in much important litigation, and has ever acquitted himself with credit and success. He is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic church, and in political action has ever been an unswerving Democrat, having faith in the principles which have made his party an active factor in the direction of affairs since the time of Thomas Jefferson.

He married, June 9, 1910, in Albany, Mabel Brady, daughter of the late Anthony N. Brady, one of the most successful business men of New York, and a prominent politician. Mr. Brady was born August 22, 1843, in Lille, France, and came with his parents to the United States in childhood. His wife, Marcia Ann (Myers) Brady, was born July 10, 1849, in Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Garvan's children are: Patricia, Francis Patrick, Jr., and Flora Brady.

GERE, James Brewster,

Business Man.

Identified with the business interests of Syracuse since 1896, Mr. Gere is well known in commercial circles as the capable president of the Gere Coal Company and of the Onondaga Vitrified Brick Company. He is a son of Colonel James Monroe Gere, one of the best known Civil War veterans of Onondaga county, who answered final roll call, July 12, 1908, at the age of eighty-four years.

The family name is found spelled both Geer and Gere, the earliest known ancestor of the family, Walter Geere, of Heavitree, Devonshire, England, living in the fifteenth century. He married, about 1450, Alice Somaster, of Southams, Devonshire, England, and from them all Devonshire Geers sprang. The origin of the name is said to have been from the occupation of the man who first bore it, John of the Gear. He was in the service of a chieftain and was chosen to superintend the war equipment of the chieftain's men. All such equipment was then designated as "gear," and when surnames came into vogue, about the middle of the eleventh century, "John, of the Gear," became John Gear. The immediate ancestor of J. Brewster Gere, of Syracuse, was Jonathan Geer, of Heavitree, Devonshire, of whom little is known further than that he left considerable property and two sons, George and Thomas, in charge of his brother. George Geer was born about 1621, his brother Thomas in 1623. Their uncle gave them no educational advantages and began at once to plan getting rid of them in order to secure their patrimony, left in his care. He finally got the boys upon a ship about to sail for America by requesting them to deliver a letter to the captain for him. The letter asked that the captain take the boys to America, and before they discovered the trick they were at sea. This was in 1635, and after the arrival of the ship at Boston the boys went ashore, without money, all trace of them being lost for many years. George is on record as one of the early settlers of New London, Connecticut, in 1651; Thomas was living in Enfield in 1682.

George Geer, the ancestor of this branch, married Sarah Allyn in February, 1658, and lived at Groton until about 1720, then moved to Preston, where he made his home with a daughter, Margaret, wife of Thomas Gates, until his death in 1726, aged one hundred and five years, having been totally blind for several years. The line of descent was through George; his son, Robert; his son, Ebenezer; his son, David; his son, William Stanton; his son, Colonel James Monroe; his son, J. Brewster Gere, of Syracuse.

William Stanton Gere, born in October, 1785, died September 15, 1852. He married, February 14, 1816, Louisa Brewster. Their son, Colonel James Monroe Gere, was born November 15, 1824, died in Camillus, July 12, 1908, the last survivor of the seven children of William Stanton Gere. He died in the house in which he was born eighty-two years before, a house that had been his residence and home during nearly his entire life. His military career was attended by many dangers and thrilling experiences. He enlisted in 1862 and was at once commissioned captain of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, a company recruited in Camillus. He fought with the Army of the Potomac from Antietam to the Wilderness, rising in rank to lieutenant-colonel, and for some time prior to his death was the highest officer in rank among the survivors of his regiment. During the Federal occupancy of Danville, Virginia, Captain Gere was assistant provost marshal and for several weeks commanded the forces holding that city. At the battle of the Wilderness he ranked as captain and was taken prisoner by the enemy. He was confined in Confederate prisons at Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, twice escaped and was recaptured, but a third attempt was successful after a six months' imprisonment. He made his escape from Columbia prison in the night, and after eight weeks of hunger, suffering and privation joined a detachment of troopers from Colonel Kirk's command, who were raiding the mountains of Tennessee. He was aided in his get-away by a loyal Union man, a North Carolina mountaineer, who fed, clothed and cared for him as best he could, and instructed him as to the proper course to pursue. Colonel Gere never forgot this man and the only break in his Camillus residence was during the ten years he spent in North Carolina engaged in mining mica with the man as partner who had befriended him in his hour of need. Colonel Kirk, after Captain Gere reported to him, aided him to get to Washington, and soon afterward he was sent back to his regiment, arriving in time to accompany it on the Petersburg campaign. At the storming of Lee's lines at Petersburg the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York took part, Lieutenant-Colonel Gere leading his men.

Colonel Gere married, October 8, 1856, Helen Hopkins, daughter of Anson Hopkins, of Amboy, Onondaga county, New York. She was born July 7, 1832, died February 26, 1913, at Gere Locks, a mile west of Solvay, aged eighty years. At the time of her death she was the last survivor of the first members of the Amboy Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest churches in the county. She was born in Amboy and never resided outside of Onondaga county. After the death of Colonel Gere in 1908 she made her home at the old Gere homestead.

Colonel Gere for thirty-five years was elder of Amboy Presbyterian Church, and the year prior to his death represented that church in Syracuse Presbytery. For

Levi S. Chapman

many years he was engineer of the town of Solvay, and for many years was connected with the manufacture of Solar Salt in Syracuse. Children of Colonel James M. and Helen (Hopkins) Gere: Helen Eliza, born June 10, 1858, graduated from Syracuse University, Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1881, now a teacher of science; William Anson, born September 3, 1860, married Caroline Munro, June 4, 1890; James Brewster, of further mention; Mary Emmeline, born October 2, 1870, died March 27, 1872.

James Brewster Gere was born in Camillus, New York, August 14, 1867. He obtained his early education in the schools of that town, and then entered Syracuse High School, continuing there until 1883, when he left school to become his father's farm assistant. In 1896 he engaged in the retail coal business in Syracuse, and in 1899 added a wholesale department. In 1907 he incorporated his business under the title of the Gere Coal Company, of which he is president. He is also president of the Onondaga Vitrified Brick Company, both companies leaders in their respective lines. Mr. Gere is an active member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, is a trustee of Geddes Congregational Church, is a member of the Masonic order, of the Citizens' Club, and is an ardent Republican.

He married, November 1, 1894, Harriet, daughter of Henry S. Munro, of Belle Isle, New York. Children: Wendell, born September 28, 1897; James Brewster (2), born June 17, 1900; Caroline, born May 25, 1902; Donald Kerr, born December 25, 1903.

CHAPMAN, Levi Snell,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs, Legislator.

Levi Snell Chapman was born at Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, on October 15, 1865. His father was Nathan Randall Chapman, who after practicing law in that village for fifty-seven years, died March 21, 1897, at the age of eighty-eight years. As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held, the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist churches united for a union memorial service on the Sunday evening following his funeral. His mother was Martha Maria (Tibbits) Chapman, who was born in Syracuse on April 1, 1829, and who married Nathan R. Chapman on December 27, 1847. She was a daughter of Otis and Rebecca Tibbits, who were early settlers in Syracuse, where she died on March 31, 1909, at the age of eighty years, leaving her surviving three children, Sara Fidelia Chapman, now living in Syracuse; Ella Chapman Dike, wife of Rev. Otis A. Dike, of Lake Placid, New York; and Levi Snell Chapman, the two latter being twins. Thomas D. Chapman, a half-brother and a veteran of the Civil War, died at Fayetteville in 1901.

Mr. Chapman can trace his ancestry on his father's side in an unbroken line almost to the beginning of American history. His father was born at Stonington, Connecticut, April 21, 1809, and with his father, Nathan Chapman, and his mother, Hannah (Randall) Chapman, and an uncle, Smith Chapman, who later removed to Rochester, New York, came to Lenox, Madison county, New York, about 1818, long before the advent of railroads and when Central New York was almost a wilderness. There he lived for years in a log cabin and helped his father clear the virgin soil of the county of which his brother, Sanford Palmer Chapman, afterwards became sheriff, and his cousin, Benjamin Franklin Chapman, became county judge.

After graduating from Cortland Academy at Homer, New York, in 1831, the elder Chapman entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, from which he was graduated with high rank in 1835. He survived every other member of his class and lived to be the ninth oldest alumnus of his *alma mater*. Later he taught Greek, Latin and mathematics in the Manlius Academy, and in the year 1836, became a teacher in the Fayetteville Academy, of which he afterwards became principal, which position he held for two and one-half years. During his administration the Fayetteville Academy, which was a private preparatory school, had an attendance of nearly three hundred students, as the old catalogues show, coming from all parts of Central New York. While teaching, the elder Chapman studied law in the offices of Nicholas P. Randall, a relative on his mother's side, of Manlius, and Judge Watson, at Fayetteville, and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

Mr. Chapman's father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the Christian name of Nathan. Both his great-grandfathers were captains in the War of the Revolution, one of whom, Peleg Randall, his grandmother's father, as Bachus' "History of the Baptists," volume 3, page 259, informs us was a lieutenant, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, the captain having been killed, took command of the company. This same Peleg Randall was for thirty years, as Benedict's "History of the Baptists," page 475, tells us, pastor of the First Baptist Church of North Stonington, Connecticut, one of the earliest Baptist churches in New England. The first Nathan Chapman was a deacon in this church, and his son, Nathan, Jr., married the daughter of this pastor, Hannah Randall, May 29, 1808. Her mother was Hannah Palmer, who married Rev. Peleg Randall, in 1772, thus connecting the Chapman family with the ancient Randall and Palmer families, the first of which traces its ancestry back to John Randall, who died at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1684, and the second of which, by an equally continuous genealogical record, traces its ancestry back to Walter Palmer, who lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as far back as 1629.

This particular Chapman family begins with John Chapman, who was born in England, near London, in or about the year 1694, and came to America in 1712, having been impressed on a British man-of-war, from which he escaped in Boston, and fled back into the wilderness, where he stayed with the Pequot Indians until he could make his way to Westerly, Rhode Island, where in or about the year 1714 he married Sarah Brown. They had five children, viz., John Chapman, who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island; William Chapman, who settled at North Bolton, Connecticut; Andrew Chapman, born in the year 1722, who settled at Stonington, Connecticut; Thomas Chapman, who settled at North Bolton, Connecticut; and Sumner Chapman, who settled at Westerly, Rhode Island. Andrew, the third of these five sons, was the great-great-grandfather of Levi S. Chapman, and died at North Stonington, Connecticut, April 15, 1794, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, Hannah Smith Chapman, to whom he was married in 1744, died June 31, 1783, at the age of fifty-six years. They had seven children, of whom Nathan Chapman was the fourth, born October 7, 1760, and who was married July 7, 1785, to Nabby Peabody, who was born September 20, 1763. The first Nathan died at North Stonington, Connecticut, February 14, 1824, and his widow died at Fayetteville, New York, May 12, 1847. They had seven children of whom the oldest was Nathan, Jr., Levi S. Chapman's grandfather, who was born at Stonington, Connecticut, March 17, 1786, and died at Auburn, New York, June 27, 1871, and is buried at Fayetteville, New York.

Many representatives of the Chapman family are to be found in Connecticut at the present day, and at Stonington we find the "Chapman burying ground" with the graves of the earlier members of the family dating back almost as far as 1600.

The early education of Levi S. Chapman was acquired in the Fayetteville Union School, from which he was graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1884, after which he was then engaged in college preparatory work for one year in Whitestown Seminary, from which he also was graduated in 1885. Entering Syracuse University in the fall of 1885, he was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having been one of the commencement day speakers. He then commenced the study of law with his father at Fayetteville, but in January, 1891, having accepted a position as clerk in the Board of United States General Appraisers in New York City, he continued his studies with the law firm of Stanley, Clark & Smith. He was admitted to the bar at Utica, New York, in 1891, and having resigned his clerkship in New York on January 1, 1892, he returned to Syracuse, where he became associated in offices with James E. Newell, with whom, in 1893, he formed a partnership under the name of Newell & Chapman. Harry E. Newell, a brother of James E. Newell, was admitted to partnership in 1899, and the firm has since continued under the name of Newell, Chapman & Newell, with whom also since 1901 Harley J. Crane has been associated.

For several years James E. Newell was corporation counsel of Syracuse, during which time the firm transacted all of the legal business for the city. Mr. Chapman's particular field has been corporation work, and he has organized and promoted many corporations. Principal among these at the present time are the City Bank of Syracuse, promoted by him in 1909, and now having assets of over $5,000,000, of which he is a director and attorney; Thomas Millen Company, manufacturers of Portland Cement at Jamesville, New York, which he reorganized in 1913, and of which he is secretary and treasurer; Watson Wagon Company, manufacturers of dumping wagons and motor tractors at Canastota, New York, of which he is vice-president; Sherwood Metal Working Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and Syracuse, manufacturers of metal-frame window screens, etc., of which he is vice-president; Syracuse Faucet and Valve Company, manufacturers of faucets and valves, of which he is treasurer; United States Steel Furniture Company, manufacturers of steel office furniture, of which he is secretary, and Morningside Cemetery Association, which dedicated in 1899, one hundred and fourteen acres of land in Syracuse for cemetery purposes, of which corporation he is treasurer. In the year 1905, Mr. Chapman represented the Third Assembly District of Onondaga in the State Legislature.

Since coming to Syracuse he has been a member of the Central Baptist Church, consolidated in 1910 with the First Baptist Church, and was largely instrumental in bringing about this consolidation, which united two strong down-town churches, and made possible the building of the new First Baptist Church, during the construction of which he was chairman of the building committee. This church cost, including site, over $550,000 and is unique, in that it operates a hotel and restaurant in connection with its church building. Mr. Chapman has been one of the deacons of this church for over twenty years, and for several years has been the teacher of the First Baraca Class, an organization of men in the Sunday school, having a membership at present of about three hundred and fifty, with an average Sunday attendance of about two hundred. This is the first class organized by M. A. Hudson in the Baraca-Philathea Union, now having a membership of over 1,000,000 men and 300,000 women.

Mr. Chapman has also been interested for many years in the Young Men's Christian Association work, having been president of the Syracuse Association for nine years prior to 1896, when the new building on Montgomery street was completed. During these nine years, the association secured pledges for $55,000 to wipe out an indebtedness in that amount on its old building on South Warren street, and raised more than $300,000 for its new building on Montgomery street. Mr. Chapman secured from Benjamin Tousey the gift of the land on which this new building was erected and an additional gift to make Mr. Tousey's subscription $114,000 which was conditioned on the balance of the required amount being raised, and appointed the special committee consisting of Mr. Frederick R. Hazard, Mr. Lyman C. Smith and Mr. W. L. Smith, who with these called to their assistance had charge of the construction of the building and of securing the other subscriptions. Since 1896 he has been a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Chapman is a member of the University Club, the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity, the Masonic Club, the Delta Upsilon Society, of the board of trustees of which corporation he has been president for fifteen years or more, and a member of the various local bodies of the Masonic fraternity, including the Shrine. He is also a trustee of Rochester Theological Seminary and a trustee of Syracuse University.

On November 30, 1892, Mr. Chapman married Lucia Louise Pattengill, daughter of Rev. Charles N. Pattengill, retired, of Whitesboro, New York, who was formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Fayetteville and for twenty-three years he has resided on Westcott street, Syracuse, for twenty years at No. 321 Westcott street, his present home. They have three children: Ella Louise, a senior in Vassar College; Charles Randall, a senior in Mercersburg Academy; and Lucia Maria, ten years old.

NORTHRUP, Ansel Judd,

Lawyer, Jurist, Author.

Ansel Judd Northrup, one of the leading citizens of Syracuse, is a lifelong resident of Central New York, having been born in Smithfield, Madison county, June 30, 1833. His father was a pioneer settler of that region, and his ancestors were among the sturdy and enterprising natives of old England, who set out and met hardships and difficulties to settle New England. The name is derived from an old Saxon word, "thrope" (or "thorp"), a village, and appears as early as 1294 in England as del Northrope (of the north village). It is frequently found in that form in the records of York county, and under various spellings in other sections of England and in Massachusetts. It has figured in the various Colonial wars, the War of the Revolution, and the Civil War. Under the various forms it appears forty-nine times in the roll of Revolutionary soldiers from Massachusetts alone. It has figured in the learned professions at the head of educational institutions, on the bench, and in high ecclesiastical positions. Many descendants now use the form Northrop.

Joseph Northrup, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, is supposed to have come from Yorkshire, England, and was presumably a member of Eaton and Davenport's company, which left England on the "Hector and Martha," landing in Boston, July 26, 1637. He was among the settlers at Milford, Connecticut, where he joined the church in 1642, and was admitted as a citizen of the colony, having come of good family with good estate. He died in 1669, at Milford. His wife Mary was a daughter of Francis Norton, who went to Milford from Wethersfield, Connecticut. Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Norton) Northrup, was born July 17, 1649, in Milford, where he married Miriam Blakeman, daughter of James and Miriam (Wheeler) Blakeman, granddaughter of Rev. Aaron Blakeman, born 1598, in Stratford, England. Moses, third son of Joseph (2) and Miriam (Blakeman) Northrup, baptized March 31, 1695, in Milford, was among the purchasers and original settlers of Ridgefield, Connecticut, as early as 1716. In 1734 he removed to Dutchess county, New York, where he died about 1747. He married Abigail Cornwall, and they were the parents of Amos Northrup, born 1730, at Ridgefield, died February 9, 1810, in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he settled as early as 1771. He was ensign in the Tyringham company in the Revolutionary army. He first enlisted as a private September 22, 1777, again enlisted October 18, 1779, serving in a company from Claverack, Columbia county, New York. He married a widow, Hannah, born Calkins, 1737, died April 22, 1805. Amos (2), their eldest son, was born April 19, 1768, in Dutchess county, and died October 12, 1835, in Peterboro, Madison county, New York. He visited that section in 1804, and took up lands in the "milestrip" in the town of Smithfield, where he built a log house. Thither he brought his family in February, 1805. He married, March 10, 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Tristram Stedman, born December 18, 1773, died November 15, 1852, and both are buried at Peterboro.

Rensselaer Northrup, their second son, was born August 10, 1804, in Tyringham, and was six months of age when the family removed to Madison county. He died August 8, 1874, in the village of Canastota, and was buried in Quality Hill Cemetery, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth. An active, upright farmer, an earnest advocate of temperance, and a "Gerrit Smith Abolitionist," his active life was passed in the town of Smithfield. He refused to accept the office of assessor after his election because he was expected to assess property at a low rate after taking an oath to assess at full value. His house was a station on "the underground railroad," where he often sheltered slaves on their way to Canada and freedom. For many years he was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church. He married, October 3, 1832, at Watervale, Onondaga county, New York, Clarissa Judd, born May 9, 1810, died August 17, 1862, at Lenox, Madison county, New York. She was a descendant of Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1624, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 25, 1636. In that year he removed to Hartford, Connecticut. He was among the pioneers of Farmington, Connecticut, and one of the first proprietors, a charter member of the Farmington Church, and its second deacon. His descendant, Ansel Judd, married Electa Jones, and lived in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county.

Ansel Judd Northrup, son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup, passed his early life on the paternal farm, in whose labors he participated in the intervals of attendance at school. He taught four winter terms of school, prepared for college at Peterboro Academy and Oberlin College, Ohio, and was graduated from Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, in 1858, as salutatorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After pursuing the study of law at the Columbia Law School at New York, he was admitted to the bar in Norwich, New York, May 12, 1859, and began the practice of his profession at Syracuse, in the same year. In 1861 he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*, and in 1895 that of Doctor of Laws. He was appointed a United States court commissioner, March 22, 1870, and soon after United States examiner in equity, both of which positions he still holds.

He was elected a trustee of the Syracuse Savings Bank, March 20, 1877, and still fills that position, being also a trustee of Oakwood Cemetery at Syracuse. He was one of the founders and long a director of the University Club of Syracuse; was for ten years president of the Onondaga Historical Society, and has long been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. During and after the Civil War he was vice-president and later president of the Loyal League (in Syracuse) and served as lay commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, in 1890, at Buffalo, in 1904, and at Atlantic City, in 1910. He was elected in November, 1882, as county judge of Onondaga county, and reëlected in 1888, serving twelve years. In January, 1895, he resumed the practice of law at Syracuse in association with his son, Elliott Judd Northrup. In February of that year he was appointed by Governor Morton one of three commissioners of statutory revision of the State, and in June following one of three commissioners to revise the code of civil procedure, and served six years in each of these positions. Judge Northrup is much interested in historical and genealogical research; is a member of the Genealogical Society of Central New York, and published in 1908 the Northrup Genealogy. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Citizens, University and Fortnightly clubs. Besides the work above mentioned, he is the author of several books, such as "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan" (1880-1901); "Sconset Cottage Life" (1881-1901); "Slavery in New York" (1900); "The Powers and Duties of Elders in the Presbyterian Church" (1908), also numerous addresses. As secretary he edited the "History of the Class of 1858," Hamilton College, 1898; edited the history of the "Seventy-fifth Anniversary First Presbyterian Church," Syracuse, 1899. Politically Judge Northrup is affiliated with the Republican party and advocates its principles. He is still (1915) active in his profession of the law.

He married, November 24, 1863, Eliza Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Brockway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse, born December 15, 1842, and died March 15, 1914. Children: 1. Edwin Fitch, graduate of Amherst College and Johns Hopkins University, Doctor of Philosophy, formerly a manufacturer of instruments at Philadelphia, member of the Leeds & Northrup Company, and since 1910 a professor of physics in Princeton University. He is an inventor, and frequent contributor to magazines on scientific and engineering subjects, and has written many scientific addresses. 2. Elliott Judd, graduate of Amherst College and Cornell University Law Department, professor of law in the University of Illinois for some time, and since 1910 in Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. 3. Theodore Dwight, died in his twelfth year. 4. Ursula, married Louis

Cleveland Jones, of Solvay, New York, chief chemist of the Semet Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, and residing in Syracuse. 5. Edith, graduated from Syracuse University, 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and a teacher of English in the Goodyear Burlingame Private School in Syracuse.

MORRIS, Robert Clark,

Lawyer, Law Instructor.

Robert Clark Morris is descended from a very old Connecticut family, which was first located at New Haven, and has inherited those sterling qualities which distinguished the pioneers of that State. The first in this country was Thomas Morris, a native of England, who was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant at New Haven, in 1639. His eldest son, Eleazer Morris, was born at New Haven, and settled in the adjoining town of East Haven, Connecticut, where he resided with his wife Anna. Their second son, James Morris, was born about 1690, in East Haven, and married, February 24, 1715, Abigail Ross. Their second son, James Morris, born 1723, in East Haven, settled in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he was a landowner at Litchfield South Farms, now the town of Morris, a deacon of the church, and a prominent citizen. He died June 6, 1789, in Litchfield. He married, April 8, 1751, Phebe, widow of Timothy Barnes, born 1712-13, died April 15, 1793. Both are buried in the graveyard at Morris.

Their eldest child was James Morris, born January 8, 1752, was graduated from Yale in 1775, and began the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Joseph Bellamy. In May, 1776, while teaching at Litchfield, he entered the patriot army as an ensign in Colonel Fisher Gay's Connecticut regiment. He served in the campaign around New York, and in January, 1777, was appointed first lieutenant in Colonel Philip B. Bradley's New Connecticut regiment. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, he was captured, and spent the next eight months in prison at Philadelphia. Thence he was transferred to Brooklyn, and was discharged January 3, 1781. While in captivity he was promoted to a captaincy, and in the summer of 1781 was detached to serve in Colonel Scannell's Light Infantry Regiment, which he accompanied to Yorktown. On his discharge from the army, in January, 1783, he settled in his native village, where he filled numerous important offices. Here he established an academy in 1790, which instructed in all nearly fifteen hundred pupils, of whom more than sixty were prepared for college. At nine sessions of the General Assembly, between 1798 and 1805, he represented Litchfield. The town of Morris, formerly a part of Litchfield, was named in his honor, and he was deacon of the church there from 1795 until his death, which occurred April 20, 1820, at Goshen, Connecticut, while on a trip from Cornwall to his home. Portions of his narrative of his life and public services during the Revolution have been printed in "Yale in the Revolution" and "Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society." He married (first) Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Hubbard, of Middletown, Connecticut, and (second) March 16, 1815, Rhoda Farnum.

The only son of the second marriage, Dwight Morris, was born November 22, 1817, in what is now Morris, and graduated with honors from Union College in 1838, subsequently receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Yale. In 1839 he was admitted to the Litchfield bar, became active in public affairs, represented his town in the General Assembly several sessions, and was judge of probate from 1845 to 1852. In 1862 he recruited a regiment, and went to the front as colonel of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers. Soon after he was given command of the Second Brigade, Second Corps, and took part in the battle of Antietam. His regiment came to be known as the "Fighting Fourteenth," from its brilliant service. Ill health compelled him to resign his commission, and he was honorably discharged, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was nominated by President Lincoln as judge of the Territory of Idaho, but declined. From 1865 to 1869 he served as consul-general at Havre, France, and in 1876 was elected Secretary of State of Connecticut. Through his efforts the Society of the Cincinnati was reinstated in his State, July 4, 1893, after having been dormant eighty-nine years, and thenceforward, until his death, September, 1894, he was its president. He devoted considerable time to literature, and contributed many articles on historical subjects. His second wife, Grace Josephine Clark, whom he married in 1867, at Paris, France, was born 1844, in Chicago, daughter of Lewis W. and Emily (Henshaw) Clark, of that city, died 1884.

Robert Clark Morris, son of the last named, was born November 19, 1869, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was a student of the public schools, after which he pursued the study of law at Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1890. From Yale he received the degree of Master of Law in 1892, and Doctor of Civil Law in 1893. He was secretary of the class of 1890 at Yale Law School. In that year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and in 1890-91 studied continental jurisprudence in Europe. In 1894 he located in New York City, where he immediately began practice. From 1895 to 1904 he lectured on French law at Yale Law School, and since 1904 has been lecturing on International Arbitration and Proceedure in that institution. He is the author of a standard work entitled "International Arbitration and Proceedure." He is at present senior partner of the law firm of Morris & Plante, in New York City. Mr. Morris has taken a keen interest in political movements, and from 1901 to 1903 was president of the Republican County Committee of New York, and in 1909 was president of the Republican Club of that city. He was counsel for the United States before the United States and Venezuelan Commission in 1903, and occupies a leading position at the metropolitan bar. The work of his firm is general, but most of his time is devoted to reorganizations. By inheritance he is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the New York Bar Association, the International Law Association, the American Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Society of International Law, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Japan Society, and the China Society. He is identified with several clubs, including the Union League, Yale, Metropolitan, Tuxedo of New York, Lakewood Country, also the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He resides on Fifth avenue, in New York City. He married, June 24, 1890, Alice A. Parmelee, of New Haven, daughter of Andrew Yelverton and Sarah Elizabeth (Farren) Parmelee. They have travelled extensively throughout the world, and Mrs. Morris is the author of "Dragons and Cherry Blossoms," a work on Japan.

SMITH, Jay Hungerford,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

There is genuine satisfaction in telling Mr. Smith's life story, for it is a record of worthy effort, generously recompensed.

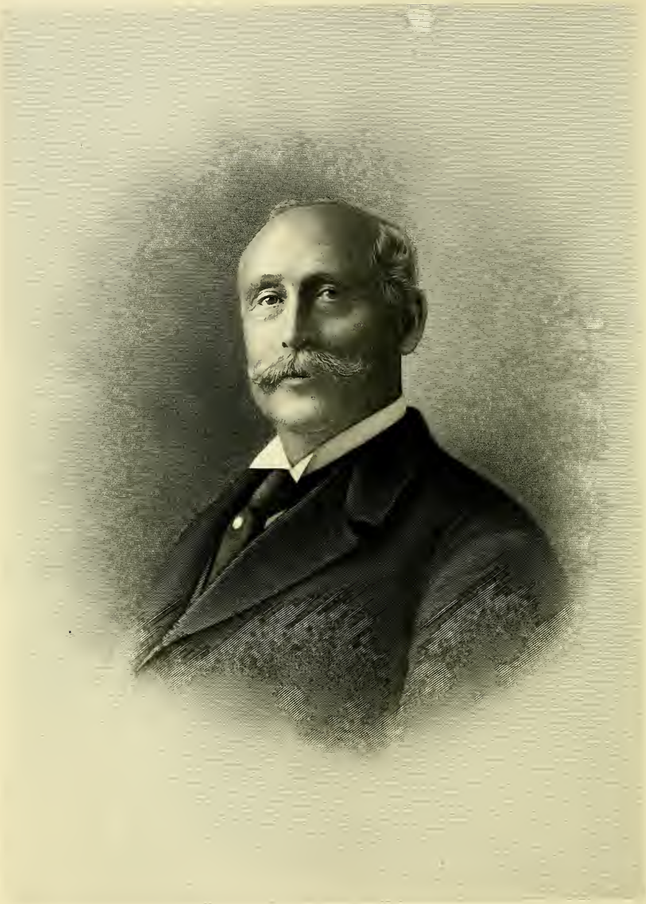
There are men who build well upon foundations laid by another and there are men who conceive, plan, dig, lay the foundation and upon it build to completion. To this latter class Mr. Smith belongs. A graduate chemist, he might easily have followed the beaten paths, compounded drugs, and sold soda water all his life, and might have been one of thousands performing their duty well along similar lines. But his nature would not permit this and from the drug store at Ausable Forks he launched out into the wide field of experiment and established a new business, adding his own to the names of America's creative geniuses. From foundation to spire the business over which he presides is his own, the child of his own brain, developed through his own skill and conducted by his own masterful mind. "Founder" and "head" of a business conducted in one of Rochester's finest factories, Mr. Smith can with deepest satisfaction contemplate the work he has accomplished in the twenty-five years since he first located in Rochester and began as the head of the Jay Hungerford Smith Company the manufacture of "True Fruit" syrups.

A review of Mr. Smith's ancestry, paternal and maternal, is most interesting. He descends paternally from Silas Smith, who came from England with the Plymouth Company, settling at Taunton, Massachusetts. The line of descent to Jay Hungerford Smith is through Silas (2) and Hannah (Gazine) Smith; their son, Samuel, and Abigail (Wright) Smith; their son Daniel, and Susan (Holmes) Smith; their son, William Priest, and Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith; their son, Jay Hungerford Smith.

Samuel Smith, of the third generation, was a soldier of the Revolution, and the first of this branch to locate in New York State, living in Spencertown, Columbia county, where his son, Daniel, was born. Daniel Smith moved to Ellisburg, Jefferson county, in 1802, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, fought at Sackett's Harbor, and donated the use of his home for a hospital for the wounded soldiers. Susan (Holmes) Smith, his wife, bore him sixteen children. Her father, Thomas Holmes, was a soldier of the Revolution from Connecticut, ranked as sergeant, and was a Revolutionary pensioner. William Priest Smith, of the fifth generation, was born in New York, January 5, 1799, was a lumberman and landowner of St. Lawrence county, New York, justice of the peace, associate judge, a man of influence and high standing. His wife, Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith, whom he married, July 9, 1843, traced her ancestry to Sir Thomas Hungerford, who in 1369 purchased "Farley Castle," in Somersetshire, England, an estate that was the family seat for more than three hundred years. Sir Thomas was steward for John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, son of King Edward III., and was a member and speaker of the House of Commons, reputed to be the first person elected to that high office. The present crest of the Hungerford family, "A garb or, a wheat sheaf between two sickles erect," with the motto *Et Dieu mon appuy* (God is my support), was first adopted by Sir Walter, afterward Lord Hungerford, son of Sir Thomas. John Hungerford, great-grandfather of Sarah Porter Hungerford, a lineal descendant of Sir Thomas, was a colonial soldier, ranking as captain. His son, Amasa, was a colonel in the Revolutionary army; his son, Amasa (2), was a "minute man" of the War of 1812, a ship builder on Lake Ontario, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson county, New York, a man widely known. His daughter, Sarah Porter Hungerford, married William Priest Smith, whom she bore eleven children: Lois Elizabeth, Amasa Daniel, Annie Eliza, Frances Sarah, George William, Jay Hungerford, of further mention, Mary Louise, Jennie V., Joseph Brodie, Frank Robbins, and May Lillian.

Jay Hungerford Smith was born at Fine, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 20, 1855, third son and sixth child of William Priest and Sarah Porter (Hungerford) Smith. He prepared for college at Hungerford Collegiate Institute and entered the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated Pharmaceutical Chemist, class of 1877. Three years later he began business at Ausable Forks, New York, as a wholesale and retail dealer in drugs. He developed a prosperous business along conventional lines and there was no reason to suppose that he was not permanently settled in business. But his ideals were higher and in the course of business he saw opportunity open a new avenue of effort, and this avenue he saw would lead to great result could he but tread it. At that time the soda fountain business, now of such immense proportions, was but a small item in the drug trade and all flavoring syrups dispensed were either artificial or from preserved fruit. Mr. Smith attacked the problem of improving the quality of these flavors, striving to extract and to preserve the true flavor of fresh fruit. His intimate knowledge of chemistry was called upon and after a great deal of experimenting and many failures he finally perfected a cold process by which he obtained the desired result. He added to his process, matured his plans of manufacture, located in 1890 in Rochester, New York, and began carrying them into effect. He organized the J. Hungerford Smith Company, erected a plant, and began the manufacture of "True Fruit" syrups. So well had he planned and so superior was his product that public favor was quickly secured and to-day two hundred thousand square feet of factory space is required to meet the demands for "True Fruit" syrups. As the products, so are the surroundings attending their manufacture, for "purity and cleanliness" are factory slogans and the highest in both has been realized. The sanitary precautions are unsurpassed, and every device making for purity, cleanliness, health, efficiency of operation, and perfection in product, has been installed. "True Fruit" syrups have an immense sale in the United States, and a large export trade, double that of any similar product, has been built up. This end, attained in twenty-five years, is a gratifying one, the business having been built from nothing but an idea to its present prosperous condition. Mr. Smith conceived the idea of "True Fruit" flavors, founded the business, visioned and perfected the conditions under which such flavors should be produced and with rare executive ability has managed the business affairs of the company producing them. So the titles of creator, founder and head are truly his as applied to the product and business of J. Hungerford Smith & Company. He is a director of the Alliance Bank, and has other important business interests in Rochester and elsewhere.

Mr. Smith's next greatest interest is in the Masonic order, one in which he has attained every degree in both York and Scottish rites that can be conferred in this country. He has received many honors at the hands of his brethren, the thirty-third degree Scottish Rite being one that is only conferred by special favor and then only for "distinguished service" rendered the order. He was "made a Mason" in Richville Lodge, No. 633, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1880, and after coming to Rochester affiliated by "demit" with Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, serving as worshipful master in 1897 and 1898. He, as rapidly as the Masonic law permits, took the chapter, council, and commandery de-



Geo. D. Hale

grees constituting the York Rite, and holds membership in Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Doric Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters, and Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar. By virtue of being master he became a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and in 1898 was appointed grand senior deacon. As chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on work and lectures in 1899 he performed valued service in perfecting ritualistic work and for several years was one of the custodians of the work. He was a member of the commission of appeals of the Grand Lodge in 1905, 1906, and 1907, and since 1900 has been representative of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Canada, near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He is a director of the Masonic Temple Association, and ex-president of the Masonic Club, of Rochester, ex-trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and a present member of the standing committee.

After acquiring the degrees of York Rite Masonry, Mr. Smith, desiring "further light," was initiated into the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a member of the four bodies of the Rite, and has attained the much hoped for, seldom conferred, thirty-third degree. He is a member of Rochester Consistory, which conferred all degrees including the thirty-second, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and on September 15, 1896, received the crowning thirty-third degree through the favor of the body governing the holders of that degree, the highest honor an American Mason can receive.

The ancient landmarks of the order are sacred to Mr. Smith and as custodian of the work he has sought to keep closely to them. Where methods only were involved he has sanctioned and suggested ritualistic innovation, thereby beautifying and strengthening the work. Through the exercise of his unbounded dramatic ability many of the degrees, particularly in the Scottish Rite, have been illuminated and clothed with a deeper meaning. His influence has been exerted for the good of the order, his service has been valued by his brethren, and his elevation to the thirty-third degree came as an acknowledgment of that service, for the degree cannot be applied for, as other degrees must be, but comes as an unsought and highly valued honor.

A public honor was conferred upon Mr. Smith when he was but twenty-eight years of age in recognition of his standing in his profession, by appointment as one of the five members of the original New York State Board of Pharmacy, a position he held for eight years. For many years he has been a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and has been one of the progressive men ever ready to aid and to support every movement or enterprise to further the public good. He is an official member of the Cascade Lakes Club in the Adirondack preserve, his city club the Masonic. Social by nature and most genial in disposition, he has many friends, and these friendships are mutually highly prized. He is, however, preëminently a man of affairs, and is a splendid example of the alert, progressive, creative American business man, a type of the men who have made this country famous.

Mr. Smith married, May 17, 1882, Jean, daughter of John A. Dawson, of Ausable Forks, New York. Children: James Hungerford, Anna Dawson, Florence, died in infancy; Jay Elwood, Lois, and Helen Hungerford.

HALE, George David,

Educator, Man of Affairs.

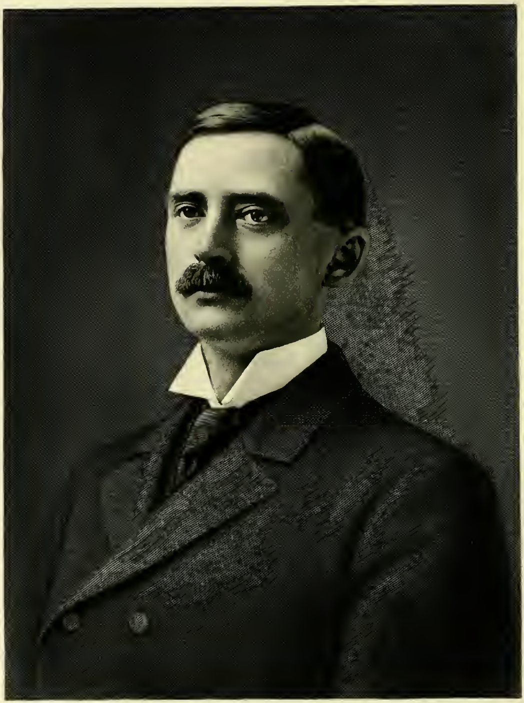
Professor George David Hale was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, March 27, 1844. His parents were Abner

Cable and Sally Ann (Barton) Hale. The first American ancestor in the paternal line was Thomas Hale, the glover, who came from England in 1637 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died December 21, 1682. The grandfather, David Hale, was senior member of the first mercantile firm in Adams, New York, and was also captain of a troop of cavalry in the War of 1812. From a very early period in the development of Jefferson county the family was connected with its progress and upbuilding. Abner C. Hale, the father, followed the occupation of farming at Adams.

Professor George D. Hale spent his boyhood days under the parental roof. In 1870 he was graduated from the classical course of the University of Rochester, and three years later that institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and of the Phi Beta Kappa, two college fraternities. Professor Hale is known personally or by reputation to every resident of the city and also to a large extent throughout this and other states by reason of the fact that his students have gone abroad into all parts of the country, bearing in their lives the impress of his individuality. The Hale Classical and Scientific School, which he conducted in Rochester from 1871 to 1898, is recognized as having been one of the most excellent institutions of learning in the State and among its graduates are men who are now prominent in the public and business life of Rochester. Thoroughness has always been his motto and he has ever held high the standard of educational proficiency. Kant has said: "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him," and the spirit of this statement has been a dominant factor in the work done by Professor Hale during these years. Moreover, he is recognized in educational circles as an authority on mathematics and as one who stands as a leader in his profession because of the high ideals which he has ever held and the unfaltering effort he has made to reach them. He is identified with several of the leading societies for the advancement of knowledge, being a member of the National Educational Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, also of the National Geographic Society. Of local societies he is identified with the Rochester Historical Society, the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Country Club, the University Club, and the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. His political preference has always been for the Republican party, and while he has been a student of the great issues and questions bearing upon the welfare of State and Nation, he has always been without political ambition.

On December 29, 1875, Professor Hale was married in Rochester to Mary Elizabeth Judson, a daughter of Junius (q. v.) and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson. They have two daughters, Edith Hariette and Elizabeth Lavenda Hale. Mrs. Hale was possessed of rare mental endowment, of mature Christian character, and withal of a most charming personality which showed itself in sweet courtesy towards all. She died April 12, 1915, sincerely mourned by all who knew her.

Professor Hale is a member of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, in which he has served for many years as a trustee, being also prominently identified with the general interests of the Baptist denomination in this city. He has been a generous contributor to many public and charitable works and his influence is always on the side of that which promotes intellectual development, aesthetic



culture and moral progress. He has given many years of an active and useful life to the cause of education and has attained wide distinction in the field of labor he has chosen. He has been for several years identified with the business interests of the several Judson companies of this city, in which he is both director and stockholder.

PRICE, George M.,

Surgeon, Professional Instructor.

For more than a quarter of a century George M. Price, M. D., F. A. C. S., has practiced his healing art in Syracuse, winning honorable standing in his profession and public esteem as a citizen. In fact, save for the years spent in American and European medical schools, his entire life has been spent in the vicinity of Syracuse; his birthplace, Liverpool, being not far away. He is devoted to his profession and confines himself closely to his special work as surgeon, having few outside interests.

George M. Price was born at Liverpool, Onondaga county, New York, March 3, 1865. After a course of public school study he became a student at Cazenovia Seminary, later entering Syracuse High School, there completing a full course to graduation. He decided upon the profession of medicine as his life work, beginning study in the medical department of the University of Syracuse, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1886. Although officially authorized to begin practice, he was not satisfied with his attainments and for the next two years pursued post-graduate courses in the hospitals and schools of medicine in London, England, and Vienna, Austria. He then returned to the United States and spent some time in further post-graduate work as interne and student at New York Hospital.

After those years of thorough preparation, he located in Syracuse and there has since continued, an honored and successful practitioner. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, Central New York Medical Association, the Onondaga County Medical Society, and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine. He has served as president of the three last named societies. He is surgeon to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd and the Syracuse Free Dispensary, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University. In 1914 he received the degree of F. A. C. S. from the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the board of directors of the Syracuse Young Men's Christian Association, of the Syracuse University Social Sentiment, and the Billy Sunday Club, and of the session of the Park Central Presbyterian Church. He has been honored by membership in the following organizations: Alpha Omega Alpha (the Φ Β Κ of the Medical World), Iota Chapter, Alpha Kappa Kappa; Salt Springs Lodge, No. 520, Free and Accepted Masons; Knight Templar; thirty-second degree Mason; University Club, Practitioners' Club, Clinical Club, Automobile Club.

Dr. Price married, January 19, 1888, Nettie B. Reese and has five children: J. Reese, Emily H., Letitia E., Willis H., and G. Taylor, 2nd.

SMITH, Ray Burdick,

Lawyer, Author of Salutary Legislation.

In every branch of activity it is the few and not the many who rise to eminence, and it is these few who give tone and character to society, and shape the destinies of the communities in which they reside. More men rise to what is called eminence at the bar than in any other profession. The majority of our orators and statesmen come from the forum, as it is the most general school for the training of genius or talent, and humanity is indebted to the study of law and the practice of our courts for the development of some of the greatest minds the world has ever produced. Certainly no state has more reason to feel proud of her bar than New York. The records of her lawyers since the earliest periods of her history are replete with the works of men who were giants in intellect, and to-day no city in the east presents a fairer array of legal luminaries than Syracuse, New York. Prominent among those who have earned enviable reputations for themselves, and whose worth the people of the city have seen fit to acknowledge by conferring on them positions of honor and trust, is Ray Burdick Smith, of Syracuse.

The particular Smith family from which he is descended originally came to this country from Germany, where the name was spelled Schmidt, and has been changed to its present form in the course of years. Henry Smith (Schmidt), great-grandfather of Ray Burdick Smith, came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled near Hudson in Columbia county, New York. He moved to the town of Cuyler, Cortland county, New York, at the time of the Holland Purchase, with a large family of children, of which William Henry Smith was one. William Henry Smith cleared and worked a farm in the town of Lincklean, Chenango county, and a tannery in the adjoining town of Taylor in Cortland county. He raised a family of eleven children of whom Willis Smith, father of Ray Burdick Smith, was one.

Willis Smith was a farmer in the town of Cuyler, Cortland county, and later removed with his family to Lincklean, Chenango county. He married Emily Burdick, daughter of James and Martha (Maxon) Burdick. The founders of the Burdick and Maxon families were members of the Roger Williams colony, and settled in what is now the State of Rhode Island. They have remained to this day "Separatists", or Seventh Day Baptists, and Ray Burdick Smith still clings to this faith, although he is a member of the First (Dutch) Reformed Church of Syracuse.

Ray Burdick Smith was born in Cuyler, Cortland county, New York, December 11, 1867, and was a young child when his parents removed to the town of Lincklean, Chenango county, in the same State. There he received his earlier education in the country district school, later becoming a pupil at the DeRuyter Academy and Cazenovia Seminary, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, and was awarded the Wendell Scholarship for having maintained the highest standing in the class. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Syracuse University, remained there one year, then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with distinction in the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He achieved prominence in Yale both as a prize speaker and writer. He was a successful competitor for the John A. Porter Prize Essay, being the second undergraduate to win it after its foundation in 1870. The "Yale Literary Magazine" was in excellent standing during the time time he was one of its editors and its manager, and as a member of the Psi Upsilon and Chi Delta Theta fraternities he was held in high esteem.

Mr. Smith commenced the study of law in the latter part of 1891, in the Law School of Cornell University, devoting himself so earnestly to this that he practically completed a two years' course in one year, one of his instructors having been Justice Charles E. Hughes. Taking up his residence in the city of Syracuse, he completed his law studies in the office of Waters, McLennan & Waters, was admitted to the bar in 1893, and at once opened offices in association with Thomas Woods under the firm name of Woods & Smith, which was later changed to Thomson, Woods & Smith, which partnership continued until 1911.

In 1894, when the Constitutional Convention opened, Mr. Smith was appointed clerk of the cities committee of that body, and in this capacity drafted and advocated the constitutional provision which requires every bill for a special city law passed by the Legislature to be sent to the mayor of the city, and returned to the Legislature or Governor within fifteen days, with a certification as to whether or not the city has accepted it. This was one of the most important publicity provisions of the present constitution, giving to cities the right to a voice in measures in which they are directly concerned. In the Legislatures of 1894 and 1895, Mr. Smith was clerk of the committee on general laws of the Senate. He was elected supervisor of the Fourteenth, now the Seventeenth, ward of the city of Syracuse, in 1895, and was the incumbent of this office for a period of four years. He was chairman of the committee which had charge of the construction of the new Onondaga County Penitentiary, a structure which has repeatedly been commended by the State Prison Commission, and is regarded as a model of its kind.

Mr. Smith was appointed assistant clerk of the Assembly in 1898, holding this office until his election as clerk in 1908. During his service as assistant clerk, he annually organized the clerical force of the house, and managed that work with consummate ability and success. For many years he has been recognized as one of the foremost parliamentarians of the State, and he so shaped the procedure of the Assembly as to expedite materially the work it is called upon to perform. He drafted an amendment to the legislative law, providing for a system of original journals and documents which have, since their adoption, enabled the courts to save many thousands of dollars to the State. During the sixteen years he spent in Albany, he drafted practically every piece of legislation affecting his own county of Onondaga, and succeeded in getting many laws passed of great benefit to this section and to the State at large. He was counsel for the committees which revised the charter of second class cities and drew a proposed charter for the city of New York and his knowledge of constitutional law and wide acquaintance with municipal affairs were invaluable in these connections. One of the legislative achievements of which Mr. Smith may well be proud is the Syracuse lighting law, which protects the rights of the consumer of gas and electricity more effectively than any measure of its kind, and which was passed only after a hard fight.

In 1910, when a Democratic Assembly was elected, Mr. Smith retired from active political life, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, except that he was elected and served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1915, and was a prominent figure in that convention, notably in securing the adoption of several amendments proposed by him and in opposing other amendments including the form of submission which were instrumental in the rejection of the proposed revision of the constitution by the electors.

During the recent years he has won a number of cases which have been of far reaching importance. In one of them—Tomaney against the Humphrey Gas

Pump Company—the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, affirmed a judgment of twenty-five thousand dollars, given Mr. Smith's client by a jury. This was the largest verdict in a negligence action by the Fourth Department up to the present time (1915). In the fight in the courts against the telephone monoply in Syracuse, Mr. Smith has been a prominent figure, as he also was in securing legislation to relieve the towns of the burden of paying a proportion of the cost of the construction of county highways.

In his own county Mr. Smith has been regarded for many years as influential in public affairs. He was elected a member of the Republican general committee of Onondaga county in 1895, and became the vice-chairman of this body in 1896. He was elected chairman in 1907, and acted in that capacity through two of the hardest municipal campaigns in the experience of the party, that of 1907, and that of 1909, in the latter of which Edward Schoeneck succeeded in a four-cornered fight against one strong Democrat and two Independent Republican candidates.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Citizens' and Masonic clubs of Syracuse; the Albany Club of Albany; the Republican Club of New York City; he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica; Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Westminster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; De Kanissora Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Independent Order of Foresters; the Onondaga County Bar Association, and State Bar Association.

Mr. Smith married, in 1891, Nellie King Reilay, of Syracuse, and they have one child: Willis King, born September 11, 1892.

VANN, Irving Goodwin,

Lawyer, Jurist.

If "biography is the home aspect of history," it is entirely within the province of true history to accumulate and perpetuate the lives and characters, the achievements and honors of the illustrious sons of the nation, and when the history of New York and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear few more illustrious names or record few more distinguished careers than that of Judge Irving Goodwin Vann, of Syracuse. Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent factors in public affairs than any other class in the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. The keen discernment and the habits of logical reasoning and arriving at accurate deductions so necessary to the successful lawyer enable him to view correctly important public questions and to manage intricate business affairs successfully. Not only has Judge Vann attained an eminent position in connection with his chosen calling, but also in public office. His marked intellectuality and fitness for leadership led to his selection again and again for public honors. He is a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance and his strong individuality.

On both sides of the family his lineage is an ancient one. Samuel Vann, his great-grandfather, was born in New Jersey, and served with bravery as a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution; his

son, also Samuel Vann, died in 1878, at the age of one hundred and six years. Samuel R. Vann, son of the second Samuel Vann, was a native of New Jersey, and followed agricultural pursuits. The greater part of his life was spent in Ulysses, New York, where he died in 1872. He married Catherine H. Goodwin, a daughter of Joseph Goodwin, who served actively in the War of 1812; a granddaughter of Richard Goodwin, who was born in Pennsylvania, and, early in the nineteenth century, settled at Goodwin's Point, near Taughannock Falls, on Cayuga Lake; and great-granddaughter of Richard Goodwin, a native of New England.

Judge Irving Goodwin Vann, son of Samuel R. and Catherine H. (Goodwin) Vann, was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, January 3, 1842, and his early years were spent on the farm of his father in that town. He was prepared for entrance to college at Trumansburg and Ithaca academies, matriculated at Yale College in September, 1859, entering the freshman class, and was graduated in the class of 1863. He engaged in the profession of teaching for a time, and in 1864 was principal of the Pleasant Valley High School, near Owensboro, Kentucky, from which position he resigned in order to devote himself to his legal studies. He commenced these studies in the office of Boardman & Finch, of Ithaca, continuing them at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated early in 1865. Following his graduation he served as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, District of Columbia, for some months, and in October, 1865, took up his residence in Syracuse, New York, with which city his career was identified from that time. A limited period of time was spent as clerk in the office of Raynor & Butler, and he established himself in independent practice in March, 1866. The firms with which he was successively identified are: Vann & Fiske, Raynor & Vann, Fuller & Vann, and Vann, McLennan & Dillaye. His reputation as a lawyer of tact, ability and undoubted learning was soon established. His practice was mainly confined to cases in the Appellate Courts, although he was so frequently called upon to act as referee, that he was at last obliged to refuse work of this nature, owing to the mass of other legal work which had accumulated.

The interest displayed by Judge Vann in the public affairs of the community was an unselfish and impartial one, but it was soon recognized and appreciated by the people of the city that he was a man to whom the conduct of public affairs could be safely entrusted. In February, 1879, he was elected mayor of Syracuse by a large Republican majority, declining renomination at the end of his term because of the demands of his private practice. However, the citizens of Syracuse had had an opportunity to judge of his worth as a public official, and in 1881 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District, serving from January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1889, when Governor Hill appointed him a judge of the Court of Appeals, Second Division, as which he served during the entire existence of that tribunal, until October 1, 1892, when he resumed the duties of justice of the Supreme Court. In November, 1895, he was the nominee of both parties, and was reëlected a justice of the Supreme Court, assuming his duties January 1, 1896, and resigning them January 7, 1896, in order to assume the duties of a judge of the Court of Appeals, to which Governor Morton had appointed him on January 6, to succeed Judge Rufus W.

Peckham, who had resigned in order to take up his work as a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. In November, 1896, Judge Vann was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals by the largest majority ever received at a State election in New York, his term to cover from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1910. In the fall of 1910 he was re-elected, having been nominated by both the leading political parties, for the full term of fourteen years, but on reaching the age of seventy he retired on the first of January, 1913, owing to the age limit of the constitution. In 1882 Hamilton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and the same degree was conferred by Syracuse University in 1897, and by Yale University in 1898. He has been a law lecturer in Cornell, Syracuse and Albany Law schools. He was the organizer of Woodlawn Cemetery, and has served continuously as its president. He was one of the founders, and for several years president, of the Century Club, and was president of the Onondaga Red Cross Society since its organization. For many years he has visited the Adirondacks, where he owns a handsome, well appointed cottage, which he had erected on Buck Island, in Cranberry Lake. There he houses his splendid collection of fire arms and weapons of varied character, many of them of decided historical and scientific interest. Always an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, Judge Vann in earlier years was also fond of camping. In his beautiful city home are collections of another sort, notably that of a fine and extensive library, in which may be found many volumes of almost priceless worth. Philanthropic projects of varied character and scope have always received a more than fair share of his time and attention, and his charities are wide and diversified.

Judge Vann married, October 11, 1870, Florence Dillaye, only daughter of the late Henry A. Dillaye, of Syracuse. To this union there have been born: Florence Dillaye, July 31, 1871, who married Albert P. Fowler, a member of the law firm of Fowler, Vann & Paine; Irving Dillaye, a member of the above mentioned firm, who was born September 17, 1875.

BRAYTON, Warren C.,

Financier, Enterprising Citizen.

When, in the course of a few years, the scope of a business grows from a moderate beginning to a large amount annually, it argues that there must be a very capable leading spirit in control of its affairs, and it is of such a man, Warren C. Brayton, of Syracuse, New York, that this sketch treats. Faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth, influence or advantageous circumstances. The successful men of the day are those who have planned their own advancement and have accomplished it in spite of many obstacles, and at the same time with a certainty that may only be acquired through their own efforts. Of this class of men, Mr. Brayton is an excellent representative.

Eli C. Brayton, his father, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1814, and died in Syracuse, New York, in 1895. He was of English descent, and engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout the active years of his life. He married Maria Barrell, also a native of Washington county, New York. She died in Syracuse, New York, in 1893. Their two children were Warren C. Brayton and Pierce B. Brayton. Pierce B. Brayton was a resident of Syracuse for many years and well known. Later on, he took up his residence in Geneva, Nebraska. He passed away in 1907.

Warren C. Brayton was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, February 5, 1840, and there acquired his education in the district schools. Brought up on the farm, he assisted his father in its cultivation, at the same time acquiring a great deal of experience in this line which was to be of assistance to him later on. However, farm labors were not greatly to the taste of Mr. Brayton, and July 9, 1857, found him in Syracuse, whither he had come in order to find more congenial employment. He opened a railroad ticket office as the agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and several other lines, and in 1865 was joined in this enterprise by his brother. Their unfailing courtesy and unflagging interest in behalf of the traveling public brought them a very large business. They succeeded particularly in obtaining a large share of the western travel. This agency was conducted successfully for more than a quarter of a century. When the New York Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern decreased the number of emigrant trains, as travel to the west diminished, the receipts of Messrs. Brayton Brothers suffered in proportion and Mr. Warren C. Brayton accepted the position of district passenger agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad. He was also affiliated with the passenger department of the West Shore road, which was then completed and had just gone into operation. When the West Shore became a part of the New York Central system, he became general agent for the passenger department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and was instrumental in building up a large passenger business for this railroad. His previous connections with other lines made him one of the best known men in Central New York.

Mr. Brayton had long cherished certain theories and ideas on farming generally and the breeding of cattle principally, and in the meantime acquired a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in the town of DeWitt. In 1878 he established this property as an experimental farm, giving it close attention and conducting it on a rather scientific plan, and he achieved a success well known to his neighbors in that vicinity at the time. To this farm came the first students in charge of Professor I. T. Roberts from the new established agricultural department at Cornell University. Mr. Brayton's methods had attracted considerable attention; consequently, there was a great deal of interest when the university recognized this experimental farm. It might be added that this was chiefly due to the plans made by Mr. Brayton to improve the milk production of the native cattle. Mr. Brayton contended that the Holstein cattle were the best milch cows. This was not admitted at the time but has since been conceded. Mr. Brayton was one of the promoters of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association. Mr. Brayton was treasurer of this association for a great many years and is still a member and takes an active interest in the work. About this time, the farmers had a great deal of difficulty in disposing of the milk. Mr. Brayton, in conjunction with others, founded the Onondaga County Milk Association, and which was to be a great force in the profitable marketing of milk, the improving of the quality and the establishing of standards.

In 1878, Mr. Brayton, acting with Austin B. Avery, Cyrus D. Avery, John Wells and others, promoted the Onondaga County Fair. The idea was developed while these gentlemen were returning from the Fulton County Fair. They encountered considerable difficulty at first, especially in financing the project, and at one time it appeared as if the project might fall through because of the finances. Then Mr. Brayton became treasurer and was actually responsible for the financing of the association that put the idea through. The first fair was a splendid success in spite of the many predictions that it would be a failure. The success of the Onondaga County Fair here made possible the bringing to Syracuse of the State Fair as it is known today.

In 1902 Mr. Brayton was offered the position of general manager of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company. He accepted it, and resigned his office with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, a position which he had held for a long time. In the meanwhile he had retired from farming after achieving a splendid success. The Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company was established and incorporated in 1878 on a small scale and commenced the manufacture of a fertilizer spreader, the first implement of this kind ever put on the market. This company had many reverses at first and considerable difficulty in protecting their patents. Shortly after Mr. Brayton assumed charge of this company's affairs, they began to prosper. He guided the company through some particularly trying times and later on through a very successful era. In the meanwhile he became president of the company; put into effect his systematic management and progressive methods, and so increased the demand for the output of the concern that the means of supplying the demand were taxed to the fullest extent. New factory buildings were erected and also a large office building. It is the opinion of competent farmers that this machine is one of the most important ever invented for agricultural purposes. It affords a means of rapidly restoring the richness to soil which has become impoverished by the constant production of crops. Thus, through very fine ability, Mr. Brayton achieved one of his greatest successes. Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company, together with its foundry and its Canadian plant, finally became part of Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois.

After the purchase of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company and its kindred interests by the "Deere" syndicate, Mr. Brayton retired from active business, giving some time, however, to other corporations on whose board of directors he was serving and devoted himself to the Industrial Building which he built in 1889. This was a six-story building of improved construction and made suitable for light manufacturing. This building has housed a great many industries in their infancy and at the present time is occupied by several who require all of the facilities of a large plant but do not require as much room.

In 1910 Mr. Brayton was impressed with the need in Syracuse, New York, for additional banking facilities. He, together with others, organized the City Bank. Mr. Brayton was the first vice-president and at the present time he is president of the institution. The success of this bank from the start is well known. It is seldom that a new banking institution attains so much success in such a short time. It is not to be wondered at, however, when one considers that a group of men who have been successful in their individual lines of business are behind an undertaking of this kind. The City Bank commenced with a capital of $200,000, rapidly accumulating a surplus, and later the capital stock was increased to half a million. This amount, together with the

E. L. French

surplus, gives Syracuse a bank with assets of over three-quarters of a million dollars. As president of this bank, Mr. Brayton has given a great deal of time to the working out of the success of its policies.

In politics, Mr. Brayton has been a lifelong Republican, a force in the party, but he has never held public office. He prefers the quiet methods and is rarely found in the activities of a political campaign although his advice is sought and his opinion carries a great deal of weight. His religious membership is with the May Memorial Unitarian Church, in whose interest both he and his wife have been most active and helpful workers. Their beautiful home is at No. 509 West Onondaga street, on grounds purchased by Mr. Brayton in 1883.

Mr. Brayton married, February 15, 1865, Harriet Elizabeth Duncan, who died June 17, 1914, after forty-nine years of married life. Their children are: Alice M., who passed away in 1875; Lieutenant Clarence E., who died in the Spanish-American War; Mildred E., married to Floyd R. Todd, of Moline, Illinois; and Helen Josephine, married to Harry F. Butler, of Buffalo, New York, now a resident of Syracuse.

Mr. Brayton is filled with civic pride for Syracuse; has worked hard for its success as a manufacturing center and is keenly interested in its beauty and its efficient city government. There are in Syracuse to-day few men better known and who enjoy a greater reputation for judgment, foresight and integrity than Warren C. Brayton.

FRENCH, Edmund Leavenworth,

Chemist, Manufacturer.

From various strains of New England ancestry, Mr. French has derived the qualities of perseverance, industry and fine discrimination which have brought to him success in the business world. His American progenitor was Stephen French, who was made a freeman, May 14, 1634, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, was representative in 1638, and died in July, 1679. His wife Mary died April 6, 1655. He had a second wife who died in 1657. His son, Stephen French, resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he married, January 19, 1660, Hannah Whitman, born August 24, 1641, daughter of Jonathan Whitman. Their second son, Samuel French, was born May 5, 1668, in Weymouth, and settled in Stratford, now Bridgeport, Connecticut, about 1694, becoming prominent as a public officer, sergeant in the Colonial militia, received in the church in March, 1698, and died in 1732. He married, about 1696, Abigail, daughter of Richard Hubbell, who came from Wales and resided in New Haven and Fairfield, Connecticut. They were the parents of Samuel (2) French, born about 1697, who married Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Phippeny) Sherman, born February 24, 1697. Their son, Samuel (3) French, born about 1717, married, June 2, 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Loring, and widow of Samuel Clark. They were the parents of Samuel (4) French, born March 9, 1739, in Stratford, settled in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, about 1773. With his son, Samuel French, and a considerable colony of Stratford people, he was instrumental in establishing the colony of Manchester in Vermont. They were ardent churchmen and officers in the Episcopal church, and although Bennington and Manchester furnished many intensely loyal men to the Revolution the Frenches undoubtedly were reluctant to show open hostility to the English cause and church, as none of the line appears to have served with the Revolutionary army. Joshua French, son of Samuel (5) French, left Vermont with his son, Rev. Mansfield French, in 1836, and settled near Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Rev. Mansfield French was appointed hospital chaplain of United States Volunteers, July 10, 1862; accepted the appointment, July 29, 1862; was stationed at Beaufort, North Carolina, New York City, and Washington, D. C., and was honorably discharged on August 4, 1865. The records of the adjutant-general's office at Washington also show that he was again mustered into the United States service, October 28, 1865, at Washington, as chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, and served on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands at New York City, Charleston, South Carolina, and Washington, D. C., until honorably discharged as chaplain, January 1, 1868, on account of his services being no longer required. For the succeeding two months, however, January 1 to February 29, 1868, he served as civilian agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in South Carolina. He left the Episcopal church for the more liberal Methodist church and became a circuit rider, evangelist and educator, prominent in the early history of Ohio. He was interested in the founding of Kenyon College, Marietta College and Wilberforce College. Later, becoming an ardent Abolitionist, he wrote and spoke in that cause. He spent considerable time in Washington and frequently talked with President Lincoln, endeavoring to convince him that he as President was called of God to free the slaves. On the paternal side Mr. French is descended from Elijah Rose, a soldier of the Revolution and member of Colonel Moseley's regiment from Granville, Massachusetts. On the maternal side Mr. French is descended from many families notable in Colonial history. Among these is the Brewster family, the line going back to Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, a graduate in the first class of Harvard College, and, according to family tradition, a grandson of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." Mr. French's mother was Elizabeth Hull Smith, a direct descendant of Captain Isaac Smith, a Revolutionary officer of Derby, Connecticut, whose son, Isaac, Jr., at the age of sixteen years, with his mother, Elizabeth Hull Smith, rendered signal service in saving the stores of the Continental army from the British. His mother was also directly descended from the Revolutionary officer, Captain Joseph Hull, grandfather of Commodore Isaac Hull of the United States frigate "Constitution," and father of General William Hull of the War of 1812. Mr. French is descended from Captain Gideon Leavenworth who, with his four sons, served in the Revolution, the youngest son, Edmund Leavenworth, great-great-grandfather of Mr. French, and for whom he is named, having entered the service as his father's camp servant at the age of eleven years. Mr. French is descended on his mother's side from Colonel Ebenezer Johnson, who served valiantly in the Indian and Colonial wars; from Roger Ludlow, a Colonial lieutenant-governor of Connecticut; from Stephen Hopkins, a "Mayflower" pilgrim; from John Bronson, a soldier of the Pequot Indian War; from Isaac Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier of Derby, Connecticut; from Sergeant Edward Riggs, an officer in the Pequot War, and father of Captain Samuel Riggs, a Colonial officer; from Abraham Bassett, a Revolutionary soldier from Derby, Connecticut; from Obadiah Wheeler, a lieutenant in the Colonial forces at Milford, Connecticut; from

Thomas Clark, mate of the "Mayflower;" from Ensign Martin Winchell, of Windsor, Connecticut, a Colonial and Revolutionary soldier; and from Captain William French, founder of a separate family of that name, who came to America in the ship "Defence" in 1635 and settled at Billerica, Massachusetts.

Edmund Leavenworth French was born October 12, 1870, in New York City, and was eight years of age when he removed to Syracuse, where his home has been down to the present time. He attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1888, and entered Syracuse University with the class of 1892, becoming a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He spent two years, 1891 to 1893, at the Royal Schools of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, Germany, making a special study of the metallurgy and chemistry of iron and steel. On his return to Syracuse he took the first employment offered, which was in newspaper work, and spent four years successively as a proofreader on the Syracuse "Journal," reporter on the Syracuse "Post," and telegraph editor and assistant city editor of the Syracuse "Standard." He was also Syracuse correspondent for the New York "Sun," and gave promise of a brilliant career in journalism. In 1897 an opportunity offered to engaged in the profession for which he had fitted himself in study abroad, and he became chemist for the Sanderson Brothers Steel Company of Syracuse, with which he continued for several years. In 1902 he was made manager of the experimental department of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and three years later became sales manager of the same corporation, in its Syracuse branch. The Sanderson Brothers Works had become a part of the Crucible Steel Company of America, and in 1908 Mr. French was made manager of this establishment, becoming a director of the Crucible Steel Company of America in 1915. Thus, in a period of eighteen years, he rose from a comparatively subordinate position in the steel manufacture to one of considerable prominence and responsibility. He is interested in other business interests in Syracuse, including the Trust & Deposit Company of Onondaga, of which he is a director; is president of the Orange Publishing Company and a director of the Railway Roller Bearing Company of Syracuse. In 1914, in recognition of his work in metallurgy, he received from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Science. For two years, 1914 and 1915, he was a member of the Iron and Steel Standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and has been actively identified with various important advances in the art of steel making, especially in connection with special steels for automobile purposes. Mr. French is identified with numerous clubs and social organizations, including the University Club, of Syracuse; is vice-president of the Technology Club of that city; director of the Onondaga Country Club; trustee of Syracuse University, being secretary of the executive committee of the board; a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, Syracuse. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse; Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons; Chamber of Commerce; member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city; Hunting and Fishing Club of the Nine Lakes (Northern Quebec), and a charter member of the Billy Sunday Business Men's Club of Syracuse. His greatest pleasure and recreation are found in fishing, and every summer he visits Canada to indulge in his favorite sport. He is an expert fly fisherman, and does not indulge in any other form of this sport. He has a summer residence at Tully Lake Park, New York.

He married, September 23, 1896, Frances Cooper Smith, of Oswego, and they have children: Grace Mansfield, born 1897; Helen Cooper, 1899; Frances Elizabeth, 1900; Sarah Douglas, 1910; Edmund Leavenworth, Jr., 1912.

ESTABROOK, Henry Dodge,

Lawyer.

Henry Dodge Estabrook brings to the practice of his profession a judicial mind, well cultivated, and with faculties inherited from worthy ancestors, whose name he has honored. The name of Estabrook is an old one in this country, coming from Middlesex county, England, to New England, in 1660. Joseph Estabrook, the founder of the family, entered Harvard College immediately after his arrival in New England, and graduated in 1664. Soon afterward he was ordained as a colleague of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts, whom he succeeded on the latter's death, in 1696. He continued pastor until his death, September 16, 1711. Such was his character as a plain, remarkable and persuasive preacher, and a kind friend of his flock, that he was generally known as "The Apostle." He refused invitations to preside over churches in Boston and elsewhere, his only outside service being that of chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature. He married, May 20, 1668, at Watertown, Mary, daughter of Captain Hugh Mason, the Indian fighter, and his wife Esther. She was born December 18, 1640, and was the mother of six children. The third son, Samuel Estabrook, born June 7, 1764, in Concord, graduated from Harvard College in 1696, was assistant to his father, and was ordained first pastor of the church at Canterbury, Connecticut, June 13, 1711, and there served until his death, June 26, 1727. In 1718 he preached the election sermon before the Massachusetts Legislature. He married, March 3, 1713, Rebecca Hobart (same family as Hubbard), daughter of Rev. Nehemiah and Sarah (Jackson) Hobart, of Newton, Massachusetts, granddaughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham. She survived him six months. Their eldest child, Nehemiah Estabrook, born April 1, 1715, in Canterbury, owned a farm near Mansfield Center, Connecticut, where he was deacon of the church and prominent in civil affairs. After 1770 he removed to Lebanon, New Hampshire. He married (second) October 18, 1744, Abigail, daughter of Deacon Experience Porter. She died at Mansfield, December 7, 1770. Their second son, Experience Estabrook, was born June 3, 1751, in Mansfield, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1776, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. For several years he labored as a Congregational clergyman in Western New York, and was subsequently successively pastor at Thornton, Francestown and Meriden, New Hampshire, and died at Bath, in that State, in February, 1799. He married Jedidah Willey, of a New Hampshire family. Their eldest son, Seth Willey Estabrook, born 1785, was a farmer and miller in Alden, Erie county, New York, where he died in 1840. He married, April 19, 1812, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, Hannah, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Alden) Hebard, a descendant of John Alden of the "Mayflower." The town of Alden in New York was named for Hannah Alden. The eldest son of Seth W. Estabrook, Experience, was born April

30, 1813, in Lebanon, read law in Buffalo, New York, and graduated from the law school of Marshall College in 1839. In 1840 he began to practice law in Geneva, Wisconsin, and he was a delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention which framed the organic law under which that State was admitted to the Union in 1848. In 1851 he was a representative in the State Legislature, and was Attorney-General of the State in 1852. Soon after he removed to the territory of Nebraska, where he was United States District Attorney from 1854 to 1859, and was a leading lawyer of Omaha until his death. He married, April 15, 1844, in the town of Walworth, Walworth county, Wisconsin, Caroline Augusta Maxwell, daughter of Colonel James Maxwell, born August 17, 1823, in Tioga, Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Caroline Augusta Estabrook, became the wife of Robert C. Clowry, long identified with the Western Union Telegraph Company in Omaha, later in Chicago, and finally president of the company, with headquarters in New York. The only son is the subject of the following biography.

Henry Dodge Estabrook was born October 23, 1854, in Alden, New York, and was an infant when his parents settled in Omaha, Nebraska. There he was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the law department of Washington University in 1875. For twenty-one years thereafter he engaged in the practice of law at Omaha, and in 1896 removed to Chicago, where he continued in practice until 1902, as a member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis, and then located in New York City, where after serving for many years as solicitor to the Western Union Telegraph Company he became a member of the law firm of Noble, Estabrook & McHarg. Mr. Estabrook is a member of the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, and is identified with numerous clubs, including the Union League, Lawyers, Lotos, Metropolitan, Republican, Automobile Club of America, Ardley and Sleepy Hollow. His affiliation with the Union League and Republican clubs plainly indicates his political association with the Republican party. His home is in Tarrytown, New York.

He married, October 23, 1880, in Omaha, Clara Campbell, and they have a daughter, Blanche Deuel, born January 1, 1881, in Omaha, now the wife of Karl G. Roebling, of Trenton, New Jersey.

RILL, Willard A.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A resident of Syracuse, New York, from his sixth year, a product of her public schools, a graduate from the law school of her great university, prominent in city politics and in fraternal life, Mr. Rill has for his adopted city all the love and devotion of a native son, for his memory recalls no other home. He is of French and German lineage, his French ancestor a soldier under Napoleon the Great, going down in defeat with his beloved commander at Waterloo.

Willard A. Rill was born in Cicero, New York, June 17, 1874, son of Adrian L. and Christine (Snavlin) Rill, the former a school teacher, residents until 1880 of Oswego county, New York. In that year the family located in Syracuse, where the son completed a course in the public schools, finishing at the high school. In 1896 he entered Columbia University, graduating with the class of 1898, after which he took a post-graduate course at Syracuse University, a course which he completed in 1899, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to the Onondaga county bar in October, 1899, began and has since continued in general practice in Syracuse, his law business extending to all State and Federal courts of the district. Mr. Rill is a Republican in politics and has ever been active and influential in the local affairs of his party. In 1909 he was elected supervisor from the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Syracuse, and in 1911 was elected president of the Common Council, serving two terms, then refusing a third term. He has always given public affairs much of his time and the best of his ability. Since 1911 he has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, but has steadfastly refused the many offers made to make him party candidate for different offices. He prefers to serve his party and city in private capacity, taking the just view that the interested, thoughtful private citizen is of greater value to the State than the office seeker, ever "with an ax to grind." Mr. Rill is a power in party councils and as chairman of the county committee wields wide influence, influence used solely to further party interests, never for his own benefit. He is a past master of Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, holding the office of master during the year 1910, and by virtue of his office a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, holding in that body membership on the committee on deceased brethren. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, belonging to Syracuse Consistory.

In 1902 he married Lillian G. Drawbridge, by which marriage he has two children: Elizabeth C., born September 2, 1905, and Willard A., Jr., born August 17, 1910.

WARD, Brig.-Gen. Thomas,

Army Officer, Military Instructor.

After more than forty years of service in the United States army, which included the latter half of the Civil War, Brigadier-General Thomas Ward, now a resident of Rochester, New York, can look back over a lifetime of service to his country and devotion to the Stars and Stripes. He was born at West Point, New York, March 18, 1839. It is scarcely to be wondered at that one, reared in such an atmosphere and environment as that of West Point, and who reached his young manhood in such stirring times as the years immediately preceding the Civil War, should be fired by a patriotic zeal, and should decide upon a military career. His parents were Bryan and Eliza (Henry) Ward. Bryan Ward died in 1852, at the age of fifty-two years. He had been registrar of West Point Military Academy for many years, and was succeeded by his son William, who held the office for more than fifty years. Of his children we have on record: Lieutenant Matthew Henry Ward, a volunteer in the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, who was promoted at the close of the war to the Second Regular Artillery, and died soon after the close of the war from a disease contracted while in service; Philip W. Ward, enlisted, was with Burnside's Cavalry, and died at the close of the war from exposure and disease contracted on the field; Bryan Ward, Jr., nursed his brother, Brigadier-General Thomas Ward, through an attack of typhoid fever, contracted the disease, and died at the early age of sixteen years.

Brigadier-General Thomas Ward received a thorough and careful preparatory education, then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1863.

He was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Regiment of Artillery, June 11, 1863. For gallantry displayed at Cold Harbor he was brevetted first lieutenant, June 3, 1864; July 18, of the same year, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy; March 13, 1865, he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and was recommended, April 27, 1866, by General James H. Wilson, his commanding general in the field, for the brevet of major, "for bravery of the highest degree, zeal and good management, during the entire service with me and particularly during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroad, known as 'Wilson's Raid,' June 21 to July 1, 1864." In this connection the following quotation from the official records will be of interest: "Captain Ward was recommended for an additional brevet by his commanding general, for bravery, zeal and good management during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroads, Virginia;" but on account of a blunder the paper was filed in the War Department without further action at the time, and the error was only discovered by accident twenty-three years later, as the following correspondence will show. General Wilson received a letter from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, under date of March 23, 1889, inviting his attention to the following endorsement:

WILMINGTON, Delaware, April 27, 1866.

Respectfully forwarded. I take pleasure in saying that the conduct of Captain Ward during his entire service with me and particularly during the rapid and exhausting marches and fights incidental to operations against the South Side and Danville railroads was in the highest degree commendable for bravery, zeal and good management. To my personal knowledge, the abandonment of his guns was entirely unavoidable and due to the utter exhaustion of his horses rather than to anything else whatever.

I take pleasure in recommending him for the brevet of captain.

(Signed) J. H. WILSON,
Captain Engineers and
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

STOCKBRIDGE, Wilmington, Delaware,
March 24, 1889.

My Dear Major: It gives me very great pleasure to say in reply to your letter of yesterday, that I of course intended to recommend you for the brevet of Major instead of Captain, when you actually held that rank in the line, and now I hasten to enclose a letter to the Adjutant General correcting as far as possible the blunder into which I fell in my endorsement of April 27, 1866.

Regretting more than I can find words to express, that I should have made such a palpable mistake, and that it was not discovered and corrected sooner, I am,

Cordially your friend,
(Signed) JAMES H. WILSON.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 24, 1889.

To the Adjutant General,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: Referring to a certain statement made by Major (then Captain) Thomas Ward in 1866 in regard to his military history, and also to my endorsement thereon, dated April 27, 1866, in which I recommended Captain Ward for the brevet of Captain in the United States Army, when he held at the time that rank in the Artillery, I beg to say that my intention was to recommend him for the brevet of Major and to request that this statement, in justice to Major Ward, who was a most gallant and meritorious officer, be filed with the original document now in the possession of your department.

Deeply regretting that the obvious error has remained so long uncorrected and trusting that my request can be complied with, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES H. WILSON,
Late Major General Volunteers and
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
April 13, 1889.

The foregoing request of General Wilson has been complied with. His statement is to be filed with the original letter and Major Ward furnished an official copy.

(Signed) R. C. Drum,
Adjutant General.

After the Civil War, General Ward, as an officer of the regular army, was stationed at various posts, the following instances being of sufficient interest to note:

General Ward was in command of the battery encamped in Annunciation Square, New Orleans, Louisiana, from May 10 to 20, 1873, suppressing political riots, and in garrison at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, until July 7, 1873. November 1, 1876, he was commissioned captain. He commanded Battery D, First Artillery, during the strikes and railroad riots from August 1 to 27, 1877, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and at Reading, Pennsylvania, from August 28 to October 24, of the same year. He was promoted to major and assistant adjutant-general, June 28, 1884; lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, August 31, 1893; colonel and assistant adjutant-general, September 11, 1897; adjutant-general, headquarters of the army, August 25, 1900; brigadier-general, United States Army, July 22, 1902; and in June, 1907, he was appointed president of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In 1873-77 he was Professor of Military Science in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and that institution conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Phi Alpha college fraternities; member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic; Metropolitan Club, at Washington, D. C.; Fortnightly Club of Oswego; National Geographical Society; Society of American Wars; Genesee Valley Club; and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity at Schenectady, while he was at Union College. He is very refined, quiet and unassuming in manner; of pleasing personality, and has won a large circle of loyal friends. He is of tall and commanding presence, well preserved, and has never used liquor of any kind.

General Ward's record as a military man reflects credit on his native State. He was on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, as adjutant-general of the Department of the Columbia from 1889 to 1893, which included Alaska. During that time General Ward toured Alaska to Chilkat and took with him his two sons—the elder, who is now Major Philip R. Ward, and Thomas, Jr. Next he was stationed as adjutant-general of the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Denver, 1893-96. He was on General Hancock's staff as captain, at Governor's Island, when Hancock ran for the office of President of the United States. At that time General Ward was inspector-general of the Department of the East, which took in the New England coast and as far west as Sault St. Marie, and as far south as Florida. He retired from military service in 1902, and after a short residence in Oswego, became a resident of Rochester, New York, where he has lived ever since.

General Ward married, April 20, 1870, in Oswego, New York, Katherine L. Mott, born April 17, 1851, died November 11, 1914. She was a daughter of Thomas S. Mott, one of the leading politicians of New York State in his day, the right hand man of Senator Conklin, and president of the First National Bank of Oswego. General and Mrs. Ward had children: Major Philip R., was graduated from West Point, and is now in the Coast Artillery, commanding Fort Preble; Bessie DeWolfe, married Edwin Allen Stebbins, of Rochester; Katherine Mott, at home; Thomas, Jr., midshipman in the United States Navy, of whom further; John Mott, now with Dr. Fitch, engaged in Red Cross work in France at the hospital at Yvetot; two sons who died in childhood.

Thomas Ward, Jr., was a worthy scion of his family, which has given so many brave men to the world. He was a handsome young man, of fine military bearing, and would, no doubt, have added still more to the prestige of the family name had his career not been cut short at so early an age while in the brave discharge of his duty. Following are a few extracts and copies of letters telling graphically the story of his tragic death:

From the "Saturday Globe," Utica, New York, April 16, 1904:

The worst catastrophe in the recent history of the American Navy was that at Pensacola, Florida, Wednesday, when five charges of smokeless powder exploded and killed thirty-three men, of whom five were officers, besides injuring five others, two of them fatally. A miracle alone prevented this accident in peaceful waters from paralleling the horror of war in Asiatic seas on the same day. Within a few feet of the second explosion was a magazine containing thousands of pounds of high explosives. Had this been ignited, the ship and her crew of six hundred would have gone to the bottom. This fortunate intervention of Providence and the heroic conduct of her commander, Captain William S. Cowles, are the two bright spots in the black record of destruction, though the noble actions of some of the other officers should not be overlooked. The after twelve-inch guns were being fired. Numerous shots had been fired and the left gun was being loaded, one section, two hundred pounds of powder, having been rammed home and the second section having cleared the hoisting car. At this instant a wind from off shore blew a portion of the flame from the muzzle back into the breech where the charge was being rammed home. This ignited the charge, there was an explosion and some of the burning stuff dropped into the handling room below, whose four charges were ready to be hoisted. These exploded. The flames were soon leaping from every portion of the turret, and the fumes from the powder overcame the men who sought to extinguish them. Meanwhile, terrible scenes were witnessed in the turret and in the handling room. * * * When the bodies were finally taken from the turret and the room below, they were perfectly nude, every strip of clothing having been burned off. They were hardly recognizable. The flesh hung from their bodies in strips and would drop off when touched. The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap just under the exit. Two separate explosions had occurred, which accounts for the position of the men. The first explosion in the turret did not cause any deaths, and every man started for the exit to get fresh air. They had just reached it when the second and more terrible explosion, directly beneath, sent the flames up through the exit through which they were endeavoring to pass. * * * Thomas Ward, Jr., one of the officers killed by these explosions, was twenty-one years old, and was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, from Utica, New York. He was graduated a little more than a year ago, and when the Missouri went into commission, was placed on her as one of the officers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Navigation,
Washington, April 14, 1904.

General Thomas Ward, U. S. Army,
Oswego, N. Y.:

The President directs me to convey to you his sympathy in your bereavement in the death of your son, while in the faithful discharge of his duty.

Permit me at the same time to express my own sympathy and to assure you that you have that of the entire Navy.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Secretary.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 9, 1904.

To Brigadier General Thomas Ward,
United States Army:

Sir: The Department is in receipt of a report from the commanding officer of the Missouri, referring to the accident in the after turret of the vessel on April 13th last, in which it is stated that J. W. McDade, ordinary seaman, the one living witness to the occurrence said in conversation with Midshipman Ward's messmates, that when the explosion took place he remembers Midshipman Ward rushed over to the door of the twelfth magazine in which he (McDade) was at the time and gave some order about the magazine, but what he said he could not hear and consequently he made no mention of it before the court.

He further stated that at the instant the flame enveloped all and that young Ward fell and lost his life at the door of the magazine (see note).

Upon further questioning by the commanding officer, McDade stated that while he remembered Midshipman Ward rushing over to the magazine door, he did not hear what he said.

The letter concludes:

Believing the Department should know every detail officially as to how those died who lost their lives at their posts of duty, this incident shows that Midshipman Ward was himself alive to the fact of the very great danger, rushed at once, closed the magazine door and saved the ship.

I communicate this to you with sincere sympathy, believing that it will help to relieve your sorrow; to know your son's unhesitating faithfulness to his duty at the cost of his life.

A copy of this letter will be placed with Midshipman Ward's record in the Navy Department, and another copy will be sent to the Commander-in-Chief, North American Fleet, for publication to the fleet, and to be read on the quarter deck of the United States Ship Missouri at muster.

I have the honor to remain,

Your very respectfully,
(Signed) William H. Moody,
Secretary.

In 1910 the class of 1903 placed in Bancroft Hall, Annapolis, a tablet inscribed as follows:

IN MEMORIAM
To
THOMAS WARD
and
WM. E. T. NEUMANN
United States Navy
Class of 1903
They died April 13, 1904, as
a Result of an Explosion
in the after turret of
the U. S. S. Missouri during
record target practice
while in the performance
of duty.
ERECTED
BY THEIR CLASSMATES.

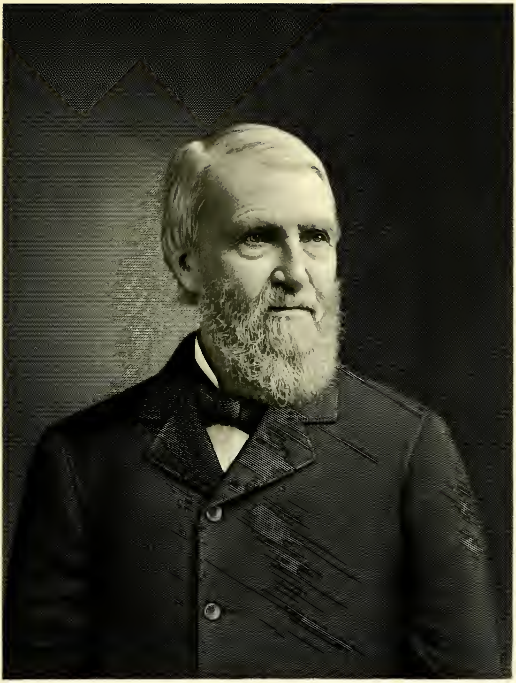
NOTE.—The door of the magazine was so built as to open outward and downward to the floor, turning upon a hinge at the base. Young Ward undoubtedly threw the door up, as it was reported at the time that the fingers of the man saved in the magazine were injured as the door closed upon him.

MERCER, Alfred, M. D.,

Physician, Philanthropist.

Alfred Mercer, M. D., late of Syracuse, New York, a son of William Mercer, who died in England in 1851, and his wife, Mary (Dobell) Mercer, who died in England in 1863, was born in High Halden, Kent, England, November 14, 1820, came to America with his parents in 1832. and died in his ninety-fourth year, at his residence, No. 324 Montgomery street, Syracuse, New York, August 5, 1914. His parents were almost sixty years of age when they came to this country, were imbued with the English social and business habits, and the change to America proved too great for their comfort or enjoyment. They therefore returned to England the following spring, but believing that this country offered better advantages than England for an ambitious young man, they left their youngest son, Alfred, in America with an elder brother, who had already resided here several years.

The youth spent two years at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, studied medicine in the office of Dr. John F. Whitbeck, in Lima, Livingston county, and was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1845. In 1846 he visited his parents in England, and devoted a few months to the study of medicine and surgery in the hospitals of London and Paris. Returning to America in 1847, he opened an office in Mil-



Alfred Mercer

waukee, Wisconsin, but in 1848 returned to this State and practiced in Livingston and Monroe counties until 1853, when he settled permanently in Syracuse, where he became one of the best known and most trusted physicians and surgeons in the Empire State.

It was one of Dr. Mercer's pleasures to relate, and most entertainingly, his early experiences. He traveled by boat on the Erie canal when Syracuse was only a salt manufacturing locality. He spoke of the hardships which physicians of the early times were called upon to endure. Dr. Mercer was the first physician in Central New York, in about 1860, to recognize the value of, and to use, the microscope as an aid to his professional work. From 1864 to 1866 he was health officer of Syracuse. Upon the removal of the Geneva Medical College to Syracuse, in 1872, when it became a department of Syracuse University, he was made a member of the faculty, in which he long occupied the chair of Minor and Clinical Surgery. In the faculty he strongly advocated higher standards in medical education. Subsequently he was for many years Professor of State Medicine and later Emeritus Professor of State Medicine, of which chair he was the incumbent at the time of his death. From its inception for many years he was acting surgeon, and later up to the time of his death consulting surgeon, to the Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd. He was president of the Syracuse Board of Health from 1882 to 1889 and served as New York State Commissioner of Health from 1884 to 1890. He was a member of both the American and British Medical associations. He was also a member of, and held various official positions, in the New York State Medical Society, the Central New York Medical Association, the Onondaga Medical Society, and the Syracuse Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Mercer was a conscientious, kind and self-sacrificing practitioner and student, cheerfully doing no little of his work without pecuniary reward. He was beloved by a host of patrons. He attended his first thousand cases of labor without losing a mother or child. He performed many of the major surgical operations before the days of asepsis with nearly, if not quite, as successful results as are attained to-day. He wrote and spoke often and vigorously and convincingly on questions of public health. He contributed his share in the struggle which resulted in bringing to Syracuse one of the best water supplies in the world, that from Skaneateles Lake. He responded with much painstaking to occasional requests to present addresses, historical and scientific, at anniversaries of medical societies or of the college. He also contributed papers to the periodical literature of his profession.

When he had rounded out his ninetieth year, a dinner was tendered him by the medical fraternity and citizens of Syracuse, at which they vied with each other to do honor to the man who had done so much for humanity and for the people of Syracuse in particular. Letters and messages came from near and far on this occasion. Appreciation of his work was thus heartily and lovingly shown. When Dr. Mercer died, it appeared as if a personal loss had come to many a resident in the city. The expressions of grief were sincere and heartfelt.

A hint as to the breadth of Dr. Mercer's thought and sympathies in politics and religion and his practical kindness of heart may be gleaned from the following provisions found in his will: "To keep green in memory the heroism of the men who rescued Jerry, men who could not look on a slave, I give six hundred dollars to the Onondaga Historical Association to be known as the Jerry Rescue

Fund, the interest of which shall be used every five years to procure some person to deliver a Jerry Rescue Oration on October 1. * * * There is one true charity, providing for helpless children." Following this is a bequest of a house and lot to the Onondaga Orphan's Home. The proceeds of the sale of this property became a nucleus of an endowment fund which has by later additions from others become a very substantial sum. He also left an envelope addressed to his son which contained shares of New York Central Railroad Company stock, with instructions for their division among Catholic orphans, Jewish orphans, and the aged women cared for by the Syracuse Home Association. Soon after the death of his son Fremont, the boy's money in the Onondaga County Savings Bank was given to the Onondaga Orphans' Home as a fund, the interest of which now annually buys books for the children.

Dr. Mercer married (first) in 1848, Delia, eldest daughter of Aaron Lamphier, Esq., of Lima, New York, who died February 14, 1887, leaving a son, Dr. A. Clifford Mercer, mentioned below, and a daughter, Ina, now the wife of Professor Lepine H. Rice, of Syracuse. Dr. Mercer married (second) July 25, 1888, Mrs. Esther A. (Morehouse) Esty, of Ithaca, New York. Dr. Mercer's other children were Eliza, who died in 1855, in her fifth year; Charles Dobell, who died in 1884, in his twenty-sixth year; Fremont, who died in 1874, in his twelfth year; and Mary, who died in 1869, in her third year.

We cannot bring this short review of the life of Dr. Mercer to a more fitting conclusion than by quoting from a memorial tribute by Dr. John L. Heffron, which appeared in the "New York State Journal of Medicine," in November, 1914:

> Dr. Mercer, of all men I ever knew, best illustrated the virtues of the middle course in life so exquisitely voiced by Horace. He was of medium height and of medium weight. He had strongly chiseled features, the English clear complexion, kindly blue eyes, lips red as a cherry, and ruddy brown beard and hair, luxuriant and but slightly grey at the time of his death. * * * He had an inquiring mind, capable of accurate if not rapid observations, and he had perfect intellectual poise. He was rarely enthusiastic, but he had a deep and abiding interest in every subject worthy a man's thought and action. His industry was indefatigable and was always guided by sound judgment. He was by nature temperate in all things, and was never tempted to excess of any kind, excepting perhaps work in younger and middle life. It was but natural that such a man should accumulate a treasure house of knowledge and should mature judgments that were sound and increasingly convincing. * * * He early learned the withering effects of dogma, and was one of the earnest advocates of intellectual and spiritual liberty of thought. * * * Dr. Mercer was not narrow. The interests outside of his chosen profession were many and various, how various only those most intimate with him can judge. * * * I never came into Dr. Mercer's presence in his office, in his home, in the college, or in medical meetings, but what I was conscious of being near one who radiated truth and justice and fraternal love. * * * Here is a man whose life is a positive inspiration to everyone of us. He had no extraordinary gifts of either body or of mind, but he had perfect self-control. He ordered his daily life with judgment, not with caprice. He weighed the value of things, and developed the keenest perception of the relative importance of even the minor things in life. He cultivated methods, and might have been one who inspired the present movement for efficiency. He was industrious, and did not allow himself to waste a moment. He cared for his body with intelligence, by correct habits of eating and by observing a due proportion between work and relaxation. He looked ahead and kept his knowledge up to the minute.

MERCER, A. Clifford, M. D., F. R. M. S.,

Physician, Scientist.

A. Clifford Mercer, M. D., F. R. M. S., son of the preceding, was born at Syracuse, New York, July 5, 1855. He attended the public schools of his native city from 1860 to 1875, then matriculated at Syracuse University from which he was graduated in the class of 1878 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a post-graduate student at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, in 1878-79-80.

He was instructor in pathology in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, from 1880 to 1886, and Professor of Pathology from 1886 to 1893. He was a student and held clinical appointments in the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, England, in 1890 and 1891, was Professor of Clinical Pediatrics in the College of Medicine, Syracuse University, from 1893 to 1904, and since 1904 has been Professor of Pediatrics. For seventeen years he was a member and secretary of the medical and surgical staff of the Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd. He is consulting physician at the Children's Clinic of the Syracuse Free Dispensary and to the Babies' Summer Camp of the Visiting Nurses' Association, and physician to the Children's Pavilion of the Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.

He was for years treasurer of the College of Medicine and of its Alumni Association, and of the Medical Association of Central New York. He has served as president of the American Microscopical Society, the Central New York Microscopical Club, the Onondaga Medical Society, the Syracuse Medical Association, the Syracuse Academy of Medicine, the Milk Commission of the Onondaga Medical Society (responsible, under New York State law, for the maintenance of national standard requirements in the production and transportation of certified milk) and the board of managers of the Onondaga Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. He has repeatedly served on public health committees of medical societies and the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the advisory committee of the Syracuse Bureau of Health. He was health officer of Syracuse for three years (1883-85). The selection of an exceptionally beautiful and suitable site for the Onondaga Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, which for a long time met with wide and bitter opposition, was finally brought about largely by the incessant work of Dr. Mercer and his professional co-workers.

He is also a life fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, London, England, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, Alpha Omega Alpha (honorary medical society), National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, National Association of Medical Milk Commissions, New York State Medical Society, Central New York Medical Association, Thursday Night Club (medical), Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse Academy of Science, University Club and Citizens' Club. He is an honorary member of the Syracuse Botany Club and corresponding member of the Rochester (New York) Academy of Science.

When Dr. Mercer was president of the American Microscopical Society a sketch of his life work by Professor S. H. Gage, of Cornell University, appeared in the "American Monthly Microscopical Journal," February, 1896, from which the following are extracts:

> * * * Thus surrounded by the microscopical influences of his father's office, enjoying the acquaintance of the famous optician, Charles A. Spencer, and Spencer's Syracuse friend, Willard Twitchell, it was only natural that very early there was awakened in the boy the keenest interest in the microscope and its revelations. In the Syracuse high school in 1874 and 1875 an

added interest in this and in photography developed under the practical teaching of Dr. Walter A. Brownell. From this period may be dated Dr. Mercer's career in photo-micrography, the first apparatus being constructed by Charles A. Spencer after Mercer's drawings. His interest in photo-micrography has never flagged and many members of the American Microscopical Society feel under deep obligation to him for help and suggestions. He has not only used this beautiful art for scientific purposes but has made excellent use of it in demonstrating the truth of his conclusions in courts of justice.

After receiving the degree of M. D. from Syracuse University in 1878, he spent about two and one-half years in St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School in London, England, where he was a pupil in pathology of Dr. W. S. Greenfield, now professor of pathology in the University of Edinburgh. After becoming assistant to Dr. Greenfield in the Brown Institution, Dr. Mercer cut and mounted the first sections of tuberculous joints studied in England and furnished the material described by Mr. John Croft in Vol. xxxii (1881) of the transactions of the Pathological Society of London.

While in London he became acquainted with Dr. Lionel S. Beale, and revised for him "Part V., On Taking Photographs of Microscopic Objects" of his well-known book, "How to Work With the Microscope." On Dr. Beale's nomination he was made a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society. He found a warm personal friend in the late Dr. John Matthews, editor of the second edition of the "Preparation and Mounting of Microscopical Objects," by Thomas Davis, and always recalls with gratitude the demonstration which Mr. John E. Ingpen gave him of the Abbe diffraction theory of microscopic vision. This was before the theory had become generally known to the microscopical world.

During this period and a subsequent visit to London for professional study, Dr. Mercer had the good fortune to be brought in friendly relations with Dr. R. L. Maddox, Mr. E. M. Nelson and Mr. Andrew Pringle, England's most skillful photo-micrographers. With a mind prepared and open as was Dr. Mercer's the association with these masters of the photo-micrographic art could only be productive of good, and our own country has been the gainer thereby, for Dr. Mercer is most generous in freely giving. To Dr. Maddox, the discoverer of the present dry plate process in photography, he is indebted for a share of the suggestive, helpful and generous correspondence with which that Nestor of photo-micrography has, for many years, favored his fellow workers on both sides of the Atlantic—with its warmth of friendship and stimulus to progressive work.

* * * * * * * * * *

He has been active in the practice of his profession and has prepared papers which find an honored place in the medical literature of the country. He has served in various positions of honor and trust in medical societies thus showing that he possesses the esteem and confidence of his professional brethren. While he fills an honored place in the medical profession and his main energy and work lie in that direction his interests are very broad, and he has a keen appreciation of the ultimate gain to medicine of the pursuit of pure science, although the connection may seem remote to those who cannot see the invisible threads that bind all truth into a harmonious whole. He has also a keen love of nature for her own sake, and while studying for his degree in medicine took up the miscroscopical study of the mosses as a part of the work of the Syracuse Botanical Club, and later was elected an honorary member of that club.

* * * * * * * * * *

He became a member of the American Microscopical Society under its earlier name (American Society of Microscopists) in 1882. He has attended the majority of the annual meetings since then, often as the writer well knows at considerable inconvenience. He has furnished articles to the "Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society" and to photographic journals, and in nearly every volume of the proceedings of the society of which he is now president may be found one or more articles from his pen. The article in the proceedings for 1886 "Photo-micrograph *versus* Microphotograph," furnished the information on which the definitions of the words in the Century Dictionary and in Dr. G. M. Gould's Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine are founded. The Syracuse solid watch glass for microscopical purposes designed by him finally solved the problem of a watch glass for the microscopist and there is hardly a histological or microscopical laboratory in the country that does not count these watch glasses as an indispensable part of its equipment.

Dr. Mercer has also designed several pieces of apparatus which have been used in microscopical, photographic and x-ray work. He has also devoted considerable time to experimental work in photo-micrography and roentgenology and is the author of "An Experimental Study of Aperture as a Factor in Microscopic Vision," an expansion of his presidential address before the American Microscopical Society in 1896. In recent years his chief interest has been in pediatrics, diseases of infants and children, to which he has given most of his time and thought in college, hospital, dispensary and private practice.

SKINNER, Charles Rufus,

Journalist, Legislator, Educator.

Charles Rufus Skinner was born at Union Square, Oswego county, New York, August 4, 1844, son of Avery and Charlotte Prior (Stebbins) Skinner, and a descendant of worthy New England ancestry. Avery Skinner was a native of New Hampshire, a farmer by occupation, settled in Watertown, New York, in 1816, from whence he removed to Oswego county, New York, in 1826. He was postmaster at Union Square, which place he settled and name, for fifty years, having been appointed by John Quincy Adams.

Charles Rufus Skinner was brought up on his father's farm, attended the district school in his native town until his sixteenth year, after which he accepted the position of teacher in a neighboring school, assisted in the work of the post office at Watertown, New York, and in various other ways obtained sufficient capital to enable him to pursue his education further. He became a student in the Clinton Liberal Institute, and later in the Mexico Academy, New York, from which he was graduated in 1866, the valedictorian of his class, and during the following year he acted as teacher in the same institution. In December, 1867, he went to New York City and took charge of the agency of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, but remained only three years, his father being in such ill health that he was obliged to return home to manage the farm. In 1870 he became a resident of Watertown, New York, and until 1874 was part owner, business manager and city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times and Reformer." He was a member of the Board of Education of Watertown from 1875 to 1884; member of the New York Assembly from 1876 to 1881 from Jefferson county, during which time he served as chairman of the committee on public printing and railroads, and as member of the committees on cities, insurance, internal affairs, etc. In 1877 he introduced and pushed to its passage the bill prohibiting frequent changes in text-books in schools, and in 1879 introduced a bill to reduce legislative expenses, and an amendment to the constitution to bring about biennial sessions of the Legislature. This resolution passed one Legislature, but in the following year was defeated in the Senate. This proposition was favored by Governor Cornell in his message of 1882, and urged by Governor Black in 1898. In 1879-80 Mr. Skinner was active in advocating the anti-discrimination freight bill, and the measure for five-cent fares on the New York elevated railroads. In 1878 he served on a special committee of the Assembly to consider and report on the State normal schools. He was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, 1881-85, representing Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer counties, where he was instrumental in securing the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, was the author of the bill providing for the special delivery system and the passage of the law giving letter carriers a vacation. He opposed the Chinese restrictive act, urging in a powerful speech that the United States was bound to keep the terms of the treaty made with China; made speeches in favor of prompt action to suppress polygamy, and against the Morrison tariff bill in 1883, and was active in all debates on post office questions. In 1884 he was appointed on the board of visitors at West Point with General Rosecrans, Colonel Waring and others. In 1885, after his term in Congress expired, he edited the Watertown "Daily Republican" and served in that capacity until January, 1886, and then for a short time was city editor of the Watertown "Daily Times." He was Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1886 to 1892; supervisor of teachers' institutes and training classes from 1892 to 1895; State Superintendent of Public Instruction from April 7, 1895, to 1904, and was elected president of the National Education Association at its meeting in Buffalo in 1896. Dr. Skinner's administration as Superintendent of Public Instruction revealed a marked enthusiasm in the cause of popular education, a sincere devotion to its interests and forceful methods of promoting them. He was zealous in upholding the integrity of his department against all assaults upon it and consistently advocated the placing of all tax-supported schools within its control. A few of the significant events of his tenure was the proposal of an educational qualification for school commissioners (not perfected); the fixing of the statutory school age at from five to eighteen years; the observance, in 1895, of the centennial of the law establishing common schools; the act of 1895 requiring the display of the "Stars and Stripes" upon the schoolhouses of the State; the commemoration of the one hundredth birthday, May 14, 1895, of the great educator, Horace Mann; the judicial decision in the Watervliet case, affirming the power of the State to compel a municipality, or school district, to provide and maintain adequate educational facilities, and forbidding teachers to wear sectarian dress in schools; the satisfactory execution of the compulsory education law, enacted in 1894; and the enlargement of the number of State scholarships in Cornell University from 128 to 150, to conform to the apportionment of assembly districts under the constitution of 1894. While State Superintendent, Dr. Skinner made educational visits and addresses in every county of the State, and in many neighboring States. He served as assistant appraiser of the port of New York from 1906 to 1911; was librarian of the New York Assembly, 1914; and since 1915 has been legislative librarian in charge of a library formed by the consolidation of the Senate and Assembly libraries.

Dr. Skinner is a life member of the New York State Press Association, and has frequently been delegated to represent it in the meetings of the National Editorial Association. He has been a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Republican Club of New York City, the Union League of Brooklyn and the Thousand Island Club of Alexandria Bay. He was a trustee of St. Lawrence University and of the Albany Home School for the Deaf. He received the degrees: Master of Arts from Hamilton College, 1889; Doctor of Laws from Colgate University, 1895; Doctor of Literature from Tufts College, 1901. He is the author of: "Commercial Advantages of Watertown, New York," 1876; "New York Question Book," 1890; "Arbor Day Manual," 1891; "Manual of Patriotism for the Schools of New York," 1900; and "The Bright Side," 1909.

Dr. Skinner married, October 16, 1873, at Watertown, New York, Elizabeth

Baldwin, daughter of David W. and Laura (Merriman) Baldwin, of Watertown. Seven children have been added to his household, four sons and three daughters. Three sons and one daughter are living: Harold Baldwin and Charles Rufus, Jr., are connected with the New York Edison Company; Albert Merriman is an architect in Watertown; Alice died in 1882; Bessie, in 1889; a son died in infancy; Elizabeth was married in September, 1915, to Lieutenant Dana Palmer, of the Third United States Infantry.

HILL, David Jayne,

Educator, Diplomat, Historian.

David Jayne Hill, distinguished as educator, accomplished as diplomat, brilliant as orator and illustrious as author, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, June 10, 1850, son of the Rev. Daniel T. and Lydia Ann (Thompson) Hill, grandson of Isaac Hill, whose ancestors came from England about 1640.

David Jayne Hill acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course at the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (now Bucknell) from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. from the same institution in 1877. Succeeding courses of study in the universities of Berlin and Paris, he became an instructor in Ancient Languages at Bucknell University; was Crozer Professor of Rhetoric there from 1877 until 1879; and president of the university from 1879 until 1888, attaining this position before he was thirty years of age. Therein, he was eminently successful in increasing the resources, attracting students, advancing the prestige of the institution, and securing for himself a place among the leading educators of the land. In 1888, he was called to the presidency and the Burbank chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Rochester, as successor to Dr. Anderson.

Dr. Hill's administration of this office was especially able and noteworthy. To wide knowledge and a signal faculty of imparting it, constraining the esteem of students, he added a gracious personality, winning their affection; and, on the administrative side, kept the affairs of the institution in excellent order; while outside of his official duties, he gained a splendid reputation as a public speaker. A master of his themes and of the English tongue, his addresses were compact, in clear and telling phrase, chaste and sparkling in wit. A reference to one of these is pertinent as relative to his future career. In the presidential campaign of 1892, William McKinley spoke at a Republican meeting and was banqueted at the leading social club in Rochester, the principal speech at the latter gathering, aside from that of the guest of honor, being made by Dr. Hill, whose thoughtful and graceful remarks greatly impressed the coming president of five years later, initiated a cordial friendship between the two, and was not without bearing upon the invitation to the university president to accept the second place in the State Department when McKinley had the opportunity to recognize Hill's ability as a publicist.

Even before his Rochester residence, Dr. Hill had established a national reputation as an author. He published his "Elements of Rhetoric" in 1877, the "Science of Rhetoric" in 1886, and the "Elements of Psychology" in 1886—all extensively adopted as text books in schools and colleges, and, by the way, quite remunerative to the author in royalties. His "Life of Washington Irving" appeared in 1877 and that of William Cullen Bryant in 1878—condensed, but admirable and appreciative, biographies of each. While still in Rochester, he published "Social Influence of Christianity" (1888), "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism" (1888) and "Genetic Philosophy" (1893), In 1896, he resigned as president of the university, intending to pursue historical studies abroad. His departure was keenly regretted, not only by the authorities and students, but by the community which he had served in all good works as a citizen, and especially by its social and lettered classes to whom he had become endeared. Retaining his legal residence in Rochester, he spent nearly three years mainly in Paris and Berlin in the study of philosophy and public law, laying the foundation for the elaborate volumes relating thereto, which he published subsequently.

He was recalled to this country, October 1, 1898, when President McKinley appointed him First Assistant Secretary of State to succeed John B. Moore, and while in the State Department he also served as Professor of European Diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy at Washington, D. C., from 1899 until 1903. He was then commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland from 1903 to 1905; to the Netherlands from 1905 until 1908; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany from 1908 until 1911. He became a member of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal, and delegate to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague, 1907. Of his diplomatic service it is needless to speak; it was enlightened in full degree, and faithful to the country's interests, held in high esteem by the representatives of all nations and the courts to which he was accredited, and abounding in kindly offices to his fellow countrymen, visiting the various embassies.

His pen still busy, he gave to the press "A Primer of Finance;" "The Conception and Realization of Neutrality" (1902); "Life and Work of Hugo Grotius" (1902); and "The Contemporary Development of Diplomacy" (1904). In 1905 he issued the first volume of his great work, "A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," entitling it "The Struggle for Universal Empire;" the second volume, "The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty," followed in 1906; and the third, "The Diplomacy of the Age of Absolutism," in 1914. "World Organization as Affected by the Nature of the Modern State," (translated into German and French) appeared in 1911. Since his return to America, with temporary abode in Washington about two years, Dr. Hill has written many articles on political and governmental topics for leading magazines, and has frequently been heard from the platform upon the same. In the Republican primaries of the State in 1914, his name was presented for United States Senator, and, although abroad at the time and without organized effort in his behalf, he received a flattering vote therefor, particularly in Western New York. He has recently published "The People's Government" (1915), and "Americanism: What It Is" (1916); and is preparing a volume on "International Readjustments."

He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1895; he is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Society of International Law, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association, and is president of the National Association for Constitutional Government. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice grand commander of the Society of American Wars. He is also a member of the following clubs: Authors, Century (New York), Metropolitan, Cosmos (Washington) and "Pundit" and Browning (Rochester). He has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Colgate (1883), University of Pennsylvania (1902) and Union (1902), and Docteur es Lettres, University of Switzerland (1900). He married Juliet Lewis Packer, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1886.

ROBERTS, Ellis H.,

Journalist, Statesman, Scholar.

No intelligent account of the settlement and progress of Oneida county and Central New York can fail to note the contributions thereto made by the thrifty and adventurous Welshmen who were among the pioneers of the region. Their incoming dates from 1798, when a company of about a dozen of the race took up land in the town of Steuben from Colonel Walker, the representative of Baron von Steuben of Revolutionary fame, to whom a large domain had been bestowed by a grateful people. Others followed until the towns of Steuben and Remsen became practically Welsh communities, and retain that character to a considerable extent to this day. Welsh settlements were founded in Deerfield, Rome, Plainfield, Nelson, and Waterville, and the Welsh population of Utica continued to increase. The Welsh strain is one of the strongest in the population of that city, foremost in its business and professional life, and its high moral tone is due, in large measure, to Welsh inspirations.

Ellis Henry Rogers, long a molder of the thought of Central New York, politically and socially, is of this sturdy stock. His ancestors were pioneers of progress in the old country and uncompromising non-comformists—courageous and independent. Michael Jones, of Bala, of kindred on the paternal side, had probably more to do than any of his contemporaries in the educational and political awakening of Wales in the last century. Roberts, Tyddynddeen and Thomas, of Bangor, noted clergymen, were of the same stock. On the maternal side, Ellis descends from the Williams, who resided on the shores of Bala Lake, as tenants of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. A member of the family was the Rev. John Williams, a pastor at Sheffield, England, and a divine of national reputation. In the British parliament, to-day, are a number of Mr. Roberts's relations, some of whom visited him in Washington when he was Treasurer of the United States. His father, Watkin, came to this country in 1816, while the building of the Erie canal was proceeding. He was a stone mason and worked upon this mammoth enterprise. His mother, Gwen (Williams) Roberts, followed her husband, with four chldren, two years later, and the family settled in Utica, where Ellis Henry was born September 30, 1827. The father died in 1831 and the struggle of the widowed mother and fatherless children to maintain an existence in a strange land was a severe one, but, by pluck and grit, they all attained honorable and successful positions in life.

Ellis Henry's preliminary education was pursued in the elementary schools and the Free Academy of his native city; and he entered Yale College in the fall of 1846, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, having held excellent rank as a scholar throughout the course, receiving prizes for English composition and winning the Bristed scholarship for proficiency in the classics and mathematics. He was advanced to the master's degree three years later; and for marked erudition, was laureated Doctor of Laws by Hamilton in 1869, and by his *alma mater* in 1884. He was principal of the Utica Academy and also teacher of Latin in the Utica Female Seminary, 1850-51. He married, June 29, 1851, Elizabeth Morris, of the same goodly Welsh lineage—a helpful consort for over fifty years, dying in July, 1903.

His college training inclined him to journalism and he accepted, in 1851, the editorship of the Utica "Morning Herald," then at the outset of its notable and cogent career, which he retained until 1893, also securing in it a controlling proprietary interest. Dr. Roberts assumed the editorial chair at a time when government policies of the utmost moment, including vital moral issues, were at stake, almost coincidently with the birth of the Republican party, of which he was to become an earnest champion. He was equipped with superior scholarship, especially well versed in the history of the Republic and with the political and economical problems pressing for solution. As a writer, he soon obtained wide recognition for his wealth of knowledge, the precision of his thought and the force and lucidity of its expression, and above all for the sincerity of his convictions. The "Herald," under the direction of Dr. Roberts, gained an extensive patronage and materially inspired and controlled public opinion, not alone in Central but also in Northern New York, in the latter section especially becoming the Republican oracle and having well-nigh a monopoly of circulation, which the Syracuse press, quite as accessible to it as the "Herald," vainly contested. It is to be added that the "Herald" was also quite as distinguished for enterprise as a news gatherer as for authority in its editorial columns, rendering it for years the leading journal of its locality in all respects. It prominently supported the administration of Lincoln in all measures for subduing the rebellion against the Union, and Dr. Roberts, with loyalty and love for the martyred President, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, enthusiastically favored his renomination; and when the lines were drawn between congressional and executive policies of reconstruction, he was found arrayed with the congressional leaders, even to urging the impeachment of President Johnson.

Dr. Roberts was elected to the Assembly of 1867, and took a conspicuous and persuasive part in its deliberations, especially in effecting the promotion to the United States Senate of his then friend and neighbor, Roscoe Conkling, who had by a service of four terms, as a representative in Congress, established his standing as an ornate and virile orator; and, as State Senator Andrew D. White said, on seconding Conkling's renomination in the Republican legislative caucus, New York needed a voice in the Federal Senate. The voice, indeed, did much for Conkling, but it were to question historical verity to doubt that Ellis H. Roberts did far more by his personal appeals to produce the desired result than Conkling's most eloquent forensic utterances. Roberts was indefatigable in his efforts, not only by articles in the "Herald," but by enlisting nearly the entire press of the interior in Conkling's behalf, by standing for the Assembly, at Conkling's instance, and by his industrious canvass among his colleagues in that body. The estrangement between the two that occurred subsequently need not here be detailed. It is sufficient to say, in the candid review, that the principal fault therefor is not to be imputed to Roberts. In 1868, Roberts again appeared as a delegate in the Republican National Convention and united in the nomination of General Grant for the presidency.

In 1870, Roberts was elected from the Twenty-first (Oneida) District a Representative in the Forty-second Congress; and, in 1872, was reëlected to the Forty-third. He spoke in the House as occasion demanded, always with full information and decided effect, in clear, vigorous English, particularly upon economic and financial measures, in the discussion of which he had already shown himself an authority in his editorials and other writings.

Since his retirement from Congress, Dr. Roberts has not held elective office, but has forcibly and ably vindicated Republican principles and policies. He favored, with some hesitation, the reelection of Grant in 1872, and the nomination of Hayes in 1876, but strenuously combatted a third term for Grant in 1880, acting with that element of his party which secured the nomination of Garfield and, in the State, opposing the return of Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate after their resignation therefrom. Dr. Roberts was a staunch champion of Blaine in the presidential canvass of 1884 and cordially supported Harrison in that of 1888. He was appointed by the latter to the important position of Assistant Treasurer in New York, of the United States, and served throughout Harrison's administration. He was president of the Franklin National Bank of New York City from 1893 until 1897, when he was designated by President McKinley as Treasurer of the United States, continuing as such until 1905, when he retired from public life at the age of seventy-eight years, having filled with eminent ability the various offices of honor and responsibility that had been reposed in him. Interested in the cause of higher education, he wrote much on the subject, and was trustee of Hamilton College from 1872 until 1900.

Outside of his journalistic and official duties, Dr. Roberts has been a prolific writer upon historical and financial themes, and also has deserved prominence as a public speaker. He has delivered courses of lectures at Cornell University and Hamilton College, and addresses before the American Bankers' and several State banking associations, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has been in constant request as a political orator in the successive presidential canvasses with which he was concerned, on notable historical occasions, and as an "after dinner" speaker. He is the author of "Government Reserve, Especially the American System" (1884), an enlightened exposition of the subject; and of "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State" (1887). Although an abridgment rather than an exhaustive review, and necessarily trusting considerably to secondary rather than original sources, this latter work holds a leading place among histories of New York, revealing its author as diligent in research, philosophical in treatment, engaging in style and impartial in tone. Dr. Roberts is still (July, 1916) living in Utica, in hale old age, with faculties unimpaired and, at times, contributing valuable articles to the press.

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges,

Jurist, Orator, Diplomat.

The splendid gifts of mind and person that Joseph Hodges Choate has displayed conspicuously in his long career at the bar and in high official place are measurably due to his lineage. He comes of sturdy, intelligent Puritan stock, characterized almost uniformly by physical longevity and by signal concentration and versatility of thought with its effective expression.

The founder of the American family was John Choate, a native of England, who came in 1643 to Massachusetts Bay while Winthrop was still Governor of the colony, settled at Chebacco (now Essex) and was admitted a freeman in 1667. From him and his wife, Anne, to whom he was married in 1660, the line of descent runs through their son, Thomas (1671-1745) first of the family in the ancestral estate—Hog or Choate Island—and representative in the General Court (1723-25) and his wife, Mary (Varney) Choate; through their son, Francis (1701-77), farmer, church elder and friend of George Whitefield, and his wife, Hannah (Perkins) Choate; through their son, William (1730-85), who was a sea captain, and his wife, Mary (Giddings) Choate; through their son, George (1762-1826) representative for Ipswich, 1814-17, and Essex, 1819, and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Judge Stephen Choate, of Ipswich; to Dr. George Choate, the father of Joseph Hodges Choate. In collateral branches also the family has been worthy and often distinguished, Rufus Choate, a cousin of Dr. George Choate, with his magnetic speech, being supremely famous. Dr. George Choate (1796-1880) was a native of Essex, a graduate of Harvard College (1818), a prominent and skillful physician, and a representative in the General Court for several years. He married Margaret Manning, a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges, descended from the immigrant of 1630 and of a family honorable in Massachusetts annals; and to them Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, January 24, 1832. In the maternal line Mr. Choate traces his lineage to Philip English, the first great merchant of Salem.

His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Salem. He was graduated from Harvard, in 1852, with Phi Beta Kappa rank, the fourth scholar of the class, in which his elder brother, William Gardner Choate, since a United States judge of the Southern District of New York stood first. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, in whose welfare he has ever retained a lively interest, frequently the orator at its reunions and presiding at its banquets. He was graduated Bachelor of Law from the Harvard Law School, in 1854, and after an additional year of study in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855. In the same year he moved to New York City, whch has since been his home, was licensed in this State and began the practice which has continued uninterruptedly to the present day. He first entered the office of Scudder & Carter, the latter an accomplished jurist for half a century, with whom he remained a very short time when, with a commendatory letter from Rufus Choate to William M. Evarts, he was introduced to the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd of which Mr. Evarts was the head, in which he remained until 1858, when he formed a partnership with General William H. L. Barnes, subsequently a brilliant lawyer in San Francisco, which was conducted successfully for a year, under the style of Choate & Barnes. He then returned to the Evarts office, as a member of the firm designated as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This association continued until 1884, when it was resolved into that of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, its successor now known as Evarts, Choate & Sherman, of which the sons of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate are members.

Steadily rising in repute and augmenting in practice, Mr. Choate became the recognized "head of the bar" of the metropolis, which is the head of the bar in the country, when the senior member, that illustrious lawyer and prince of wits, gave himself wholly to the public service as Secretary of State and Senator. Mr. Choate was equally prominent in trials at *nisi prius* and cases in banc. His deep analysis of human nature, his discernment of situations and skill in eliciting evidence rendered him an expert in the examination of witnesses, while his sparkling wit, ready repartee and cogent appeals mastered juries. His knowledge of the law, his familiarity with principles and precedents, the precision and solidity of his address and the urbanity of his acumen were also singularly persuasive with the bench; and this not alone in the Appellate Courts of the State, but in the highest tribunal of the land before which he has argued many celebrated cases. Among the cases in different jurisdictions that he has managed several may be mentioned without, in all instances, specifying issues, to wit: Fuardent *vs.* di Cesnola, in which he defended successfully the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Stewart *vs.* Huntington, concerning the contracts and operations of the Central Pacific; Hunt *vs.* Stevens; Laidlaw *vs.* Sage; the Maynard New York election frauds of 1891-92; the validity of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco trusts; the Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake and Hopkins will cases; and various others in the Admiralty courts.

As he has been a maker of the organic law of the commonwealth, as will later be seen, he has also been the constant interpreter of the national constitution as witnessed in many issues before the national tribunal. Among these are the following: The case of the Philadelphia Fire Association *vs.* New York, touching the constitutionality of the so-called reciprocal and retaliatory taxation laws against foreign corporations enacted by many States; the Kansas prohibition law; the Chinese exclusion cases, with the pregnant question as to the right of the government to exclude or deport immigrants of that race; the California irrigation cases; the constitutionality of the Acts of many western States; the Massachusetts fisheries cases; the constitutional right of a State to protect fisheries in arms of the sea and within and beyond the three-mile limit; the income tax cases, which involved the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law of 1894. Besides these, Mr. Choate has argued many other important cases before the high courts of his own and other States. With John C. Bullitt and Anson Maltbie he achieved a signal triumph in 1889 in the able defense of General Fitz-John Porter before the commission appointed by President Hayes to inquire into the justice of the sentence which in 1863 had deprived General Porter of his military rank for alleged misconduct in battle, and for the reversal of which General Porter had made the most strenuous efforts for many years. Mr. Choate not only fully established Porter's innocence, but also procured the restoration of his rank. The lawyer's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court-martial appointed to try Captain McCalla for certain alleged breaches of the naval regulations; and a still further illustration of that quality of his mind is to be found in his diplomatic conduct of the investigation undertaken by the New York Yacht Club of the Defender-Valkyrie controversy, upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international race between those yachts.

Mr. Choate has been most honorably

recognized by his brethren of the bar in the presidencies of the Harvard Law School Association, the New York City, New York State and American Bar associations. He has been made Doctor of Laws by many leading colleges and universities both in the United States and Great Britain, to wit: Amherst (1887), Harvard (1888), Yale (1901), Williams (1905), Pennsylvania (1908), Union (1909), McGill (1913), Cambridge (1900), Edinburgh (1900), St. Andrews (1902), Glasgow (1904), and Toronto (1915), and in 1902 Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was elected, April 10, 1905, a bencher of the Middle Temple, that most select and honorable legal body, a distinction never bestowed upon any other American. He is also a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a member of the American Philosophical Society, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History since the foundation of each; vice-president of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Ambassador and first United States delegate to the International Peace Congress at the Hague (1907); trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; governor of the New York Hospital, 1877; president of the New York State Charities Aid Association; member of the Massachusetts Colonial Society; president of the New England Society of New York (1867-71); of the Harvard Club of New York (1874-78); of the Union League Club of New York (1873-77) and is now president of the Century Association. In addition to those already mentioned, he is also a member of the following clubs: University, Alpha Delta Phi, City, Metropolitan, Riding, New York Athletic, and Down Town.

These various associations—legal, lettered, artistic, social and humane—which have honored him and he has honored reveal at once the wide range of his activities and the insistent call for their service. If he may be estimated by his triumphs at the bar; his constant thought and kindly consideration for its younger members; his identification with great enterprises; his courage and honesty in municipal affairs; his secret, as well as open, beneficences, for no good and needy cause ever appealed to him in vain; his catholic views and quick sympathies, coupled with independence in thought and action; his culture in arts and letters; his social graces, his genial bearing and fascinating address, he may be fairly distinguished as the first citizen of the metropolis as well as the leader of the bar. Enchanting as a guest and peerless as the host at the banquet board, he is, like Macgregor, the head of the table wherever he sits. If a notable from abroad visits our shores, he is chosen to bid him welcome. If a philanthropic, educational or clearly political movement is to be advanced he is summoned for the energizing event. If an historic occasion is to be observed or respect paid to the memory of a departed worthy, his is the informing utterance or the fitting tribute. Among his most notable oratorical efforts may be mentioned that at the Metropolitan Fair in New York City, in 1864, that at the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York (1881) and of Rufus Choate in the Boston Court House (1898), a labor of love, as he has often declared that he owes to Rufus Choate more than to any other man or men, to his example and inspiration, to his sympathy and helping hand, whatever success has attended his own professional efforts; on the "Trial by Jury" before the American Bar Association (1898); on Leverett Saltonstall (Boston, 1898); on Richard H. Dana, 1915, and the famous classic on Abraham Lincoln.

Politically Dr. Choate has always been

a Republican, the attainment of his majority and the birth of the party being nearly coeval. A champion of its principles, he has taken the stump in its behalf in many campaigns, but has not hesitated to criticize its policies, when they seemed to him unwise, or its local leadership when it failed in rectitude of conduct. In other words he is an independent Republican; uniformly the advocate of purity in government and the scourge of abuses and corruption by whomsoever perpetrated. Thus he was prominent in the committee of seventy which, in 1871, broke up the Tweed ring and punished its chief malefactors. He has steadily refused to stand for office, once only consenting, in 1897, to be an independent Republican candidate for United States senator, but was defeated by what is known as the "organization." He has, however, accepted two positions of exalted import, among many tendered him, the one as a reviser of the organic law of the commonwealth and the other as the representative of the Republic in the most important post in the diplomatic service.

The fourth constitutional convention, duly ordered by the people, a large majority of the delegates being Republicans, met in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol in Albany, May 8, 1894, Dr. Choate, who had been a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1890, heading the list of the delegates at large. It was an able body of men, many of them having previously received honorable preferment, and was well equipped by learning and experience for the responsible duty it was to fulfill. By practically uanimous acclaim Dr. Choate was selected as president. Although without previous legislative experience, he at once revealed signal ability as a presiding officer —firm, dignified, impartial, resourceful— and commanded the esteem of his associates throughout, at times taking the floor to discuss propositions of exigent concern. He enlightened the convention by his speech, enlivened it by his wit, and charmed it by his courtesy. It framed an instrument accordant with his address on assuming the chair, in which, after prefacing a cordial tribute to the then existing constitution, he said:

> We are not commissioned, as I understand it, to treat it (the Constitution of '46) with any rude or sacrilegious hands. To its general features, the statutes, the judicial decisions, the habits of this great people have long been accustomed and adapted, and it seems to me, we should be false to our trust if we entered upon any attempt to tear asunder this structure which, for so many years, has satisfied, in the main, the wants of the people of the State of New York. And yet, he proceeded, there are certain great questions which we are here to consider, which stare us in the face at the very outset of the proceedings and will continue to employ our minds until the day of our final adjournment.

Among these, he specified the reapportionment of the legislative districts, the government of cities, the relief of the court of appeals, the suffrage, education, and the regulation of legislative and court procedure. His ideas concerning these all found expression in the Constitution, which was ratified at the polls by a majority of nearly 100,000.*

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*A striking specimen of his subtle wit is still fresh in the minds of surviving members of the convention. Toward the end of the session, with business pressing, the president was desirous of restricting discussion as much as possible. A resolution being before the convention, the president stated that it was not likely to precipitate debate and directed the secretary to call the roll for a vote. That officer had not called more than two or three names when the courteous and distinguished leader of the minority, the Hon. John M. Bowers, arose and said: "Mr. President, I would like to say something on the question." The president either unconsciously, or purposely, it would be difficult to say, paid no attention and still directed the secretary to proceed with the call; whereupon Mr. Bowers, with considerable excitement of manner and waving of hands exclaimed, "No, Mr. President, I want to debate the resolution; we all want to debate it." "That is precisely the same thing," the president quickly replied, and the call proceeded amid the laughter of the convention, in which Mr. Bowers himself cheerfully joined.

In January, 1899, President McKinley nominated and the Senate promptly confirmed him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. Retained by President Roosevelt, his embassy included six years (1899-1905). In the long and brilliant line of scholars, orators and statesmen, who have honored the nation in this lofty station, none has been more acceptable to his own country or *persona grata*, more pleasing to that to which he was accredited than Joseph Hodges Choate. In the amicable relations between the two peoples, never more pronounced than during his tenure, there were some delicate and difficult issues to determine; including especially the Alaska boundary, the Panama canal question, and the maintenance of the Open Door in China. He performed the regular duties of his office with dignity, fidelity and dispatch, the embassy was the home of visiting Americans and the rights and needs of his countrymen were attended to scrupulously. Entertaining elegantly, but not ostentatiously, he was a welcome guest in all circles of rank and refinement, but it was abroad, as at home, that his speech conquered. Invitations to speak were showered upon him for literary and civic occasions, and to these he responded cheerfully and freely, never forgetting that he was an American, but never offensively obtruding his nationality, as too many of our diplomats have been wont to do. The esteem in which he was held is clearly shown in the university degrees bestowed upon him and the exclusive associations to which he was invited. Both on the social and official sides his mission was eminently successful, linking more closely the ties that unite the great communities of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A fitting honor paid Mr. Choate was his appointment as head of the American delegates selected by President Roosevelt in 1907 to represent the United States at the second Peace Conference to meet at the Hague, June 15, 1907. The delegates received their instructions from Secretary of State Elihu Root under date of May 31, 1907, in these instructions outlining the wishes and desires of this government. The service rendered by Mr. Choate as plenipotentiary ambassador, representing the United States, was weighty and exceedingly valuable; his addresses and arguments on compulsory arbitration, on an International Court of Appeal, and on the Immunity of Private Property at Sea, especially being worthy of preservation in government archives. Had the American project been adopted the history of the European conflict now raging would perhaps never need to be written.

Forty-six States were invited to participate in the labors of the Hague Conference and but two failed to send representatives, Costa Rica and Ethiopia. In the official instructions to the delegates the United States government said, "You will urge upon the Peace Conference the formulation of international rules of war at sea," adding, "No rules should be adopted for the purpose of mitigating the evils of war to belligerents which will tend strongly to destroy the rights of neutrals, and no rules should be adopted regarding the rights of neutrals which will tend strongly to bring about war." "Special consideration should be given an agreement upon what shall be deemed to constitute contraband of war." On the question of arbitration the United States delegates were instructed by Secretary Root to secure a general treaty along the lines of the treaties negotiated by John Hay when Secretary of State and "to secure such a treaty you should use your best and most earnest efforts."

The program for the work of the conference was so elaborate that a division of the conference into four commissions was advisable. Mr. Choate was designated with Horace Porter honorary presidents of the second and third commissions. Mr. Choate, on June 28, 1907, addressed the conference on the American proposition, "The Immunity from Capture of Private Unoffending Property of the Enemy upon the High Seas."

In the language of the learned reporter, M. Henri Fromageot, Mr. Choate's argument was "sustained with an eloquence and a dialectical force difficult to surpass." But the doctrine proved unacceptable to the larger maritime nations. On July 18 he again addressed the conference on the American proposition, international arbitration, presenting most eloquently and powerfully the proposition for a general agreement of arbitration among the nations. After ten weeks of discussion in the committee of Examination A, the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty of arbitration was presented to the first commission and was there debated with great warmth of feeling. On October 5 Mr. Choate again argued in favor of International Arbitration and the adoption of the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty. On October 10 he argued at length against the Austro-Hungarian resolution which virtually meant postponement of the Anglo-American proposition of compulsory arbitration which had secured a vote of thirty-two in its favor to nine against; the opponents of the measure insisting upon the unanimity rule of international assemblies, and the opposition of Germany to a general treaty of arbitration finally proving fatal to the Anglo-American project, the result of weeks of labor and discussion. Its partisans, however, secured the adoption of a resolution admitting the principle of compulsory arbitration and declaring in favor of so settling "certain disputes." Mr. Choate voted against the resolution which seemed a retreat from the advanced position the commission had taken in its votes and on October 11, addressed the commission in a brief statement in behalf of the American delegation. At the closing session of the First Commission, October 11, 1907, Mr. Choate on behalf of the American delegation delivered an eloquent tribute to M. Bourgeois, president of the First Commission to which the question of arbitration had been assigned. In closing he said: "During these four months, Mr. President, we have lived happily under your benign dominion, we have worked hard, and have earned the bread of the conference by the sweat of our brows, and there have been moments of trial and suffering, but in separating, we look back with satisfaction upon our labors, thanks greatly to your beneficent and harmonizing spirit."

Other addresses made by Mr. Choate at the conference were on the establishment of an International Court of Justice (July 11) and on the American project for a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice (August 1).

Those four months spent in deliberation with chosen minds of all nations constitute a record that is not only a source of satisfaction to Mr. Choate and the entire American delegation, but one in which the American nation takes great pride.

Dr. Choate's residence for nine months in the year is at No. 8 East Sixty-third street, New York. The other three months he sets apart for comparative relaxation and repose at Stockbridge in the Berkshire hills, where he dispenses a gracious hospitality. He married, October 16, 1861, Caroline Dutcher, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, and sister of President Theodore Sterling, late president of Kenyon College. Mrs. Choate, and two sons, George and Joseph Hodges, Jr., and one daughter are living.

HAVEMEYER, John Craig,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist, Author.

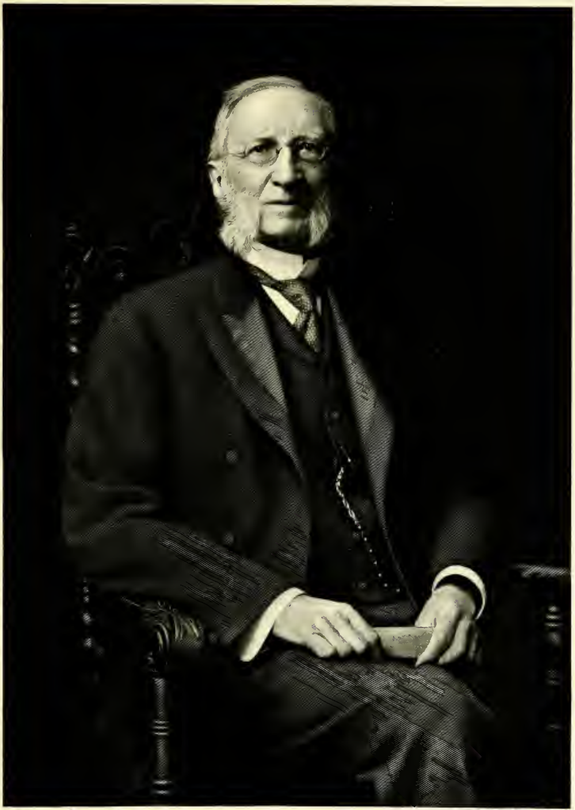
This tribute of respect is dedicated to a man who has lived long and has lived well. The story of his life is full of lessons, full of interest, full of inspiration. It covers a period when a great number of social, civic and religious reforms were effected with which he was identified. Now, an octogenarian, Mr. Havemeyer has stood through this long number of years for the highest ideals of citizenship, his voice has always been raised and his influence unswervingly cast on the side of right and righteous living, whether a business man, citizen, philanthropist or Christian, he has consistently sought to embody in his life the principle of Him who said: "I came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Havemeyers came from the German middle class, removed alike from noble and serf, which preserved through out the darkness of the Middle Ages the learning, energy and independence of character which made Northern and Central Germany receptive to Luther and the Reformation. Büeckeburg, in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, was the home city of the Havemeyers and there Hermann Hoevemeyer (as sometimes spelled) with nineteen others formed a Baker's Guild in 1644. Dietrich William Hoevemeyer, born 1725, was a master baker, a member of the Common Council of the City of Bueckeburg and served in the Seventy Years' War.

The first of the family to come to America was William Havemeyer, grandfather of John Craig Havemeyer. Orphaned at an early age, he had gone to England at fifteen, and in London learned sugar refining, eventually becoming superintendent of a refinery. He came to New York under contract with Edmund Seaman & Company to take charge of their sugar house in Pine street, bringing with him a bill of exchange for sixty pounds sterling, dated London, March 12, 1799, drawn on James J. Roosevelt, merchant, New York. He completed the terms of his contract in 1807, then at once began business for himself, establishing one of the first sugar refineries in New York City, its location between Hudson and Greenwich streets, on Vandam street. He became a naturalized citizen in 1807 and at his death, August 13, 1851, aged eighty-one years, he left a comfortable estate to his four children: Anna, Amelia, Albert and William Frederick.

William Frederick Havemeyer, father of John Craig Havemeyer, was born at No. 31 Pine street, New York City, February 12, 1804, died during his third term as mayor of New York, while in performance of his official duties at the City Hall, November 30, 1874. After preparation in private schools he entered Columbia College, whence he was graduated, class of 1823, having particularly distinguished himself in mathematics. He obtained a thorough business training as clerk in his father's sugar refinery, and in 1823 formed a partnership with his cousin, Frederick Christian Havemeyer, under the firm name of W. F. & F. C. Havemeyer, sugar refiners. In 1842, after fourteen years in successful business, he sold his interests in the firm to his brother, Albert Havemeyer, and retired with a competency honorably earned.

His prominent connection with public affairs began in 1844 and continued until his death thirty years later. He was a Democrat, and an enthusiastic supporter



The American [illegible] Society

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J. C. Havemeyer

of Andrew Jackson during the years "Old Hickory" was so potent a power in the land. In 1844 he was chosen to represent his ward in the Tammany Hall Convention. At the succeeding State Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, September 4, 1844, he was nominated presidential elector, and in the Electoral College cast the vote of New York State for James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President and George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President.

He became a member of the general committee of Tammany Hall and displayed so marked a business ability that he was chosen chairman of the finance committee. He became very influential in the party, but was too independent in his actions to please the politicians who, to forestall his appointment by President Polk as collector of the port of New York, offered him the nomination for the mayoralty. This was in the day when national party power was of greater importance to Tammany Hall than city control; the administration of the city with its then but four hundred thousand population being comparatively simple. The Department of Charities and Correction was governed by a single officer; the police were appointed, controlled and dismissed by the mayor; "Jobs" were unknown and "rings" had not yet been invented. The office of mayor, however, was something more than a civic honor.

Mr. Havemeyer was elected mayor by a large majority in April, 1845, and at once directed his special attention to police affairs, the Common Council passing at his instance an ordinance providing for a municipal police force. Under its terms he nominated George W. Matsell for Chief of Police and he was confirmed, great reforms were introduced in city government, one of the most important relating to immigration. Upon his advice the Legislature passed an act creating the board of "Commissioners of Emigration," there having been no official supervision of immigration by State or City prior to that board. Mayor Havemeyer was appointed the first president of the board and remained its head after his term as mayor expired. The Ward's Island institution for emigrants was established by Mr. Havemeyer and his associates. At the expiration of his first term he was reëlected, untiring energy, ability and devotion characterizing both administrations. He declined a third term and for several years retired from active participation in politics. In 1857, when the metropolitan police commissioner and the mayor, Fernando Wood, were struggling for control of the police force, Mr. Havemeyer came out of retirement and aided Chief Matsell. In 1859 he was a candidate for mayor in a triangular contest and was defeated.

From 1851 until 1861 he was president of the Bank of North America, and from 1857 until 1861 he was president of the New York Savings Bank, taking the office at a time of great peril to the bank and leaving it upon a secure foundation. For several years he was vice-president of the Long Island Railroad Company and held similar relation to the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

During the Civil War he was an unwavering and earnest supporter of the government at Washington. He presided over one of the four great meetings held simultaneously in Union Square, April 21, 1861, to give expression to the patriotic sentiments of the people of New York. In July, 1866, he was selected in conjunction with Thurlow Weed as arbitrator of a long dispute between the Board of Public Charities and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration involving an amount in excess of $100,000. Their report was satisfactory to both parties and the controversy ended. Twelve years were passed in quiet before Mr. Havemeyer again entered the public arena, to lead the fight against the Tweed Ring. Tammany Hall, under the control of William M. Tweed, had become an organization of banditti, with the city treasury and the city's credit at its mercy. Many millions of dollars were stolen and divided between Tweed and his confederates, their methods of plundering so ingenious and so well marked under a pretence of legitimate public expenditures, that even eminent financiers were deceived as to the real condition of affairs. So greatly were they deceived that they signed a certificate exonerating the "Ring," while the rank and file of Tammany Hall acclaimed the leaders, who scattered with a free hand a share of the stolen funds among their followers.

Mr. Havemeyer, however, was one of the men who were not deceived, and in the spring of 1870 united with other patriotic citizens in organizing the New York City Council of Reform, whose object was to rescue the city from its plunderers and bring the guilty to the bar of justice. Mr. Havemeyer was its first president, and presided at the first great meeting of citizens held at Cooper Institute, April 6, 1871, and the still more important meeting held at the same place, September 4, 1871, which created the Committee of Seventy, of which Mr. Havemeyer was for two months vice-president and afterwards president.

The story of the final overthrow of the corrupt "Ring" is a familiar one. After Mr. Havemeyer and Samuel J. Tilden gained access to the Broadway Bank in which the members of the "Ring" kept their accounts and obtained the legal proof of the enormous thefts, criminal prosecution completely broke the power of the "Ring" whose members fled, died, or gave themselves up to the law.

The mayoralty campaign of 1872 saw Tammany Hall with a very respectable candidate, the Apollo Hall Democracy with another, but neither candidate had the endorsement of the Committee of Seventy which just then was a power in politics. The Republican party saw their opportunity and nominated William F. Havemeyer, whose record as a war Democrat was satisfactory to the Republicans and whose services in behalf of reform rendered him acceptable to the Committee of Seventy. He was elected and for a third time occupied the highest executive office of the city. His third term was a stormy one, being a series of contests with the Board of Aldermen. Party leaders and private cliques were anxious to dictate or control appointments. The discomfited but not annihilated followers of Tweed were on the alert to discredit him. An indiscreet word or act, an unacceptable nomination, anything in short which either was or could be construed into a mistake was certain to be seized upon by vigilant antagonists and by selfish interests to which he refused to be subservient. But he "fought the good fight," and "kept the faith," breaking down under the strain, however, and dying at his desk in the City Hall.

A New York morning journal none too friendly to him said: "He was a Mayor whose honesty of purpose had never been impugned," and that the real fruit of the Reform party "is to be seen in the purified Democratic party which has just now, two years after the election of Mr. Havemeyer, carried New York by a majority almost unexampled."

An impartial religious journal said: "He had been called in a trying time to fill a difficult position. More was expected of him than he could perhaps accomplish. Unfortunately for him he was controlled by a partiality for old friends with which the city had neither sympathy or patience. He knew the men with whom he had associated in years long gone by better than the men of to-day, and with the tenacity of a strong nature clung to them."

Mayor Havemeyer was for years a member of the board of trustees of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, was deeply interested in its property, gave liberally to its current expenses, to its benevolences and was a regular attendant on the public Sunday services.

Mayor Havemeyer married Sarah Agnes Craig, of Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather, James Craig, came from Paisley, Scotland, and settled at Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, and was the founder of the manufacturing village of Craigville, formerly known as Cromeline on Grey Court Creek, a powder mill said to have been located there during the Revolution. In 1790 James Craig erected a paper mill, the first in Orange county. His wife was the daughter of Captain Hector McNeil, who commanded the United States ship "Boston" in 1777 and was third of the twenty-four naval captains appointed by Congress, October 10, 1776.

Their son, Hector Craig, was born in Scotland, coming to this country with his parents. In 1816 he was one of the incorporators and secretary of the Blooming Grove and New Windsor Turnpike and in 1818 also secretary of the Orange County Agricultural Society. In 1823-25 he was a Congressman, again elected in 1829, but resigned before his term expired to accept appointment by President Jackson in 1830 to the post of collector of the port of New York. He was removed from that office by President Van Buren for political reasons. In 1832 he was commissioner of insolvency for the Southern District of New York. He married a daughter of John Chandler, of Blooming Grove, a large land owner, storekeeper and miller, also trading with the West Indies, a man of importance in Orange county. Their daughter, Sarah Agnes Craig, was a country bred girl, a fine horsewoman in her younger days. She was educated in the famous Emma Willard School at Troy, New York. Her marriage to William F. Havemeyer was a very happy one, and in her affection, practical intelligence and earnest coöperation her husband found much of inspiration that led him onward in a notable business and official career. Mrs. Havemeyer was the mother of ten children, her heart was centered in her home, and her husband and children were her joy and pride. She was very charitable, had deep religious convictions, was earnest and sincere, her example and teaching potent in moulding the lives and characters of her children. She lived to the age of eighty-seven and between her and her third child, John C., there existed the most intimate fellowship. The family home was located in what is now a far down town section on Vandam street, adjoining the sugar house, and there John Craig Havemeyer was born.

John Craig Havemeyer was born May 31, 1833, son of William Frederick and Sarah Agnes (Craig) Havemeyer. Until his eleventh year he attended various private schools, Miss Durant's, Greenwich and Charlton streets, Miss Houghton's, Vandam near Varick street, and Mr. Martin's in Dominick street. At the age of eleven he was sent to the boarding school of Rev. Robert W. Harris, White Plains, New York. From a diary neatly kept during this period it is found that the studies he pursued were Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, geography, history and spelling and that the religious element was prominent in the training he there received. He remained at White Plains about two years, then entered the grammar school of Columbia College, there gaining special commendation for excellence in English. He was unusually facile in expressing himself in good English while quite young and when but fourteen one of his youthful essays, "The Seasons," was admitted into the public print. During portions of 1848-49 he was a student at New York University, but ill health and particularly poor eyesight compelled him to withdraw from college. He, however, continued his studies in private and became a member of two debating societies, the Philosophian Society, of which he was chosen president in 1850, and the Addisonian, which he was instrumental in organizing in January, 1851. The debates in these societies in which the boy took active part were of great aid to him in cultivating that fluency, clarity and directness of expression for which he has always been noted. The abandonment of his college course was a severe blow to him and brought him much sadness and disappointment. For a time he did nothing, then attempted to secure a position but the fact that his father was mayor created a peculiar difficulty. He became discouraged and resolved to "run away," and go by vessel to California, but his father learned of his plans and busied himself in the boy's behalf, finally securing him a position with his uncle in a grocery store on Fulton street, where he received fifty dollars for his first year's work.

The following pledge solemnly taken and kept with an extract from his diary reveals his moral and religious sentiment, deliberate judgment and will power, even in youth: "I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly promise and declare that I will, as far as in me lies, totally abstain from the use of tobacco, snuff or segars, and in addition thereto do solemnly affirm that I will refrain partaking in large or small quantities of intoxicating liquors of any kind so ever from date until arrived at the age of twenty-one and if then this course be found beneficial whether or not I will follow this rule the rest of life, remains for myself to determine." The above has been drawn out and is now signed from a growing inclination towards indulging in them exhibiting itself. From his diary, date of November 14, 1850, this extract is taken:

> In my eighteenth year, of moderate size and passable looks, engaged in the grocery business with an uncle, I sometimes feel a contentment and at others a depression of spirits which alternately makes me satisfied with my condition and again spreads on all objects around a gloom which a day of active exercise alone can dispel. But my trust is in God. He will answer my prayers and give me the equilibrium of disposition, the sobriety of thought and activity of mind and body which I have long and earnestly desired. I wish to be neither too grave nor gay, but desire to unite the two traits in such a manner as will render me a happy medium.
>
> Above all things I would be governed in my actions and thoughts by a high and holy principle which will lead me always to consider the right and justice; influence me to act kindly and generously toward all, to relieve the wants of the destitute, encourage the disheartened and which will impart to my character a firmness and proper dignity and give to my feelings an elevation which shall act as a talisman to protect me from the low contaminations surrounding me, by which I sometimes fear that I have been somewhat corrupted.

From June 12, 1852, until March 27, 1853, he took an extended tour through Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, a journey taken at his father's instance as a health measure, but for the young man it became a period of investigation and study, not mere sightseeing. At Bueckeburg, the home of his German ancestors, he visited the house in which his grandfather was born. His letters from European cities and from the Holy Land display an interest in everything he saw, and a close observation that enabled him to write most interestingly and intelligently of the countries he visited. He returned to New York from Havre on the steamer "Humbolt," arriving home in April, 1853.

With his return from Europe, Mr. Havemeyer began his business life in earnest. He became clerk in the Havemeyer & Moller Sugar House and in a few months wrote to his sister: "I went into the sugar house as clerk towards the last of December and have now (January 30, 1853) entire charge of the office." During this period he was vice-president of the Everett Club, a debating society, and was active in the support of religion and the church.

On the last day of the year 1855 he signed a partnership agreement with Charles E. Bertrand, then beginning his independent career as a sugar refiner. The firm Havemeyer & Bertrand was located at Williamsburg at what is now the corner of South Third and First streets, Brooklyn. Six months later a cousin, F. C. Havemeyer, was admitted to the firm. The difficulty in getting proper machinery from Germany caused delay and loss, and after nine months of struggle Mr. Havemeyer sold his interest to Havemeyer & Moller.

In November, 1856, he started on a journey intending to travel east and west until he found a business opportunity and wherever he found a business opportunity there to settle, but after visiting Boston and Worcester he returned to New York, there deciding to remain. In March, 1857, he entered the employ of Havemeyer & Moller and during the fall of that year made a business trip to Detroit and other places, a journey he records in his diary as one on which he "made the acquaintance of several principal firms in the grocery business." In January, 1859, he made a special arrangement with the firm of William Moller & Company, Steam Sugar Refiners, as salesman and agent, with power of attorney, his compensation $3,000 a year and a share of the net profits of the business. His responsibilities were very great and involved business trips to various parts of the country. The entries in his diary at this period, although meagre, show him to have been in improved health and spirits and very active in his business. Yet, business cares did not prevent his giving time to the church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, Bible Society and the Everett Club, and wherever he happened to be on a Sunday he always attended Divine service.

About the end of January, 1860, Mr. Havemeyer left William Moller & Company, and very soon afterward started independently as a commission merchant with offices first at No. 107 Water street, later at No. 175 Pearl street, also becoming a member of the New York Produce Exchange. It was at that time that Mr. Havemeyer, prompted by devotion to Christian business principle, had Scriptural quotations printed on his business letterheads. His father objected to the practice and in deference to him the practice was discontinued. Mr. Havemeyer admitted his brother Henry to a partnership in 1865 under the firm name of John C. Havemeyer & Brother. Their business was largely in tobacco and rice, later many other articles were handled and journeys east, west and south were necessary. This business relation existed until July, 1869, when the firm of Havemeyer & Company, composed of Albert and Hector C. Havemeyer, engaged John C. Havemeyer to conduct the mercantile part of their sugar refining business with power of attorney. This was an extremely responsible position, involving extensive purchases and sales of sugar; "and any other articles for the use of or being the product of one refinery, or otherwise required by our business, to draw or endorse checks and orders for the payment of money, to make or indorse any promissory notes or bills of exchange, to borrow money and generally to negotiate and transact in the name and in behalf of said firm, all financial and commercial matters properly relating to said business as fully and effectually as either we or either of us as copartners in said firm could do if present." Under so wide a contract Mr. Havemeyer worked for nine months when Havemeyer & Company sold out to Havemeyer & Elder, January 7, 1870. From that time until 1880 Mr. Havemeyer was a member of the firm of Havemeyer Brothers & Company, Sugar Refiners, No. 89 Wall street. He sold his one-sixth interest in the firm in September, 1880, to John E. Searles, Jr., of No. 100 Wall street, retiring from that time on from all connection with the sugar business; often during later years it has been erroneously stated that he was a member of the "Sugar Trust." Many times he has been falsely attacked in that connection and to disprove the charge he has in several instances publicly set forth his relations, terminating in 1880, to the business of sugar refining.

From 1880 until his retirement, Mr. Havemeyer confined his business operations to real estate dealing in the States of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, and the region now the State of Oklahoma. During the seventies he was president of the Central Railroad of Long Island, associated as a bondholder with the Darien Short Line Railroad in 1893, in 1890 prominently connected with the reorganization of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company, and for some time was a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

During the years 1876 to 1881 Mr. Havemeyer, as the executor of the will of his father, found himself with his brother Henry the defendants in a suit brought by the administrators of the estate of his uncle, Albert Havemeyer, involving the charge of a breach of contract in the sale of a large amount of stock of the Long Island Railroad Company. Two juries decided against the defendants but on appeal the verdict was reversed, Judge William H. Taft, afterward President, was one of the judges who decided the case in John C. and Henry Havemeyer's favor.

In the home of his distinguished father and in subsequent social and business relations, Mr. Havemeyer frequently met men of great reputation and influence. One of these was Samuel J. Tilden, the great lawyer and Democratic idol, who used often to visit Mayor Havemeyer at his home, Mr. Tilden, a bachelor, then living on Union Square near Fourteenth street. He left a lasting impression on Mr. Havemeyer on account of his irregular habits of life. He went to bed very late and got up very late, not before ten in the morning. He had false teeth and when agitated moved them about in his mouth and as his agitation increased would take them out and place them on the table. He drew up Mr. Havemeyer's partnership papers and warned him that it was important to look into all the details of a partner's character, very much the same as when one got married. In the early eighties Mr. Havemeyer was connected in business with John Wanamaker, the great merchant and statesman, and has some interesting letters exchanged with that great man, with Judge Taft, and many other men of an earlier day. Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the noted agnostic, was also brought in business touch with him, and an interesting correspondence between the two men is preserved, all the more interesting on account of the abysmal difference between them in relation to Christian belief.

For forty years after his marriage in 1872 Mr. Havemeyer made Yonkers his home and took a deep interest in promoting its prosperity. He advocated public parks, headed the agitation which resulted in old historic Manor Hall being saved and transferred to the State of New York, and at the dedication of "Hollywood Inn," a non-sectarian club house for young men, represented St. John's Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in a speech full of deep feeling. He was and is opposed to war on Christian grounds, depreciates the patriotism that is founded on military or naval prowess, believes that humanity and religion are above patriotism and the law of universal love before that of allegiance to one's country, and that as long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors the thirst for military glory will ever be the vice of the most exalted characters. He has maintained his positions in the religious and secular press, beginning at the age of seventeen with an article in the New York "Evening Post," of which William Cullen Bryant was the editor, down to the present, taking issue with Theodore Roosevelt's article in the "Outlook" in 1909 on "Great Armaments and Peace," answering it in the "Christian Advocate" of New York. He was a Democrat by inheritance, but never has been narrowly partisan. He warmly supported Grover Cleveland for President, and in 1908 supported Bryan, but with little enthusiasm, believing on the whole he represented better principles than his opponent. He bitterly opposed the use of the pulpit as a political rostrum. In 1903, when capital and labor were in bitter controversy, Mr. Havemeyer endeavored to bring about a better mutual understanding by public discussion and at his own expense obtained Music Hall, Yonkers, in which to hold the meeting, his position being wholly impartial, only seeking to establish the fact that both capital and labor were under obligations to higher demands of humanity and religion.

Mr. Havemeyer was reared in the atmosphere of a religious home, and at about the age of sixteen made an open profession of religion and joined the Methodist church. From this early age he associated himself actively with all departments of his church, believing them all essential to the development of the best type of Christian character. In 1862 he aided in founding the Christian Brotherhood of Central Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, of which Rev. Alfred Cookman of sainted memory was pastor, and became its first president. After settling in Yonkers he joined the First Methodist Church and has never removed his membership. He was treasurer of the building committee in charge of the erection of the present beautiful church edifice and he has been a devoted and influential layman of the church he loves for over sixty years. For a number of years he was closely associated with the work of the Evangelical Alliance and a member of the executive committee. In the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has taken a lively interest since youth, his membership dating back to 1855 when the association occupied rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. It was largely through his aid that the Yonkers branch was established. He was its first president, personally raised the first year's salary of the general secretary, was for years president of the board of trustees, was a recognized association speaker and addressed more Young Men's Christian Association audiences than any man in Yonkers, completed the fund to pay off its mortgage indebtedness, and as the secretary writes: "There hangs in my office, just over my desk, a fine portrait of the kindly earnest, generous face of my friend, John C. Havemeyer, with the inscription on the frame, 'John C. Havemeyer, First President of the Young Men's Christian Association 1881'."

For many years he was a local preacher of his church and occupied many pulpits other than those of his own denomination. The Bible is his great and final authority; what can be proved by it is binding beyond dispute. He believes thoroughly in personal Christian work, in strict Sabbath observance. He has written many monographs, among others "A Study of Labor Unions," "Patriotism," "Shall We Prepare for War in Time of Peace," "The Needs of the Church from a Layman's Standpoint," "What is Love of Country," "Great Armaments and Peace," "Fundamental Facts About Religion," and "Foundation Truth." His newspaper articles are legion and there has been no great moral, religious or ethical question of his time that he has not publicly discussed, and has never sought an obscure person to discuss it with.

Personal philanthropy cannot be fairly dealt with in a biography for the essence of true benevolence is secrecy. But philanthropy is an indication of character and the method and spirit in which it expresses itself deserve careful consideration. Mr. Havemeyer was born with an inherited disposition to help those in need and was trained to do good from earliest days by precept and home example. He believes in simple living and regards wealth as a stewardship for which an account must finally be rendered. He gives systematically and as far as possible finds out all he can concerning the person or cause he is assisting. He holds decided opinions upon philanthropy, as he does upon every question he deems of importance, and is not easily driven from a position in which he has intrenched himself particularly if it be a Bible truth. He is conscientious to the last degree, eminently fair in argument and most courteous. A strong character and one the world should know better.

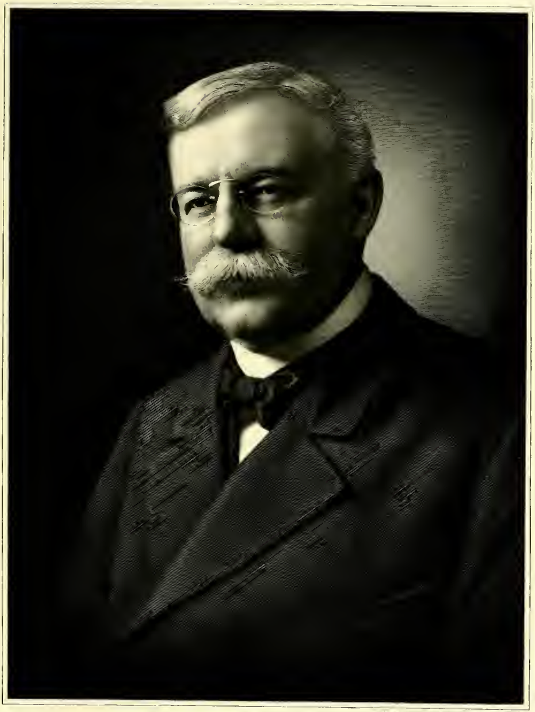
Mr. Havemeyer married in Athens, Greece, December 5, 1872, Alice Alide Francis, daughter of John Morgan and Harriet E. (Tucker) Francis. Her father was for three years United States minister to Greece, later United States ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and owner as well as editor of the Troy (New York) "Times." Mr. Havemeyer met his future bride in 1871 in Brussels, where she was sojourning with her parents. Later they became engaged and in November, 1872, sailed from New York to Greece to claim his bride. A number of distinguished guests were present at the marriage, among them several missionaries. They made Yonkers their permanent home.

CLARKE, R. Floyd,

Attorney-at-Law, Author.

Mr. Clarke is descended on the father's side from one of the oldest Rhode Island families, with straight descent from the English family of Clarkes, originally located at Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, whose pedigree can be traced back with the aid of Parish Registers and an ancient Bible to John Clarke, of Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, who died there in 1559. (See "The Clarke Families of Rhode Island," by George Austin Morrison, Jr., page 13).

The grandson of this John Clarke was also of Westhorpe, and had among his seven children four males known as the "Immigrants," namely, second son Carewe, third son Thomas, fifth son John, seventh son Joseph, who emigrated to America about 1637.



R Floyd Clarke

Of these four immigrants, John Clarke, born October 8, 1609, died April 20, 1676, was the most prominent. (See sketch of him in 4 "Appleton's American Cyclopaedia," 640, and "Story of Dr. John Clarke, Founder of Rhode Island," by Thomas W. Bicknell.) He devoted himself to study, and at twenty-eight years of age we find him holding two professions —that of a physician and also that of an ordained minister of the Baptist faith. He appears in the Catalogue of the University of Leyden, Holland, 1575-1875, as one of the students there on July 17, 1635 ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 74); and during his life he practiced both professions in New England, and also practiced as a physician in London for twelve years while he was engaged in obtaining the charter for Rhode Island hereinafter mentioned.

He emigrated to Boston in November, 1637. Owing to his views on religious toleration, he came in conflict with the Puritan element, and was practically banished, and proceeded with others to form a settlement on the Island of Aquidneck, Rhode Island. Later, in 1651, having held religious services at Lynn, he and two companions were sentenced to pay fines, or else to be whipped, and to remain in prison until paid, for their meeting at William Witter's about July 21st, and then and at other times preaching and blaspheming, etc. On August 31, 1651, from his prison he wrote to the Honored Court assembled at Boston, accepting the proffer publicly made the day before of a dispute with the ministers, and therefore "do desire you would appoint the time when, and the person with whom" the points might be disputed publicly. This challenge to a debate was not accepted, and his fine and Mr. Crandall's were paid by friends without their consent, they thus escaping corporal punishment. His fellow prisoner, Holmes, was publicly flogged. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 85.)

Later, Dr. Clarke and Roger Williams proceeded to England—Clarke representing the Newport and Aquidneck colonies, and Williams the Providence colony. Williams returned, but Clarke remained in England for twelve years, watching over and advancing the affairs of the Colony, and finally obtained from the Government of Charles II. a Royal Charter for Rhode Island in the year 1663. This charter contains the first guarantee of civil and religious freedom in America. In fact it is the first charter of religious toleration ever granted. This charter provided: "that no person within the said colony at any time hereafter shall be in anywise molested, punished, disquieted or called in question for any differences of opinion in matters of religion, which do not actually disturb the civil peace." ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*, p. 193.) The provisions in this charter, embodying freedom of religious thought and worship with a temperate and just civil government as opposed to the narrow and dogmatic attitude of the other New England colonies at this time upon these questions was chiefly the idea and conception of John Clarke. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke," *supra*.)

Dr. Clarke maintained himself in England by using his own funds, and we find later that the town of Providence and other towns voted him a partial compensation for his outlays. On returning to the Colonies, he settled at Newport, and later died there, without issue, after holding various religious and public offices. ("Story of Dr. John Clarke, *supra*.)

While John Clarke left no issue, his three brothers left issue, resulting in one of the three branches of the Clarke family in the United States.

Joseph Clarke, of Westhorpe, Suffolk county, England, and later of Newport and Westerly, brother of John Clarke, is the ancestor of R. Floyd Clarke, of this review. Joseph Clarke was admitted an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck at Newport in 1638. He was president at the General Court of Election in 1640, and became a freeman on March 17, 1641. He was made one of the original members of the First Baptist Church of Newport in 1644, and a member of the General Court of Trials in 1648; he became a freeman of the Colony and acted as a commissioner in 1655-57-58-59 and was assistant in 1658-63-64-65-78-80-90. His name appears in the charter granted to Rhode Island by Charles II., July 8, 1663. He became a freeman at Westerly in 1668, and acted as deputy to the General Assembly in 1668-69-70-71-72-90. He was a member of the Court of Justices of the Peace in 1677. He returned to Newport in the later years of his life. ("Clarke Families of Rhode Island," Morrison, p. 23.)

The descendants of Joseph Clarke, the immigrant above referred to, continued living in Newport and Westerly and occupying various religious and political positions from time to time until the eighth generation was represented by Thomas Clarke, of Westerly, and later of North Stonington, Connecticut, born June 10, 1749, died May 28, 1832, married, June 10, 1770, Olive Marsh, of Hartford, Vermont, among whose eleven children was a son, Samuel, born June 23, 1790 (*ibid*, p. 69).

This Samuel Clarke was the grandfather of R. Floyd Clarke. The story as told in the family is that Samuel Clarke was of a studious turn of mind, and preferred books to ploughing, much to the chagrin of his father, Thomas Clarke; that on one occasion when the boy was about fifteen years old, his father caught him reading Euclid in the shade of a tree while the horses and plough stood idle in the furrow. Result—serious parental chastisement, and that night the youngster ran away to sea. Beginning as a cabin boy in the New England West Indies trade, he soon became a supercargo, waxed well in this world's goods—married Eliza Burnell, daughter of an English sea captain at Nassau, in the Bahamas, and taking her to the United States established himself as a factor, etc., in marine stores, etc., at St. Marys, Georgia, on the river St. Marys, a tributary of the river St. Johns. Later he was practically ruined by the burning of his warehouse and stock, etc., by a predatory expedition of the British up the St. Marys river in the War of 1812. Making a new start at the same place, he again improved in this world's goods when the Seminole War came along, and with it the destruction of his warehouse and goods and family residence by flames, he and his family barely escaping with their lives. Again a new start in life, with a wife and large family on his hands, in Savannah and St. Marys, and again a successful issue and the death of the old gentleman at his place of residence, "Glenwood," St. Marys, Georgia, October 26, 1858, where he had been accustomed to entertain his friends in the style of the old Southern hospitality of "before the war." He left his second wife surviving; he had no issue by her, but had issue by his first wife of some fifteen children. Lemuel Clarence Clarke, the sixth son and tenth child of this couple, was the father of R. Floyd Clarke.

On his father's side Mr. Clarke has a small mixture of Spanish blood. His great-grandmother, Elizabeth Sanchez, of the Venanchio Sanchez family of St. Augustine, Florida, married Captain Burnell, an English sea captain, the father of his grandmother, who became the wife of the Samuel Clarke, above mentioned.

On his mother's side Mr. Clarke is of mixed English and Scotch blood — his grandmother, Sarah Caroline Heriot, being of the Heriots hailing from Georgetown, South Carolina, and prior to that from Haddington, in Scotland. Of this family was that George Heriot who founded a hospital in Edinburgh, and a sketch of whose life may be found in the 13 Encyclopaedia .Brittanica (11th Ed.) p. 363. His grandfather on the mother's side, Thomas Boston Clarkson, was a resident of Charleston, and later of Columbia, South Carolina, and was a wealthy cotton planter owning four plantations and many slaves. He was descended from the Clarksons of England. and through the female line from the Scotch divine, Thomas Boston, Calvinistic Theologian, 1676-1732, author of "The Crook and The Lot," and other theological works,—a sketch of whose life may be found in 2 Appleton's American Encyclopaedia, p. 139, and 4 Encyclopaedia Brittanica (11th Ed.) p. 289.

Mr. Clarke's father, Lemuel Clarence Clarke, born at St. Marys, Georgia, August 4, 1831, later removed to Columbia, South Carolina, and there married Caroline Beaumont Clarkson, of Columbia, South Carolina, December 17, 1859. He was a merchant in Columbia, South Carolina, before and during the war, and then removed with his family to New Orleans and later to New York, and died in New York, April 30, 1893. Mr. Clarke's mother, Caroline Beaumont (Clarkson) Clarke, of Columbia, South Carolina, born October 10, 1834, died at New York City, October 26, 1912, she being the first daughter and fourth child of Thomas Clarkson and Sarah Caroline Heriot, mentioned above. This couple had seven children, all save one dying in infancy. Their third child and second son, R. Floyd, born after his twin brother, October 14, 1859, is the sole survivor of the whole family.

This family of Clarksons had come over to Charleston, South Carolina, in the eighteenth century, and in 1851 they were represented by three brothers named Thomas Boston Clarkson, William Clarkson and John Clarkson, and by the child of a deceased sister, W. C. Johnson. Thomas Boston Clarkson and William Clarkson had married, and had large families, but the third, John, was a wealthy bachelor.

As an indication that all Southerners of this period did not believe in slavery, the following episode may be of interest: In December, 1841, the Legislature of South Carolina passed an act to prevent the emancipation of slaves. John Clarkson died in 1849, leaving a will in which, with the exception a few legacies, he bequeathed all of his property, on certain conditions made with him, to his brother, William Clarkson, and appointed the latter executor. The executor having qualified, the infant son of the deceased sister brought a suit to be found as "W. C. Johnson, by next friend, vs. William Clarkson and Thomas Boston Clarkson, Charleston, January, 1851, 24 South Carolina Equity Reports, 305," in which he declared that the object of the will, and the conditions under which it had been given, had been to free the slaves of the testator, and asked for a decree to set aside the will. John Clarkson's property consisted of a plantation, a large number of negroes, together with stocks and other personal estate.

The answer of the defendants admitted that the property was left to them, and accepted by them upon the conditions expressed by the testator in certain papers accompanying the will unless prevented by the court, and upon condition that they were to practice no evasion of the law, but to make application to the Legislature of the State, which body alone could emancipate slaves, to emancipate all the slaves belonging to the testator at death, or to give the defendants a license to send them out of the State; and if the said negroes be emancipated by the Legislature, or defendants permitted to send them out of the State, then to sell the plantation and out of the property and proceeds pay certain legacies, and the balance to divide among the negroes. If the foregoing could not be done, then to sell and divide according to other directions given. The court held that no beneficial interest was given by the will to William Clarkson and the conditions imposed by the testator being void under the law of South Carolina, the estate went to the next of kin. Among the memoranda left by John Clarkson with his will were the following:

> Husbands and wives must on no account be separated.
>
> Nov. 25, 1842. JOHN CLARKSON.

> I do not wish my negroes forced to go to Africa, if they do not wish it.
>
> Aug. 13, 1849. JOHN CLARKSON.

R. Floyd Clarke, son of Lemuel Clarence and Caroline Beaumont (Clarkson) Clarke, was born October 14, 1859, in Columbia, South Carolina. He was in that town at the time it was burned during Sherman's march in 1865; was later, at the age of seven, in the yellow fever epidemic of 1867 in New Orleans, recovering from an attack of the same, including the black vomit, from which stage of the disease a very small percentage ever survive. Afterwards, the family being impoverished by the war, Mr. Clarke was brought as a child to New York about 1870, where he was educated in Public School No. 35—the old 13th Street School near Sixth Avenue, and in the College of the City of New York, then at 23rd Street Stand, Lexington Avenue. He graduated from the College of the City of New York, A. B. in 1880, and in 1899 received from that institution the degree of A. M. Taking up the study of law at Columbia College Law School, he was graduated LL. B. *cum laude* in 1882, taking the first prize in Municipal Law. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the New York bar, obtaining, with others, honorable mention as the result of the examination, and has since practiced law in New York City, first as managing clerk in the office of Olcott & Mestre, 1882-83; then as a member of the firm, 1883-84; then as a member of the firm of Clarke & Culver, 1895-1903; and from that time under his own name. He has been counsel for large interests and corporations; and has been identified with important litigations and international cases, notably in the following litigations: The George Kemp will case; the Edward Kemp will case; the Dunlap Estate litigation; the Consolidated Lake Superior Corporation litigation; the James R. Keiser trade name litigation over "Keiser Cravats" and others.

He has been counsel in the following international cases, notably in connection with the claims of private claimants under the Mexican title in the international arbitration case of Mexico *vs.* United States in the El Chamizal District, El Paso, Texas, decision for part of the land in favor of Mexico, June 15, 1911, decision protested by the United States and matter standing *in statu quo*; the claim of the United States & Venezuela Company, known as "the Crichfield Asphalt Concession" against Venezuela, which, by protocol of February 13, 1909, was sent to the Hague Tribunal, but was afterwards settled out of court for $475,000; the claim of the McGivney & Rokeby Construction Company against Cuba which resulted in obtaining enforcement through diplomatic intervention by the United States under the Platt Amendment of their contract to sewer and pave the City of Havana, work on which is going on and has now been practically completed; counsel for Porter Charlton (the Lake Como murder case) in *habeas corpus* proceedings to prevent his deportation to Italy on the ground that Italy having admittedly broken the Treaty of Extradition, it could not be heard to enforce it. This issue was taken through the Secretary of State's office and all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States without success; but on the subsequent trial of the case in Italy, the delays of the litigation in America counting on the sentence, Charlton was sentenced to only twenty-eight days of imprisonment and is now a free man; counsel also in important contraband cases arising as to steamers and cargoes in the recent world war; and others.

He is the author of "The Science of Law and Law Making" Macmillan & Company, 1898) and articles including "A Permanent Tribunal of International Law—Its Necessity and Value," 1 American Journal of International Law, April, 1907, p. 342; "Castro, The Ungrateful," North American Review, April, 1908; "An Episode on the Law of Trusts," Columbia Law Review, May, 1905; "Intervention for Breach of Contract or Tort Committed by a Sovereignty," Proceedings of American Society of International Law, 4th Annual Meeting, 1910, pp. 149-191.

He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, American Society of International Law, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a life member of the New York Southern Society. His recreations are: Yachting, motoring and chess. He owns the sloop yachts "Atala" and "Golliwog," and has a country place at Stony Creek, Connecticut, opposite the Thimble Islands. Clubs: Life member of the University Club of the City of New York, New York Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club and Atlantic Yacht Club. Member of Colonial Order of the Acorn and Manhattan Chess Club.

Mr. Clarke's book, "The Science of Law and Law Making," being a treatise on the vexed question of the propriety of codifying the whole of the Civil Law, and taking strong ground against its entire codification, has been much discussed and has received many reviews both in the United States and England. As might be expected from the nature of its subject matter, these have been partly complimentary and partly the reverse. As a sample of the diversity of the human mind, the following extracts from some of these reviews may be of interest:

From "The Harvard Law Review," May, 1898, vol. xii, p. 68: Mr. Clarke's book should be welcomed as affording to the general reader an introduction to the study of law suggestive of the beauty and interest of its problems, and as giving for the first time a comprehensive discussion of the problem of codification * * *.

In advocating the cause of the case law system, the real substance of the book, the writer has accomplished his purpose well. The division of the chapters into so many headings adds little to the clearness or literary merit of the work, but the argument is, on the whole, coherent and convincing.

From "The Green Bag," May, 1898, vol. x, No. 5, p. 228: This work is intended especially for the layman, but the legal profession will also find it both readable and instructive. Mr. Clarke gives his readers a clear and true conception of the system of law under which they live, explaining in popular terms the general outlines of legal systems and making the subject perfectly intelligible to the ordinary mind. He then proceeds to discuss the question of codification, and his conclusions seem to us to be sound and to be sustained by facts. We commend the book as one which may be read with profit by all thinking men.

From "The Albany Law Journal," Saturday, April 2, 1898, vol. 57, No. 14, p. 223: * * * Within the 475 pages of this work the author has condensed in an admirable manner all the leading arguments for and against codification, in addition to which he has given a large amount of elementary matter, valuable not only to the student, but as well to the professional reader, in refreshing his recollection and aiding to a clearer conception of the generalizations involved in the arguments advanced. His style of writing, it may be added, is charmingly clear, as well as remarkably vigorous. * * * it will probably be conceded that it would be difficult to put the argument against codification more strongly and forcibly in so many words. Mr. Clarke has certainly made a valuable contribution to the solution of a very important and exceedingly complex problem.

From "The Yale Law Journal" (New Haven), May, 1898, vol. vii, No. 8, p. 374: * * * Mr. Clarke takes strong ground against codification. The arguments for and against are reviewed and the question made distinct and clear. This method of illustrating the working of the systems of Case and Code Law, by applying their methods to the solution of the question of a contract in restraint of trade, is ingenious and convincing.

From "The New York Law Journal," Friday, May 13, 1898, vol. 19, No. 36, p. 522: * * * This work will certainly accomplish one of its principal purposes in imparting to intelligent lay readers the science of jurisprudence and the process of the building of the common law. * * * It is therefore a distinct advantage to general culture to have a work, such as Mr. Clarke's, from which the ordinary reader may learn the rudiments of our legal system.

This author furthermore presents the argument against codification very forcibly and completely and with much originality of suggestion and ingenuity of illustration.

From "The New York Evening Post," Saturday, August 20, 1898, vol. 97, p. 15: * * * Where we find ourselves at one with the author is in believing that some subjects lend themselves better to statutory, others to common law regulation.

From "The American Law Register," May, 1898, vols. 46 O. S., 37 N. S., No. 5, p. 335: The importance of the question considered by the author, and the growing interest in it, insure something more than passing attention to the book under review. * * * The method of adducing concrete examples of case, statute and code law is very effective, often rendering argument on a given point almost unnecessary. * * *

To the lawyer, the book will commend itself as one in which a vital problem is impartially treated. None of the advantages of codification are underestimated, nor are its disadvantages slighted. The conclusions reached by the author are evidently the result of careful thought and, insofar as a cursory examination can show, valid.

From "The Banking Law Journal," May, 1898, vol. 15, No. 5, p. 261: * * * To all intelligent laymen, as well as to all lawyers desirous of brushing up on the fundamentals, we would commend Mr. Clarke's work, which is written in a style that will find favor with the popular reader, and which admirably fills the want we have outlined. No one who reads this work will say that the law is dry; on the contrary, it will be found to have a peculiar fascination for the general reader. * * *

The work gives the most complete and best presentation of the whole subject of codification —the arguments and reasons pro and con—yet written; and while, as such, it will command the attention of the foremost legal minds on both sides of the Atlantic, it is none the less a work which will be found intelligible and highly instructive to, and entirely within the comprehension of, the general reader.

From "The New Jersey Law Journal," vol. 21, No. 5, p. 159, May, 1898: A general introduction to the study of the law is followed by concrete examples showing its expression and application in a suit at law and in reported cases, digests, text-books and in statutes, and from these examples it is shown how different are the methods and results when the law is found in reported cases and when it is expressed in statutes or codes; and then there is a statement of the existing provinces of case and statute law and a discussion of the question whether the province of the latter should be extended and a clear exposition of the essential differences between the two and an earnest argument against the effort to crystallize the whole law in a definite code * * * it has the merit of bringing the question by means of examples within the comprehension of any intelligent man not familiar with the law.

From "The Western Reserve Law Journal," vol. iv, No. 3, p. 81, April, 1898: * * * Here is a work, written with scholarly accuracy and clearness, so simple as to render a dictionary unnecessary, and yet so complete and profound as to invade the depth of a science on which many of our law givers are painfully ignorant. * * *

To those who, with a mental aggressiveness, are continually alive to the absorption of useful and valuable, even necessary knowledge, we gladly commend this work as a new contribution to the field of scientific legal thought.

From "The New York Daily Tribune," Tuesday, July 26, 1898: Mr. Clarke has seized the idea of evolution in law with a grasp not easily loosed. * * * The evolutionary process had been a natural one, and both Professor Jenks and Mr. Clarke, however much they might differ about other things, evidently hold that it continued to be natural. Mr. Clarke goes on to say that the process in the mind of successive generations of judges was inductive, not deductive. The principle was sought in the actual concrete case, not inferred from some universal premise and applied to the case. Professor Jenks says the same thing by contrast, when he describes the method of interpreting the Roman Law as scholastic. Mr. Clarke's argument is that after all these ages of legal development on lines that are now found to be just the natural lines of investigation, and above all of scientific investigation, it is absurd for men to go back to the scholastic method of a fixed code.

From "The American Law Review," vol. xxxii, No. 4, p. 637, July-August, 1898: The briefest description of this work would be to say that it somewhat resembles, in outline and substance, the celebrated work of Judge Dillon on English and American jurisprudence and laws. It carries us into new lines of thought and widens out many fresh fields of discussion. It will repay reading by everyone who has time to think upon the foundations of the jurisprudence of his country.

From "The Nation" (New York), vol. lxvii, No. 1729, p. 137, August 18, 1898; * * * Where we find ourselves at one with the author is in believing that some subjects lend themselves better to statutory, others to common law regulation.

From "The Law Quarterly Review," vol. xiv, No. 55, July, 1898: This book professes to be an introduction to law for the use of laymen, but it is really nothing but an elaborate argument against codification, in which the general reasons *pro* and *contra* are set forth with sufficient fairness and, we venture to think, more than sufficient fulness.

From "The Athenaeum," No. 3695, August 20, 1898: "The Science of Law and Law Making," by Mr. R. Floyd Clarke (Macmillan & Co.), which purports to be an important philosophic, or at least scientific, inquiry of more than usual interest, because seldom undertaken, proves on perusal to be an unscholarly discussion of the comparative advantages of statutes or decisions as methods of legal expression. * * *

Admitting all he has to say as to the practical difficulties in the way of the statutory form, we still think that it is the right form to aim at, and Mr. Clarke's arguments to the contrary are far from being irresistible. We have not the space to go into the merits of the question, nor can it be urged that Mr. Clarke's treatment of it tempts his critics to do so. Law books are seldom happy in style, and in this respect his work can successfully claim to be a law book.

From "The St. James' Gazette," vol. xxxvii, No. 5676, September 21, 1898: The latest discussion of the whole subject of codification is to be found in a bulky volume, the "Science of Law and Law Making," by Mr. R. F. Clarke, of the New York Bar. Mr. Clarke, who is a convinced opponent of codification, has spoiled his case by going too far and endeavoring to establish a fanciful theory as to the respective provinces of case and statute law. According to him, legal rules of conduct involving an ethical element should be left to be fixed by the common law in decided case; while rules about conduct ethically indifferent but requiring regulation for general convenience, say the rule of the road, should alone be left to the Legislature. * * *

On the general subject Mr. Clarke has much to say that is sound and ingenious; but the book is illarranged and intolerably diffuse.

From "The Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal," vol. xxxii, No. 1641, Saturday, July 9, 1898: * * * The fifth chapter, treating of English law as it is, is very interesting and novel in its methods, contrasting concrete examples of Statutes, of Reported Cases, of Text Books, of Digests. That dealing with English law as it would be if codified is also noteworthy. As regards Case Law the author asks if there is no relief from the ever increasing mass of Case Law, with its bulk, contradictions, and uncertainties. And certainly any one who has glanced through the American Digests will appreciate the query. He answers that a perfect system of law is unattainable and that both Statute and Case Law must continue to flourish side by side. Codification of the Case Law of England is, he says, the mirage of enthusiastic speculation, and would be the forging of fetters on the Science of law, precluding its true development. To all interested in this Science the present work will prove the most interesting holiday reading.

From "The London Times," No. 35,559, Monday, July 4, 1898: Mr. Floyd Clarke has written a clever book though he does refer to Sir "Thomas Moore" as Lord Chancellor, and though he maintains a thesis which is hopelessly wrong. "The Science of Law and Law Making" (Macmillan) is another name for "No Codification." * * * Perhaps the cleverest, and we are tempted to add, not the least absurd, chapter in the book is that in which Mr. Clarke seeks to show that there is scientific warrant for the distinction between statute and case law; that their provinces are properly different; and that while statute law deals with morally indifferent conduct, case law relates to ethical conduct. There are many things in the volume much more valuable than these whimsical distinctions—or the contention that "the necessity for codification arises from the clash of wills." The author throws out several hints and suggestions well worthy of the consideration of law makers, and shows that much remains to be done to perfect the mechanics of legislation.

From "The Manchester Guardian," Tuesday, August 23, 1898, No. 16,235: * * * The book is indeed the most formidable attack on codification which has appeared for a long time—well planned, clearly written, ably and ingeniously argued.

From "The Canada Law Journal," vol. xxxiv, No. 17, October 15, 1898: * * * As the author states, it is a curious fact that no work exists in which the general outlines of legal systems are explained in popular terms, so as to be intelligible to the ordinary man not versed in technicalities. The book is, firstly, an introduction to the study of law and secondly, gives the ground work on which to build up an argument on codification. It should, therefore, be helpful to those students of the law who desire to be lawyers and not merely practitioners. It exhibits much thought and research, and is written in an interesting style and clear in expression. There is entirely too little thought and time given to the study of foundational truths, such as are presented in this book, and the sooner the student is compelled to know more of the science of law and law making, the better for the profession.

From "The Evening Sun" (New York), Saturday, June 3, 1899: The layman is accustomed to associate dullness with treatises on the law. But how foolish this notion is he would speedily admit were he to glance into "The Science of Law and Law Making" (Macmillan), by Mr. R. Floyd Clarke of the New York Bar. It is a philosophical and scholarly statement of first principles and their application. The great subject is handled with such grasp and skill as to make the questions dealt with interesting to the least sympathetic. The volume, which only runs to 450 pages, is one which no lawyer's library should be without. As for the student and the legislator, they will find it the best possible introduction to what has been until recent years a puzzling and bewildering wilderness. Mr. Clarke speaks with authority, but in no case have we come upon a quotation in his book which could be described as having been used for the purpose of ostentation. * * *

Were it only to be regarded as a book of reference, this treatise would be very valuable. Mr. Clarke has the trick of clever definition and apt illustration.

From "The Speaker" (London), vol. xviii, No. 466, p. 675, December 3, 1898: This is a very able, if somewhat diffusive, argument against the codification of English case law, but we cannot exactly understand how it came to be labelled "The Science of Law." * * *

Mr. Clarke's book, though the unscientific lawyer may perhaps think it too conclusive to have needed writing, may with great confidence be recommended to all professors and laymen who take an interest in legal reform. It comes with added authority from across the Atlantic.

Munroe Smith in "The Political Science Quarterly," vol. xiv, No. 2, p. 347, June, 1899, says: * * * He therefore begins at the beginning and writes "an introduction to law" which prepares the way for an exhaustive analysis of the difference between statutory and judicial law. This part of the work is well done, and the book can be cordially commended to every layman who

[illegible] Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Albert H. Ely

desires a more definite conception of the ways in which law comes into existence. The method of concrete illustration is perhaps pushed to an extreme; the layman may be induced to read a case or two, and even a statute or two, but he is hardly likely to peruse with care extracts from a digest or the table of contents of a code.

As regards the treatment of the special question of codification, the book has great merits. The author really makes it possible for a layman to see, as few lawyers really see, what is meant by the "flexibility" of case law. When he says (p. 255) that "the case law deals with the actual phenomena, while the code law deals with human abstractions from the phenomena as the counters for its reasoning," he has really gone to the bottom of the question.

From "Law Notes," Northport, New York, January, 1900: * * * We do not know whether the author has had previous experience in literary work, but his book shows no signs of the prentice hand. One may open it at any page, and reading a sentence, his attention and interest are fixed at once. * * *

In the short space of this notice we can give no adequate idea of the charm of this book for a thinking reader. Any one who has read Buckle with delight cannot fail to be delighted with Mr. Clarke's essay. In its lucid and vigorous style it resembles the work of the distinguished philosopher-historian. But a more striking resemblance is found in the fact that our author, like Buckle, ramsacks the whole realm of human knowledge in ardent search for analogies that will support his argument. And he finds them too.

Hon. John J. Dillon writes of the book: * * * I have delayed writing you until I could find the time to read the volume, which I have now done with both pleasure and instruction. Its pages are replete with proofs of your wide reading and research, and of your own studies and reflection, and the results are embodied in this delightful volume. With here and there a slight reservation, I am able to agree with you concerning the important subjects which you discuss.

Hon. William L. Penfield, Solicitor of the State Department, Washington, 1904, etc., writes: * * * It is a solid contribution to the science of jurisprudence; its style is lucid and engaging, and I find it very readable and instructive.

ELY, Albert Heman,

Physician, Surgeon.

Dr. Albert Heman Ely, one of the most prominent physicians of New York City, was born November 22, 1860, in Elyria, Ohio. His ancestor, Nathaniel Ely, was born in England, doubtless at Tenterden, County Kent, in 1606, and received a common school education, as evidenced by the records left behind him. He came to America, it is thought, in 1634, in the bark "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England, with his wife Martha, and a son and a daughter. His name is not on the passenger list, but that of his friend, Robert Day, appears, and as they settled on adjoining lots in Newtown, Massachusetts Bay, now the city of Cambridge, May 6, 1635, it is reasonable to believe that they came together. In 1639 he was one of the constables of Hartford, and in 1643-49 one of the selectmen. The name of Nathaniel Ely is on the monument to the memory of the first settlers of Hartford. He died December 26, 1675, and his wife, Martha, October 23, 1688. Samuel Ely, son of Nathaniel and Martha Ely, was born probably at Hartford, or Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died March 19, 1692. He removed to Springfield with his parents and married there, October 28, 1659, Mary, youngest child of Robert Day. Their sixteen children were all born in Springfield. Deacon John Ely, son of Samuel and Mary (Day) Ely, was born January 28, 1678, at Springfield, and died at West Springfield, January 15, 1758. He married Mercy Bliss, and their son, Ensign John (2) Ely, was born December 3, 1707, at West Springfield, and died there May 22, 1754. He married, November 15, 1733, Eunice Colton, born at Longmeadow, February 22, 1705, died March 29, 1778. Justin Ely, son of Ensign John (2) and Eunice (Colton) Ely, was born August 10, 1739, at West Springfield, and died there June 26, 1817. He graduated from Harvard College, 1759, and became a successful merchant in his native town, where he conducted a larger business than any other merchant. During the Revolution he was active in aiding the country, especially in collecting men who were drafted into the service and in providing for them afterwards. He married, November 9, 1762, Ruth, daughter of Captain Joel and Ruth (Dart) White, of Bolton, Connecticut, and had four children.

Heman Ely, youngest child of Justin and Ruth (White) Ely, was born April 24, 1775, in West Springfield, and died February 2, 1852, in Elyria, Ohio. Early in the nineteenth century he became interested in the purchase of lands in Central and Western New York, and under his direction large tracts there were surveyed and sold to settlers. At about the same time he entered into partnership with his brother Theodore in New York City, and was for ten years engaged with him in commerce in Europe and the East Indies. During this time he visited England, Holland, France and Spain, largely in the interests of his business. In France he lived long enough to acquire the language, and was in Paris from July, 1809, to April, 1810, where he was witness of many social and political events of historical interest. He saw in August, 1809, the grand *fete* of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, and in the evening attended a ball at the Hotel de Ville, where a cotillion was danced by a set of kings and queens. The following April, the Empress Josephine having in the meantime been divorced and dethroned, he witnessed the formal entrance into Paris of Napoleon and Marie Louise of Austria, and the religious ceremony of marriage at the chapel of the Tuilleries. At that time all Europe was under arms and passage from one country to another was attended with the greatest difficulty and danger. Mr. Ely and a friend, Charles R. Codman, of Boston, in 1809 embarked for Holland from England in a Dutch fishing boat, were fired upon by gendarmes as they tried to land, and only after a long journey on foot reached Rotterdam and finally Paris. In 1810 he returned to America and the following year visited Ohio, and returned to New England by way of Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence, and Montreal. In 1816 he again visited Ohio, and in February, 1817, accompanied by a large company of skilled workmen and laborers, he left the east for his future home. The new settlement was named by Mr .Ely, Elyria, and owed its prosperity to his life-long efforts. Mr. Ely was a Federalist in politics, of the school of George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis and Thomas Handyside Perkins. He married at West Springfield, October 9, 1818, Celia Belden, daughter of Colonel Ezekiel Porter and Mary (Parsons) Belden.

Heman (2) Ely, son of Heman (1) and Celia (Belden) Ely, was born October 30, 1820, at Elyria. His mother died in 1827, and he was brought up by Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D., and his wife, of Westfield, Massachusetts. Later he attended the high school at Elyria and Mr. Simeon Hart's school in Farmington, Connecticut. He then returned to Elyria and entered his father's office, where he received a business training particularly in the care of real estate. He soon assumed the entire business. He assisted in the organization of the first bank in Elyria, was chosen a director in 1847 and from that time has been connected with it as director, vice-president and president. It became in 1883 the National Bank of Elyria. In 1852, with Judge Ebenezer Lane and others, he secured the building of that section of the present Lake Shore &

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C R Miller

Michigan Southern Railway, then known as the Junction Railroad, from Cleveland to Toledo. From 1870 to 1873 he was a member of the State Legislature, and interested himself especially in the formation of the state insurance department. He was a member of King Solomon's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was worshipful master from 1852 to 1871; of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, grand commander from 1864 to 1871; of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, and treasurer for some years. He was also a member of the Congregational church in Elyria, and for many years one of its officers. For ten years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school. He has spent some time in compiling the records of the Ely family. He married (first) in Elyria, September 1, 1841, Mary, daughter of Rev. John and Abigail (Harris) Montieth, born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, November 12, 1824, died in Elyria, March 1, 1849. He married (second) in Hartford, May 27, 1850, Mary Frances, daughter of Hon. Thomas and Sarah (Coit) Day, born in Hartford, May 7, 1826.

Dr. Albert Heman Ely, son of Heman (2) and Mary Frances (Day) Ely, prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He entered upon the study of his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, and was graduated there with the degree of M. D. in 1888. He received his hospital experience as interne at St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. For about two years he traveled and studied abroad, attending lectures and acquiring hospital experience at Vienna. Since his return to this country he has been engaged in general practice in New York City. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, and is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the New England Society of New York, the University, Yale and Southampton clubs, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, at Rochester, New York, October 7, 1891, Maude Louise Merchant, born at Rutland, Illinois, daughter of George Eugene and Frances (Sherburne) Merchant. Children: Reginald Merchant, born August 10, 1892, died August 21, 1892; Albert Heman, March 21, 1894; Gerald Day, October 7, 1896, died December 29, 1900; Francis Sherburne, November 7, 1902. Albert H. Ely, Jr., graduated at Yale, 1915, prepared at Hill School and for a year before he entered college traveled with the Porter E. Sargent School of Travel, going through all Europe, the Eastern Mediterranean, Greece and the Dalmatia Coast. During the summer of 1914 he made a complete trip around South America through the Straits of Magellan and Panama Canal. At present he is studying in Columbia Law School.

MILLER, Charles Ransom,

Journalist.

Charles Ransom Miller, editor of the "New York Times," one of the leading newspapers of the country, is a descendant of an old English family. His ancestor, Thomas Miller, yeoman, of Bishops Stortford (called usually Stortford), England, had by his wife Bridget, daughter of Thomas Jernegan, seven children. John Miller, of Stortford, son of Thomas and Bridget (Jernegan) Miller, was a butcher, as shown by his will dated March 26, 1601, proved November 9, 1602. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Jardfeilde, of Stortford, and sister of

John and George Jardfeilde. Their son, John (2) Miller, married, and had three children, according to parish records which run back to 1561. Thomas Miller, son of John (2) Miller, was born at Bishops Stortford, about 1610, came to Massachusetts with his brother John in 1635, but did not settle in Dorchester, as the list of inhabitants of that town in January, 1636, contains only John and Alexander. The first notice we have of Thomas Miller is that he was enrolled as a freeman at Boston, May 22, 1639, residence Rowley. His first wife, Isabel, died in 1660, leaving one child, and he married (second) at Middletown, June 6, 1666, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Nettleton, of Milford, settled there in 1639. Benjamin Miller, son of Thomas and Sarah (Nettleton) Miller (senior so-called in Middletown records), was born July 30, 1672, died September 12, 1737; he married, 1701, Mary Basset, born 1674, died December 5, 1709. Their son, Benjamin (2) Miller, was born 1702, and removed to New Hampshire in 1738, as in the latter year and in 1753 we find him at Newington, and as late as June 5, 1783. He married, about 1730, Hannah, surname unknown. Benjamin (3) Miller, son of Benjamin (2) and Hannah Miller, was born between 1731 and 1735. He was in Newington, New Hampshire, prior to 1775, when he removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, but returned to New Hampshire about 1778-80, settling at Lyme, where he probably died. He married, in 1773, Esther, daughter of Elijah Clapp, and had four children. Elijah Miller, son of Benjamin (3) and Esther (Clapp) Miller, was born at Newington, in 1774, as his recorded age at death in New Hampshire State Official Register was sixty-three. He was baptized June 23, 1776, died January 10, 1837. He was in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, from 1780 to 1798, when he removed to Hanover, and married there Eunice, daughter of David and Susanna (Durkee) Tenney; she was born in Hanover, December 21, 1783, died February 21, 1870. Mr. Miller also held several local offices in Hanover town and Grafton county, and was state senator, June 23, 1829, to June 2, 1830, and from that date to June 1, 1831; and was a member of the governor's council 1834-35-36, and died, according to New Hampshire Official Register of 1851, January 10, 1837, aged sixty-three. He was a man of ability and distinction. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Unitarian. By occupation he was a farmer. Elijah Tenney Miller, son of Elijah and Eunice (Tenney) Miller, was born August 15, 1815, at Hanover, New Hampshire, and died May 30, 1892. He married Chastina C. Hoyt, born about 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Strong) Hoyt. They had three children: Fayette M., born July 25, 1844; Susan A., March 22, 1847, married David C. Tenney, of Hanover, and died 1873; and Charles Ransom, of whom further.

Charles Ransom Miller, son of Elijah Tenney and Chastina C. (Hoyt) Miller, was born January 17, 1849, at Hanover. He attended the public schools of Hanover, the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and the Green Mountain Institute at South Woodstock, Vermont, where he completed his preparation for college. He entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in the class of 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1905 he was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of Doctor of Laws. Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters in 1915, and that year also he was elected to membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters. From the time of his graduation from college until 1875 he was on the editorial staff of the "Republican," at Springfield, Massachusetts, and rose to the position of city editor of that newspaper. In July, 1875, he became a member of the staff of the "New York Times," and since then has been connected with that newspaper. He was foreign editor for a time, then editorial writer from 1881 to 1883, and since April, 1883, has been editor-in-chief. He is also vice-president and a stockholder of the New York Times Company. During the period of Mr. Miller's editorship "The Times" has become one of the foremost newspapers of the country. In the opinion of many of the best judges it is the best newspaper in New York City, and the success of the newspaper under the policy of "All the news that's fit to print" has been a wholesome example and inspiration to editors and publishers of newspapers throughout the whole country. In politics Mr. Miller is an Independent, and in religion non-sectarian. He is a member of the Century Club, the Metropolitan Club, the Piping Rock Club, the Garden City Golf Club, the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Pike County, Pennsylvania. He married, October 10, 1876, Frances Ann Daniels, born April 8, 1851, died December 8, 1906, daughter of William H. and Frances Cotton Daniels, who was a descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the Puritan divine. Children: Madge Daniels, born October 28, 1877; Hoyt Miller, March 18, 1883, in New York City. Mr. Miller resides at 21 East Ninth street, New York City, in summer at Great Neck, Long Island, and his business address is the Times office, New York City.

MUNGER, George Grover,

Lawyer.

While several generations of Mr. Munger's immediate ancestors have lived in New York State, the family is originally from Connecticut, descendants of Nicholas Munger who settled in Guilford, Connecticut, not later than 1661 and resided on the north side of the Neck river, where he died October 16, 1668. He married, June 2, 1659, Sarah Hull, who survived him and became the wife of Dennis Crampton. James Munger, a descendant of Nicholas and Sarah Munger, moved to Central New York. His son, James (2) Munger, married Jane B. Thompson, and they were the parents of an only son, Rev. Reuben DeWitt Munger, D. D., and the grandparents of George Grover Munger, of Syracuse. James (2) Munger died in Ithaca, New York, in 1848.

Rev. Reuben DeWitt Munger was born at Ithaca, New York, August 26, 1837, died at Syracuse, New York, March 11, 1909. His early years were spent in Ithaca, the family home until the death of James (2) Munger in 1848. After being left a widow, Mrs. James Munger removed with her only son to Watkins, New York, where his education, begun in Ithaca public schools, was continued in the schools of Watkins. After completing the courses there he prepared at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, a noted school located at Lima, New York, then entered Genesee College, whence he was graduated at the head of his class, 1861, and awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he was awarded Master of Arts, a degree he also received from Syracuse University in 1873. His college fraternity was Phi Beta Kappa.

His high order of scholarship attracted attention and after graduation he was offered college professorships, but all such offers were declined, his ambition being fixed upon the holy calling of ministry. He passed through the varied degrees of service until finally ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the East Genesee Annual Conference. That conference was then very large and through changes in conference boundaries he was at times a member of the Western New York Conference, the Genesee Conference and the Central New York Conference. His first appointment was at Big Flats, New York, in 1861, and from that year until 1893, when he was chosen presiding elder, he was continuously in the active ministry. In 1862 he was pastor at Havana; at South Sodus in 1863-64; Painted Post in 1865; Dansville in 1866-67; Addison in 1868; East Bloomfield in 1869-71; Rochester in 1872-74; Bath in 1877; Palmyra in 1878-80; Auburn in 1881-82; Ithaca, his birthplace, 1883-85; Waterloo in 1886-90; Geneva in 1891-92. In all the charges he filled he labored most acceptably and as he grew in years and experience he broadened intellectually and was regarded as one of the strong men of his conference.

In 1893 he was elected presiding elder of the Auburn district, a responsible position, now known in the church as district superintendent. During his term of office, five years, he resided in Auburn, from there keeping in close touch with the churches of his district. In 1896 he received from Syracuse University the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honor conferred in recognition of his learning, piety and eminence as a theologian. At the annual conference of 1898 he was transferred as presiding elder to the Elmira district, serving that district until 1904. The conference of 1904 elected Dr. Munger secretary of the sustenation fund of the conference, an office he held until death with headquarters at Syracuse. During the five years he served as secretary of the fund he put forth every effort and did arouse the church to the necessity of more adequately providing for the support of its superannuated ministers and the campaign he inaugurated resulted in a fund which has reached very large figures, available for the support of the aged clergymen of the conference. Dr. Munger was accorded the honor of election as delegate to the quadrennial general conference of his church in 1896 and reserve delegate to that of 1904. From 1873 until 1880 he was a trustee of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and of Syracuse University from 1895 until his death.

He was a member of Dansville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ithaca Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Augustine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Ithaca. He was a member of the New York State Historical Society, taking a deep interest in the various bodies to which he belonged. Seventy-two years was the span of life allotted the devoted, eloquent divine, years of greatest usefulness in the ministry and ended while still "in the harness" as he would have wished. He was actively interested in those questions tending to the moral uplift of the communities in which he lived and could always be counted upon for active support. The cause of temperance was very dear to him, and outside of his strictly ministerial work none other was so clear. He was a loyal supporter of Francis Murphy, that gifted Irishman whose crusade against rum so stirred the nation, and during that and other campaigns for temperance he lectured in nearly all of the Eastern and Middle States. He was greatly in demand for such service and proved a powerful advocate for the cause.

Dr. Munger married, in 1863, Estelle Hinman, daughter of Dr. George T. and Irene (Benson) Hinman, of Havana, New York, a descendant of Sergeant Edward Hinman, an officer of the Royal Life Guards of Charter I. Sergeant Hinman came to America in 1650 and is the ancestor of all of the name in this country claiming early Colonial descent. He was a large land owner at Stratford, Connecticut, and the first title holder to the old tide mill which stood between Stratford and what is now Bridgeport. The Hinman ancestry also includes Governor John Webster, of Connecticut, and Deputy-Governor Samuel Symonds, of Massachusetts. Dr. and Mrs. Munger were the parents of George Grover Munger, of further mention, and James DeWitt Munger, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

George Grover Munger was born January 29, 1865, at South Sodus, Wayne county, New York, his father then being pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place. His early education was obtained in the schools of the different charges his itinerant father filled, but he was reared under the best home influences and the instruction of his scholarly father and accomplished mother counted more in those formative days than school instruction. At Auburn and at Ithaca he had the benefit of the high school courses and was fully prepared for college admission. He then entered Cornell University, specialized in history and political economy and was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of '88. Choosing the profession of law he studied under the preceptorship of F. L. Manning, of Waterloo, New York, and in 1890 was admitted to the bar. He chose Syracuse as a location, was a partner with H. H. Bacon for one year, but since 1892 has practiced alone. While his practice is general in character he specializes in the law of real estate and of corporations, transacting a large business in the State and Federal courts of the district. In 1904 he was appointed receiver for the Royal Templars of Temperance, and has been called to fill other positions of trust and responsibility. He is devoted to his profession, but has outside business interests and is highly regarded as both a professional and business man. He is a member of the various bar associations, and is interested in those movements intended to make communities better places in which to live. His church affiliation is with the denomination whose ministry his honored father graced, and he serves Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Syracuse as trustee. He is one of the stewards of the Central New York Conference, a member of the Permanent Fund Commission and holds other positions of the conference open to a layman. He is a member of Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Central City Commandery, Knights Templar; the Citizens' and University clubs; the New York State Historical Society and American Historical Association. In political faith he is a Republican, but serves as a private in the ranks, seeking no political office for himself.

Mr. Munger married, September 26, 1894, Ada M. Bishop, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Their only son, George DeWitt Munger, is a student at Syracuse University, class of 1919.

NOLTE, Adolph, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

Nolte, a name well known among Germany's higher classes, has been worthily borne in Rochester by two generations of the family, Adolph Nolte, senior and junior, the former an adopted, the latter a native son. The father was a noted editor of a newspaper, the son has won distinction in the mechanical world by his inventive genius and skill. His inventions cover a wide field, but his greatest fame has been won in connection with the Hydro-Press Company, of which he was president. The most important of his inventions is difficult to determine, for his machine for grinding the edges of lenses so that the milky surface is obtained, a result that eliminates the shadows and reflections of a bright surfaced edge, is used to-day all over the world by manufacturers of optical and camera lenses. To him is also credited the first positive washing machine, Mr. Nolte perfecting that invention at the age of eighteen years while an employee of the Sprague Laundry Company. His hydraulic press, capable of removing the two wheels from the axle of a locomotive instantaneously, was the first machine of its kind ever built, and giant presses of fifteen thousand tons strength are the fruit of his mechanical genius and skill. Since 1908 his talents have been devoted to the service of the Eastman Kodak Company in experimental work and machine improvement. These are his greatest successes only. He is the inventor of many original machines, has taken out many patents, and is a member of the International Congress of Inventors. Originality, enterprise, determination and industry have marked his business life, while courtesy and kindliness show in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He is highly esteemed and holds a place in public regard fairly won and worthily filled.

Adolph Nolte, Sr., scion of an aristocratic German house, was educated in a manner befitting his station. He was one of those bold spirits who, inspired by a hatred of oppression and a love of liberty, joined in the "Students' Rebellion" in 1841, and as a consequence was forced to flee his native land. He tarried in France, joined the French army, fought in Africa with the French legions, and for gallantry was raised to the rank of an officer. He later came to the United States, locating in Rochester, where within a year of his arrival he was editor of the "Rochester Beobachter," a paper that he founded and printed in the German language. Its name was later changed to the "Rochester Abendpost," and for many years he continued its editor and publisher. When war broke out between the States he recruited Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and upon receiving a captain's commission he led them to the front. The military spirit was in his blood and he fought as bravely for the Union as he had upon Algerian battlefields under the French flag, and was as ardent an apostle of liberty for the slave as when, a student in his native land, he raised the standard of revolt against tyranny. His influence among those of German birth in Rochester was very great, and being thoroughly imbued with American ideals he sought to inspire his countrymen with the same love and loyalty for their adopted country and its institutions. He was one of the organizers of the Turn Verein, was a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, and a man held in highest respect in his adopted city by all classes. He married Margaret, daughter of John Sattler, a contractor of masonry and builder of the piers for the first iron bridge erected in Rochester. Adolph Nolte, Sr., died in 1893, mourned by a wide circle of loyal, loving friends. His wife died in 1885, aged forty-eight years.

Adolph Nolte, Jr., son of Adolph and Margaret (Sattler) Nolte, was born in Rochester, New York, July 11, 1866, and has ever been a resident of his native city. He attended public schools until sixteen years of age, then became a machinist's apprentice. He converted his nights and days of vacation into hours of study, machine designing, mechanical drawings, mathematics, and technical branches of his trade being his favorite

Adolph Nolte

William S. Pelletreau.
June 12, 1915.

branches. He adopted the foreign method of working in different shops, thus becoming familiar with all kinds of machines, how they were built and how they were operated under varied conditions. This, with his constant study, marked natural inventive genius and constructive ability, laid the foundation for his future success as inventor and designer of machinery and executive and for his high position in the mechanical world. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Schaffer Manufacturing Company, beginning as a machinist, that firm then employing but four men in the machine shop and doing a limited business. He soon advanced to the position of foreman, and within a year and one-half after his entrance was made superintendent of the plant, in charge of a force of forty-two machinists. In 1906 John O. Brewster, president of the company, died, and Mr. Nolte, having become a large stockholder, organized the Hydro-Press Company with a capitalization of $75,000, and bought out the Schaffer Manufacturing Company, becoming vice-president and manager of the new company. In 1908 he was elected president, but shortly afterward disposed of his interests in the company and accepted a position with the Eastman Kodak Company which was more in accord with his tastes, experimental work, designing of new machinery, and improvements on that in use. The work Mr. Nolte did with the Schaffer and Hydro-Press companies resulted in a vast advance in the construction of hydraulic presses. The power of the hydraulic press was vastly increased and the scope of its usefulness broadened. He built presses capable of exerting a pressure of fifteen thousand tons, and as heretofore noted designed a press for the removing of the two locomotive driving wheels from their axle instantaneously, the first of its kind ever built. Numerous patents exist as the product of his brain, many of them exceedingly valuable and covering a wide field. His invention to eliminate the shadows and reflections that a bright surfaced edge throws into a lens is exceedingly valuable, and his machine for grinding the edges to produce a milky surface was a result that lens makers had sought for vainly for thirty years. The introduction of his successful machine was hailed with delight by lens makers all over the world and found a ready sale. So, too, his machine for burnishing post cards was a great advance, raising both the quality and the quantity of the work produced.

Mr. Nolte is a member of the International Congress of Inventors, the Rochester Turn Verein, and the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican, but takes little active part in public affairs. He is one of the world's valued workers and the results of his labors have added to the sum of human achievement. Hardly yet in the full prime of his powers, there are many years of useful effort before him, and even greater results are to be expected from his labors.

Mr. Nolte married, April 27, 1887, Eliza, daughter of Adam Klein, of Rochester. Children: Elmer, Adele, Gladys, wife of Frank Stolte; Mildred, and Lucille.

PELLETREAU, William S.,

Genealogist, Antiquarian.

The ancestors of this family were Huguenots who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The first in America were Jean Pelletreau and his wife Magdalena; their sons, Jean and Elie (John and Elias) had for an ancestor a physician to Admiral Coligny. The full family line appears at length in "History of Long Island," by Peter Ross, LL. D., Lewis Publishing Company, 1903.

From such ancestry is descended William S. Pelletreau, son of William S. and Elizabeth (Welles) Pelletreau. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, July 19, 1840. His early education was obtained in the village school and at Southampton Academy. He was addicted to books from his early youth, and displayed more than ordinary proficiency in language. In 1861 he was elected town clerk of Southampton. The ancient records (the oldest in the State, dating back to 1639), were in a chaotic condition, and all but entirely illegible. He accomplished the almost hopeless task of collecting and arranging them in chronological order and transcribing them, and thus the oldest records of the oldest town were rescued from oblivion. In 1873 by vote of the town meeting, Mr. Pelletreau was authorized to print them, and when completed, the first work of the kind ever printed on Long Island, the work attracted most favorable attention. It was favorably reviewed in historical magazines and newspapers, and in recognition of his labors Mr. Pelletreau received from the University of the City of New York the honorary degree of Master of Arts. A second and a third volume soon followed. Since then, Mr. Pelletreau's entire life has been devoted to historical research. Among his many works are narrative histories of Greene county and Rockland county, New York; the genealogical portion of the "History of Westchester County," "History of Putnam County, New York;" "Records of Smithtown, Long Island;" "Early New York Houses;" "Early Long Island Wills," and "History of Long Island." Probably his most important works are four volumes of "Abstracts of New York Wills," prepared as part of the "Collections of the New York Historical Society," and which contain very carefully prepared abstracts of all the wills and documents contained in the first eighteen books of wills in the New York surrogate's office, and are a mine of historical and genealogical information. Mr. Pelletreau is a life member of the New York Historical Society, and is connected with the Huguenot Society of America.

BUCKLEY, William Arthur,

Contracting Builder.

It is a well-attested maxim that the greatness of a State lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in their capacity for high and unselfish effort and their devotion to the public good. Mr. Buckley is one who has through many years been an important factor in conserving the public interests.

William Arthur Buckley was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, October 19, 1866, son of Thomas E. and Mary E. (Dalton) Buckley, the former named a prominent and successful merchant of Rochester, actively engaged in the picture business. St. Patrick's Parochial School afforded William A. Buckley the means of obtaining a practical education, which qualified him for an active business career, which has been devoted to the general building line, he being a contractor of note and prominence, many of the buildings in his native city and vicinity standing as monuments of his skill and ability in the line chosen by him as his lifework. He is a self-made man, possessed of more than ordinary business acumen and is now in possession of a handsome competence, which has been acquired entirely through his own well-directed efforts. The qualities which have insured his success are those easily cultivated, and his example

William A. Buckley

should serve to encourage and inspire others to whom fate has not given wealth in the beginning of a business career. In politics he has always been a stalwart Democrat, the principles of which party he believes stands for the best government of the people. He served as alderman during the years 1908-09, representing the Fifteenth Ward, as a member of the New York State Democratic Committee for 1912-13-14, and on March 2, 1914, was appointed postmaster of Rochester, the duties of which important office he is performing in an entirely creditable manner. His religious affiliation is with Holy Apostles Roman Catholic Church, and he is also actively connected with the following organizations: Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Club, Improved Order of Red Men, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Buckley is unmarried.

SCHMEER, Henry,

Prominent Manufacturer.

Henry Schmeer, whose business as a paper box manufacturer exceeds that of any similar enterprise in Syracuse, was born in that city on Christmas Day, 1845, his parents being Philip and Sophia (Thousand) Schmeer, both natives of Germany, the father crossing the Atlantic and becoming a resident of Syracuse in 1835, and was one of the pioneer salt manufacturers there. He died in 1875, having for about three years survived his wife, who passed away in 1872. They were the parents of thirteen children but only two are now living, Henry and Jacob.

Henry Schmeer attended the public schools of Syracuse to his thirteenth year, after which it became necessary for him to start out in life on his own account and he learned the trade of manufacturing candy with a Mr. Holliday, in whose employ he continued for three years. On the expiration of that period he took up the business of manufacturing paper boxes at a time when all work was done by hand. He was in the employ of the Trowbridge Box Company, managing same, and thoroughly acquainted himself with all branches of the business. Because of some differences with the Trowbridge Company, he left their employment and after the war he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes on his own account, starting in a very small way with a capital of only five dollars. He admitted Mr. Philip Listman to a partnership in the year 1867 and they began the manufacture of paper boxes in the old Wieting Block, where they remained for two years, when they removed to South Clinton street, near Walton street. For some time they continued together, but in 1883 Mr. Schmeer sold out his interest in the business to Mr. Listman and established a plant of his own on West Water street, making the same line of goods there until 1889, when he removed to No. 108 Noxen street, where he occupied three floors of that building and where he did an extensive business until 1894. Business grew so rapidly that he was forced to look for larger quarters, so he purchased the lot at No. 202-204 Noxen street, just one block from his old place. This lot extended through to Marnell avenue. He built a four-story brick building in the rear of this lot and began an extensive business, employing about sixty hands at that time. The firm name was the Henry Schmeer Manufacturing Company. In the year 1907 he was forced to add another story, making it five stories high. The business kept on growing until 1913, when he was compelled to build again. This time instead of adding more stories to the same building, he extended three stories to Noxen street, connecting with the old building. This new edition is constructed of concrete and brick reinforced with steel, equipped throughout with the Grinell Automatic Sprinkler System, making it as fire-proof as possible. The building is ideal for manufacturing purposes, getting light and air from three sides, and has access from two streets. It is one of the best manufacturing plants in the city; has a floor space of about thirty-five thousand square feet and gives employment to over one hundred hands. In the year 1910 the business was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and from that time has been going under the name of Schmeer's Paper Box Company, Incorporated. The business is owned entirely by Mr. Henry Schmeer and children, all of whom have stock in same. The officers are: President, Mr. Henry Schmeer; vice-president, Mr. George J. Schmeer; general manager, Mr. Henry P. Schmeer; secretary, Mr. William N. Schmeer; treasurer, Mr. Charles F. Schmeer. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but he is not a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is a member of the First English Lutheran Church, with which he has been active for over a quarter of a century. He is also identified with the Citizens' Club, Angler's Club, South Bay Club House, De Forrest Angling Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1873 Mr. Schmeer was united in marriage to Julia Meyers, of Syracuse, and they had seven children, two daughters, Julia and Stella, and five sons, George J., Henry P., William N., Robert, and Charles F. Robert died in the year 1880 at the age of eight months, his was the first grave in Woodlawn Cemetery. Julia died in 1887 at the age of sixteen years and six months. William N. was married to Theresa Vischer in 1907 and they have one daughter, Stella Florence Schmeer, age eight years. Henry P. Schmeer was united in marriage to Bertha Herbrich in 1903, no children, his wife died in 1914. George J. Schmeer was married to Caroline Hack in 1898 and they had one son, born 1915, who died in infancy. Miss Stella Schmeer was married, in 1914, to Mr. Stanley Kingsbury.

Character and ability will come to the front anywhere, a truth which is manifest in the life of Mr. Schmeer, starting out for himself at the early age of thirteen years he has gradually advanced until to-day he occupies an enviable position in industrial circles.

WINKWORTH, Edwin David,

Enterprising Citizen.

While the great Solvay Process Company is one of the wonders of the commercial world in the magnitude of its business, its proudest achievement is the perfection of its organization and the opportunity it offers for men to develop the peculiar talent they may possess. When but a lad of sixteen years fresh from high school, Mr. Winkworth entered the employ of that company and for twenty-three years he has known no other. He is a son of John W. and Anna S. Winkworth, his father a veteran of the Civil War, his service performed with the Ninth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery.

Edwin D. Winkworth was born at Geddes, Onondaga county, New York, January 1, 1877, and was educated in grammar and high schools. In 1893 he entered the employ of the Solvay Process Company and with that company and the

O. M. Edwards

Semet Solvay Company has passed the years which have since intervened. During those years he has served in various capacities, now being assistant secretary of the company and manager of the sales department. Busy as his life has been Mr. Winkworth has been active in community affairs and in social life. He is president of the West End Citizens' Improvement Association, president of the West End Citizens' Club, member of the Citizens' and Rotary clubs of Syracuse, Central City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of West Genesee Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Winkworth married in Syracuse, August 30, 1905, Prudence Mary Brindley, daughter of Joseph and Prudence Brindley. They are the parents of three children: Laura, born July 28, 1906; Edward, March 18, 1908; Eleanor, January 29, 1912.

MELDRAM, John Charles,

Attorney-at-Law.

A practitioner at the Onondaga county bar since his graduation from law school in 1878 Mr. Meldram has won honorable standing at that bar, and to his professional work has given his entire time and energy. He is a son of John James Meldram, and a grandson of James Meldram, who came in 1820 from Leeds, England, to the United States, and died in Syracuse, New York, in 1890, aged eighty-nine years, having conducted a meat business for fifty years, his shop being on Warren street where the Snow building now stands. John James Meldram, who died in Syracuse, April 28, 1893, was for many years engaged in the public service as deputy sheriff; United States deputy marshal; under sheriff, sheriff and court crier. He married Sarah Lavina Willard, who died in February, 1899, daughter of William W. Willard, who died in 1876, senior member of the jewelry firm of Willard & Hawley, of Syracuse.

John Charles Meldram, son of John James and Sarah Lavina (Willard) Meldram, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 20, 1856. After completing the public school courses in grammar and high schools of Syracuse, he began the study of law, taking the full course at Albany Law School from whence he was graduated LL. B. class of 1878. He was at once admitted to the Onondaga bar and began practice in Syracuse practically alone until 1884. He then formed a law partnership with the late William James, that association continuing until 1889. He continued alone until about 1907, when the present partnership with Frank R. Lennox was entered into. The firm practices as Meldram & Lennox, with offices 923-931 University Building, Syracuse. Their practice is an extensive one, conducted in all State and Federal courts. Mr. Meldram is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Citizens' Club, The Anglers' Club of Onondaga, the Anglers' Association of Onondaga, and the Onondaga County Bar Association.

He married in Syracuse, in July, 1881, Nellie E., daughter of Griffith Nelson and Emily A. (Costello) Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. Meldram have four children: Frank John, born November 10, 1882; Leo Griffith, April 29, 1888; Marjorie, December 16, 1889; Emily Lavina, March 10, 1893.

EDWARDS, Oliver Murray,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

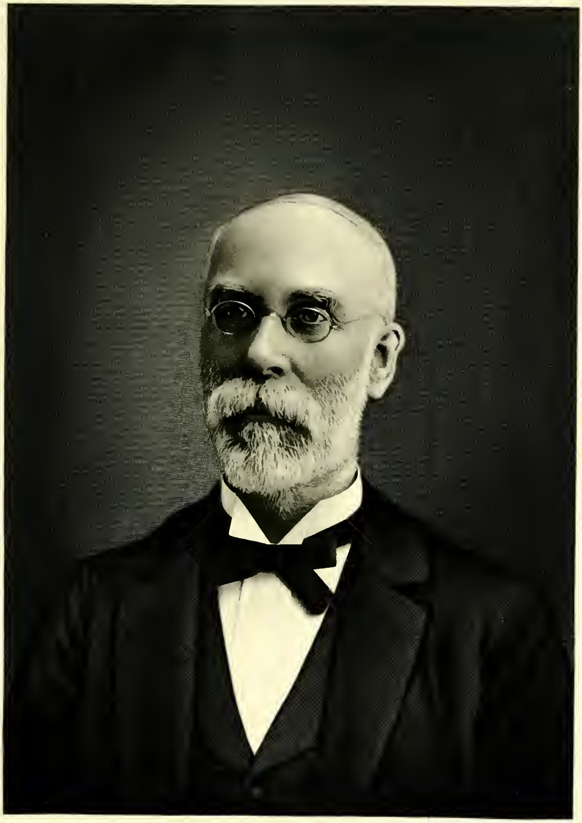
The Edwards family, represented in the present generation by Oliver M. Edwards, inventor and manufacturer, of Syracuse, claims as its ancestor Talmage Edwards, who, accompanied by his brother, Daniel Edwards, came to this country from the border of Wales and England before the Revolutionary War, locating, probably, in the State of Connecticut, from whence Talmage Edwards removed to New York State and later to Johnstown, where he established the heavy glove business which later grew to be the local industry and remains so to this day. The tradition is that Daniel Edwards died during the period of the Revolutionary War, the fact remaining that he was not heard from afterward. The following was copied from the Johnstown "Republican," issue of October 19, 1895:

> The manufacture of gloves in this vicinity (Johnstown, New York) dates back many years and to-day there are thousands of people employed in this industry in Johnstown. It is estimated that no less than 30,000 are employed in this business in the Cayadutta valley. Talmage Edwards, a downeast Yankee, had learned the art of dressing deer skins and of making moccasins, mittens and leather breeches. He began in a small way in a little house erected by him at the corner of William and Montgomery streets in Johnstown, on the site of the present residence of Everett M. Kennedy. In the course of time others became interested in the dressing of leather and its manufacture, and the business has increased until now there are 250 concerns in Fulton county making gloves. The sales of the product of the glove industry in Fulton county aggregate nearly $10,000,000 annually.

John Edwards, the first of the line herein recorded of whom we have authentic record, was born in 1781, and when two years of age accompanied his parents to Johnstown, New York, removing thence from Dutchess county, New York. He served as jailor of Fulton county from 1806 to 1812, and was elected to Congress in 1836. He married and among his children was Daniel, of whom further.

Daniel Edwards, son of John Edwards, was born in 1804, in Johnstown, New York, and later became a very prominent citizen of that place. He married Sally Maria Wells, daughter of Eleazer Wells, of Johnstown, who owned and occupied the Sir William Johnson estate at Johnstown, which has recently been sold to the State of New York. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards was Eleazer Wells, of whom further.

Eleazer Wells Edwards, son of Daniel and Sally Maria (Wells) Edwards, was born in Johnstown, New York, April 17, 1838, died in Syracuse, New York, where he had resided for many years, November 25, 1911. His father was for many years a merchant in Johnstown, and on his retirement from business in 1863, the son succeeded the father, continuing the business which had been founded in 1832. In 1889 Eleazer W. Edwards removed to Syracuse, accompanied by his son, Oliver M. Edwards, who had recently been taken into partnership in the Johnstown store. Another son of Eleazer W. Edwards, Daniel M. Edwards, who had been operating a store at Gloversville, had preceded them to Syracuse and there purchased the old Milton S. Price store. The Syracuse firm was established under the style of E. W. Edwards & Sons, comprising Eleazer W. Edwards and his two sons, O. M. and D. M. Edwards. Eleazer W. Edwards was an elder of the South Presbyterian Church of Syracuse. He was a member of the Citizens' Club; St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, of Johnstown; the Masonic Veterans' Association of Syracuse, and was one of the trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary. His business, church, and personal relations gathered around him a large circle of friends, and he was considered a type of Christian manhood, belonging to the old school in which honesty, integrity and character were considered paramount essentials in business life. Mr. Edwards was deeply interested in his business, and his inherent honesty and sincerity built up an exten-



L N. Edwards

sive business, growing out of the general confidence felt in him by the public. He was deeply attached to his family and of domestic tendencies. He endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, had a host of friends and was not known to have a single enemy. His deeply religious nature led him to take an unusual interest in church work, and he was among the most valuable citizens of the city. He did not seek a part in the public life in official capacity, but his share in the development of all which made for progress and civilization was very large. To an unusual degree charitable, his heart and purse were ever open to the call of genuine distress.

Mr. Edwards married, October 11, 1859, at Ephrata, New York, Amy Murray, born September 17, 1835, in that town, and died in Syracuse, December 29, 1914. They were the parents of two children: Oliver Murray, of whom further; Daniel M., an extensive dry goods merchant of Syracuse and Rochester, New York.

Oliver Murray Edwards, son of Eleazer Wells and Amy (Murray) Edwards, was born at Ephrata, New York, October 20, 1862. He received his education at the academy of Johnstown, Fort Edward Institute, and Boys' Academy of Albany, all of New York. His early life was passed amid agreeable and inspiring surroundings, and he was taught those principles which establish men in the hearts of their fellows. He had a mechanical genius, and, resigning from the dry goods firm of E. W. Edwards & Sons, turned his attention to the development of devices for the improvement of articles already on the market and also made many new inventions which have entered largely into use. Among his most important productions may be mentioned the Edwards Window Fixtures and Extension Platform Trap Doors for railroad cars, now in universal use on both steam and electric cars throughout the world. He engaged in the manufacture of these and other products of his invention, and in producing the well known Omeco line of padlocks and steel office furniture and bank and battleship furniture. He is president of the O. M. Edwards Company, Incorporated, which is now conducting a very extensive business. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and is associated with Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar, of Syracuse, New York, and Ziyara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Utica, New York. He is connected with many clubs of business and social character, including the Citizens, Century, City, Masonic Temple, Technology, Onondaga Golf and Country, Sedgwick Farm, and Automobile Club, of Syracuse; the South Bay, Stony Island, Fulton Chain Yacht, New York Railroad, Central Railroad and Transportation clubs. His home in Syracuse is located on James street, and he also has a camp in the Adirondacks, called "Paomnyc" at Eagle Bay on Fourth Lake of Fulton Chain.

Mr. Edwards married, in Johnstown, February 3, 1886, Josephine Adele Riton, and they have six children: Joseph Jean, born January 8, 1887; Eleazer Wells, born July 11, 1889, died September 13, 1915; Amy Murray, born August 27, 1891; Harold, born September 28, 1893; Oliver, born December 29, 1896; Helen Louise, born December 8, 1898.

NICHOLS, Erwin George,

Attorney-at-Law.

"The name Nichols (an abbreviation of Nicholas) is of purely patrician origin, having been invented by the

Alexandro-Egyptian dynasty as a Cognomen for princes," (Patronymica Brittanica). By degrees the brevet acquired the permanence of a surname, eventuating in the historic Nicholas family of Europe which has given the church two Popes, besides a long line of nobility. The branch of this celebrated and ancient family from which Erwin George Nichols, of Syracuse, descends settled near Berne, in Switzerland, from whence they came to the United States. His great-grandfather, John Nichols, fought with the Swiss Highlanders in the Napoleonic wars and in each generation the family in all its branches have displayed high qualities of leadership in whatever station placed. Livingston county, New York, was the early seat of this branch of the family.

Erwin George Nichols is a son of John E. and Sarah E. Nichols, now living retired at Avon, New York, grandson of Smith Nichols, and great-grandson of John Nichols, the Swiss soldier. Erwin G. Nichols was born at Avon, Livingston county, New York, September 8, 1856. He passed through the various public school grades and was graduated from Avon High School, class of "04." He then entered Syracuse University, College of Liberal Arts, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy, class of "08," and from the University Law School, Bachelor of Laws, class of "10." He was at once admitted to the Onondaga county bar and has been in continuous practice of his profession since that year as a member of the well known and highly regarded law firm of Wiles, Neily & Nichols, with offices at No. 540-46 Gurney Building, Syracuse.

Mr. Nichols is a Republican in politics; member of Park Central Presbyterian Church, Syracuse; Phi Delta Phi fraternity; the various bar associations of the city; Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, and all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, holding all degrees up to and including the thirty-second of Lodge of Perfection, Chapter of Rose Croix, Council Princes of Jerusalem and Consistory. His clubs are the Citizens', City, University, Bellevue Country, all of Syracuse. Although in practice but a few years, Mr. Nichols has demonstrated his fitness for the profession he chose and has gained a large degree of public favor.

MOREY, John Everts,

Journalist.

Journalism in Rochester and the name Morey have been synonymous terms for well on to three-quarters of a century, John Everts Morey, father and son, representing two generations of the family owning and publishing the Rochester "Daily Advertiser," consolidated with the Rochester "Union" in 1856, the "Union and Advertiser," the Rochester "Herald," and the "Evening Times."

John Everts Morey, Sr., was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1821, died in Rochester, New York, September 11, 1890. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of eleven years, learned the trade of printer, came to Rochester and became one of the prominent figures in Western New York journalism. He became owner of the Rochester "Daily Advertiser" and was its publisher until 1856 when a consolidation was effected with the Rochester "Union." The new paper the "Union and Advertiser" was successfully conducted under the business management of John E. Morey until 1885, when he sold his interests and retired, being sixty-four years of age. He died in Rochester five years later. He married Ann Maria Smith, born at New London, Connecticut, in 1822.

From 1874 until the retirement of Mr. Morey, Sr., in 1885, father and son were contemporaries in the journalistic field, and both interested in the ownership as well as in the management of the "Union and Advertiser." When the senior withdrew the junior Morey continued as a large owner in the Rochester "Herald" until 1895, and since 1901 he has been principal owner of the "Evening Times," president of the Evening Times Company and general manager. There is no position in a newspaper office he has not filled from press boy to editor and manager. Journalism has been his life work and he has never been led astray by the allurements of political office, holding to the chief tenet of the school of journalism in which he was trained that independence was an editor's chief duty to his readers and must be preserved from such obligations as the acceptance of office imposed. Independence and progressiveness have marked his course and he is one of the best exponents of modern journalism. The "Evening Times" is one of the leading journals of Western New York and in every page breathes the high purpose of its leading spirit, John E. Morey, Jr.

John Everts Morey, Jr., was born in Rochester, New York, November 22, 1856. He has spent his life in his native city and since his eighteenth year has been connected with newspaper work. After courses in Rochester private schools he entered DeGraffs Military Academy, completing a four-year course in 1874. He was naturally attracted to the business in which his honored father was so conspicuous, and at the age of eighteen he entered the office of the "Union and Advertiser," beginning at the bottom of the ladder. Three years later, in 1877, so rapidly had he advanced, he was admitted to a part ownership. He took an active part in the development of the paper during the next eight years, but in 1885 both Mr. Morey senior and junior sold their interests in the "Union and Advertiser," the elder man retiring from active business. John E. Morey, Jr., at once purchased a large interest in the Rochester "Herald," became its business manager and for ten years continued in that capacity. In 1895 the "Herald" was sold to a Democratic syndicate, Mr. Morey retiring from the paper with the sale of his stock. He was not concerted as owner with any of the city journals for the next five years, but in 1901 again entered the field of journalism as purchaser of the "Evening Times," which has since attained high rank under his able management. He is president and general manager of the Evening Times Company, and gives to the paper and its interests his entire time and energy. He is one of the best known figures in Western New York journalism, and is highly esteemed both within and without his own particular field of activity. He is a member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Athletic Club and several purely professional associations.

Mr. Morey married, February 8, 1877, Alice R. Gage, daughter of George W. Gage, of Fredonia, New York. Their only son, Frank G. Morey, died in early childhood. The family home is at Avon, New York, a beautiful stone mansion of the style of eighty years ago, built on a well situated tract, five hundred and eighty feet front, a bower of horticultural beauty in which the soul of its owner delights.

WOODBURN, Hiram H.,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

Hiram H. Woodburn, of Binghamton, New York, is one of those men who have had success attend the efforts which they have strenuously made, and which have enabled them to rise from a comparatively humble place to a position of prominence in the community, commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew them. His keen discernment and marked enterprise have long been recognized as salient characteristics in his career, and yet his life has never been narrowed by concentration of his energies on one point. On the contrary he is known as a broad-minded, public-spirited man, who has kept in touch with those concerns of vital interest to his city and State, laboring entirely for public progress in many ways and especially for the moral development of the community. He stands to-day a strong man—strong in his honor, strong in his good name, and strong in what he has accomplished, not only in the life of individual gain but for the benefit of his fellow-men, in whom his interest is deep and sincere. He is a representative of an ancient family.

Woodburn is an ancient surname of England and Scotland, derived from the name of a locality. During the persecutions of the Scotch Presbyterians by the English in 1685, John Furgushall and George Woodburn were shot to death by Nisbet and his party. On their gravestone in Finnick, Scotland, is written: "When bloody prelates, once this nation's pest, contrived that curs'd self-contradictory test, these men for Christ did suffer martyrdom. And here their blood lies waiting till he comes." A branch of the Woodburn family went from Scotland to Ulster, North of Ireland. The New England Woodburns are probably all descended from John Woodburn, who was born in Scotland or Ireland about 1700, and came with the Scotch-Irish to Londonderry, New Hampshire, a few years after the settlement of 1718. With him came a brother David. Another immigrant came with the Scotch-Irish to Pennsylvania. They were from the same section as the New Hampshire Woodburns. As neither branch had lived long in Ireland, and as there were very few of them judging from the records, it is fair to suppose that the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania settlers were closely related, possibly brothers. The family scattered throughout the State. In 1790, according to the first Federal census, there were seven heads of families named Woodburn.

George Woodburn, great-grandfather of Hiram H. Woodburn, was born September 13, 1722. He married Mary Culbert, born September 13, 1736. They were the parents of Naphtali, of whom further.

Naphtali Woodburn, grandfather of Hiram H. Woodburn, was born December 30, 1768. He married and was the father of Naphtali, of whom further.

Naphtali Woodburn, father of Hiram H. Woodburn, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1871. He was a farmer, and was one of the first to enter the Union army at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. He was in active service until the battle of Petersburg, when he was severely wounded and incapacitated for further active duty. In 1871 he removed with his family to Tioga county, New York, where his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Havens, also born in Pennsylvania, and they had children: Clarence, although only a young lad when the Civil War broke out, enlisted, was wounded at Gettysburg, and is now deceased; Olive, married, and lives at LaGrange, Illinois; Hiram H., whose name heads this sketch.

Hiram. H. Woodburn.

Hiram H. Woodburn was born in Rome, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1866. He was but five years of age when he was brought to New York by his parents, and his early years were spent in Tioga county, where he acquired his education in the public schools. In 1882 he came to Binghamton, New York, being in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, starting as a water boy. He soon proved his ability, and at the end of two years entered the service of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company, where he was a brakeman on a passenger train. From this position he was placed in that of conductor on passenger trains, an almost unheard of promotion, as the conductors of passenger trains have always been drawn from the ranks of the freight car conductors. He was one of the youngest men ever entrusted by the company with the responsible duties of a passenger conductor. He was in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Company for a period of twenty-five years, lacking one month, his run being between Binghamton and Albany.

In June, 1908, Mr. Woodburn, in association with J. W. Ballard and Joseph Bromley, organized the Atlas Coal & Supply Company, dealers in coal and building materials. Their plant, located at the corner of Court and Alice streets, covers an acre of ground, and is fully equipped in the most modern manner. The original officers of the company were: Mr. Ballard, president; Mr. Woodburn, vice-president; Mr. Bromley, treasurer. At the expiration of two years Mr. Ballard withdrew from the concern and Mr. Woodburn became president and manager. The capital stock is $25,000, it has been a success from its inception, and they now transact a business of upwards of $120,000.

But it was not to business affairs alone that Mr. Woodburn devoted his energies. Very early in life he took a decided interest in political matters, and this interest increased and became intensified with the passing years. His first political office was as district committeeman in the Seventh Ward, and in 1898 he was elected a member of the Common Council from the same ward, and served in this office for eight successive years. For a number of years he was chairman of the finance committee of this honorable body. In 1906 he was honored by election as mayor of the city of Binghamton, served two years, and as soon as he entered upon the duties of this office, the city felt the benefit of his executive ability and brilliant ideas. His first step was, figuratively, to clean house for the city. Under his management the disorderly element in the city was practically eliminated, in all directions. He established a sinking fund by levying a tax on the proceeds of the water plant, a municipal affair; he met with bitter opposition, but he had the courage of his convictions, knew what was best for the city and its residents, and at the present time is accorded the highest praise for his determined conduct in this matter. He was dubbed the "Railroad Mayor," and a feeling as to his incapacity appeared to prevail in many circles, but he amply demonstrated that his knowledge was not of railroad matters alone. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, and he is in frequent demand as a delegate to State conventions. He is a born fighter, and generally wins his battles. In August, 1915, he was appointed a member of the Child's Welfare League, and was elected its first chairman at the meeting held September 3, 1915. He was strongly urged to accept the nomination for mayor of the city in the fall of 1915, but he resolutely declined the honor, believing that he is best serving the city by devoting himself to the conduct of his business affairs. His religious connection is with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Binghamton, in which he holds office as president of the board of trustees. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Royal Arcanum, and other fraternal bodies of lesser importance.

Mr. Woodburn married, September 28, 1887, Della Rice Pratt, of Binghamton. One child blessed this union: Eva, who is now the wife of Francis V. Leary, an attorney-at-law of Binghamton, and they have one child—Francis Woodburn Leary.

CHAPIN, Charles Terry,

Active in Community Affairs.

Few men in Rochester have a wider acquaintance or are more popular in their circle of acquaintances than Charles Terry Chapin, president of the Chapin-Owen Company, and president of the Rochester Base Ball Club. As a business man of initiative and action, he has proved a worthy successor of his honored father, Charles Hall Chapin, one of the eminent business men of his day, while his interest in the manly sports and recreations has resulted in the advancement of the organizations particularly charged with their maintenance as a means of public enjoyment. By heredity Mr. Chapin is entitled to rank with the worthiest of the land, his American ancestor, Deacon Samuel Chapin, coming with the Puritans of 1635, the history of New England being enriched through his deeds and those of his descendants in founding colony and commonwealth. Through maternal line, the Chapin descent is traced to Timothy Dwight, LL. D., an early president of Yale College.

Of the sixth American generation of the family founded by Deacon Thomas Chapin was Judge Moses Chapin, who located in Rochester, New York, became the third judge of Monroe county, serving from 1826 to 1831, following Elisha B. Strong, 1821-23, and Ashley Sampson, 1823-26. He was admitted a member of the Rochester bar about 1821 and was one of the eminent men of his day.

His son, Charles Hall Chapin, was born in Rochester, New York, January 6, 1830, and died in his native city, March 16, 1882, after a life of great activity and usefulness. Early in his business career he became business manager of the Kidd Iron Works of Rochester, which for several years were operated under the firm name of Chapin & Terry. In 1877 he organized the Rochester Car Wheel Works on the business established by William Kidd, and was its directing head until his death. That enterprise, established by Charles Hall Chapin, was a very successful one under the founder's guidance and under his son, Charles T. Chapin, became one of the most important industrial concerns of Rochester. Charles Hall Chapin was also vice-president of the Charlotte Iron Works and a trustee of the Roberts Iron Works, Kingston, Canada. He was equally prominent in financial circles, being one of the organizers and bulwarks of the private banking house of Kidd & Chapin, founded in 1871. The house continued as private bankers until 1875, then was merged with the Bank of Rochester, Mr. Chapin becoming president of the consolidation and continuing its executive head until his death. He was a man of sound judgment and great business ability, full of ready resource and quick powers of decision. He led the enterprises with which he was connected to a condition of solid prosperity and will long be remembered as one of the strong men of his day and an important factor in Rochester's upbuilding as a commercial city.

He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of William Kidd, also one of Rochester's early men of affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall Chapin were the parents of William Kidd; Charles Terry, of further mention; Mary Ward, married William E. Marcus; Edward Hall; Eleanor B., who died in 1881.

Charles Terry Chapin was born in Rochester, New York, February 24, 1861. After courses of study in private schools he entered Rochester High School, there continuing until 1877. He was sixteen years of age when he first entered the employ of the old Bank of Rochester, of which his father was president, an institution which later flourished as the German-American Bank and is now the Lincoln National Bank. Mr. Chapin was a bookkeeper in the old bank until 1880, and after arriving at man's estate and gaining valuable business experience he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Rochester Car Wheel Works, founded by his eminent father. Later he was elected president of the corporation and so continued its executive head until 1905 when it became an integral part of the National Car Wheel Company. His active official connection with the works then ceased, but he continues to act as special representative of the National Car Wheel Company in matters of unusual importance. He is president of the Chapin-Owen Company, Incorporated, the Autoist's and Sportsman's Shop, dealing in everything for the autoist or the sportsman, both at wholesale and retail, No. 380 Main Street East.

Ever a devotee of out-of-doors sports he took a deep interest in the Flower City Driving Club and for five years was its president. He loves a good horse, is especially fond of the light harness strain and owned some of the finest and fastest, his horse "Connor" having a track record of 2.03 1-4 and his Dariel 2.00 1-4 had the distinction of being the fastest pacing mare in the world. Base ball is also one of Mr. Chapin's fads in sport and as owner and president of the Rochester Base Ball Club he brought three pennants to Rochester and gives to the patrons of the game an opportunity to enjoy their favorite game under most favorable conditions.

Mr. Chapin has borne his full share of civic responsibility, serving as police commissioner for five years, 1896-1901, and as park commissioner from November 6, 1902, to 1915. He was an active member of the old volunteer fire department, serving as secretary of Alert Hose Company from the time he joined in 1881 until elected president of the company in 1883, filling the latter office four years. He is now a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. He was for one year vice-president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, later chairman of the committee on manufactures and promotion of trade. He has borne an important part in the efforts of the chamber to promote Rochester's commercial welfare and as an individual lends his aid to every worthy enterprise. He is a life member of the Rochester Athletic Club, belongs to the Rochester Whist Club, Rochester Club, Ad Club, Rotary Club, and is affiliated as life member with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His all round activity in business, civic affairs and sports has brought him an exceedingly wide circle of acquaintances and from whatever angle viewed Mr. Chapin is recognized as one of the strong and valuable men of his city.

He married, September 5, 1882, Emily, daughter of Colonel William Emerson.

Mrs. Chapin died May 24, 1885, leaving a son, Charles Hall Chapin (2). He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1907, now treasurer of Chapin-Owen Company (Incorporated). He has inherited his father's love for out-of-door sports and at Yale in his freshman year was catcher of the inter-collegiate champion baseball team and in 1906 was manager of the Yale champion basket ball team. He and his father are particularly congenial in their athletic tastes and are associated in the different Chapin enterprises.

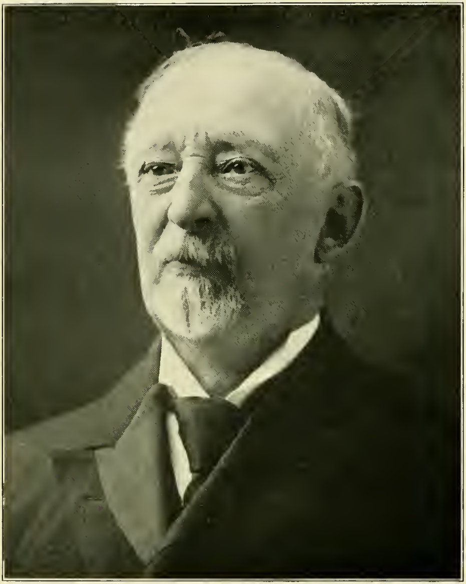
MOSHER, Howard Townsend,

Educator, Lawyer, Lecturer.

The earliest traditions of the Mosher family locate them in Alsace, France, about the year 1580. Their home was in the southern part of the province, near Strassburg. The name is compounded of two German words Mos and Herr, which when combined means Mosslord or "Lord of the Moss." This may be taken to imply that the founder of the family name was a man of prominence, and had his residence on a mossy mound or hill. After Alsace was annexed to France, both the German and French languages were in use. The French spelled the name Mosier or Motier. In England the German method of spelling the name prevailed, Mosher. In religion the family were Protestants, and with many others fled to England to escape persecution. It is supposed they went to England under the leadership of Hugh Mosher prior to the year 1600. They located in Manchester, Chester and London. The Manchester records show that five Mosher brothers were engaged in business in that city in 1616, partners and silk weavers. They were: William, John, Thomas, Stephen and George. The American ancestor, Ensign Hugh Mosher, was a son of Stephen Mosher.

Ensign Hugh Mosher, son of Stephen Mosher, of Manchester, England, sailed for America and reached Boston in 1636. Another Hugh Mosher, son of Thomas Mosher, settled in Maine. A third Hugh Mosher, son of John Mosher, was prominent in the East India Company, died wealthy, without issue. It was his fortune that the Moshers of the United States tried unsuccessfully to obtain in recent years. Hugh Mosher, son of Stephen Mosher, first settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he became a friend of Roger Williams, pastor of the Salem church, and was in full sympathy with his religious views. When Williams was banished from Massachusetts, in October, 1636, Mosher went with him to Rhode Island, and shared his hardships and sufferings. When Williams was in a position to do so he repaid the devotion of his friend with the permanent title to a fifth part of the township of Westerly, Rhode Island, August 4, 1676. In 1669 Hugh Mosher was appointed ensign of a military company by the General Court, and took part in King Philip's War, during which war two of his sons were killed. In 1674 he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, but was always called by his military title, Ensign Hugh Mosher. He died in Newport, Rhode Island, 1694. He married Lydia Maxon.

Descendants of Ensign Hugh Mosher settled in New York State and are found from Troy to Buffalo, men of prominence in every field of life's activity they have entered. Howard Townsend Mosher, of Rochester, is a son of Jacob Simmons Mosher, M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon of Albany, New York, and distinguished in the medical service of his State. Dr. Mosher was deputy health officer of the port of New York, 1870-76, was surgeon during the Civil War and



George W Leonard

surgeon-general upon the staff of Governor Hoffman of New York State. He married Emma Starr Montgomery, of distinguished ancestry.

Howard Townsend Mosher, son of Dr. Jacob S. and Emma S. (Montgomery) Mosher and brother of Dr. Jesse Montgomery Mosher, of Albany, New York, was born at Albany, July 6, 1868. His education, begun at Albany Boys Academy, was continued at Union College, Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, class of 1890. He then went abroad and pursued courses of study in Paris during the years 1890-92. On his return to the United States he was elected a member of the faculty of Union College, instructor in French in the modern language department five years, 1892-97. He then prepared for the practice of law, was admitted to the Monroe county bar, in 1901, and has been continuously in practice in Rochester until the present year (1916). From 1910 until 1914 he was lecturer on citizenship in the University of Rochester, and has attained high reputation as educator, lawyer and lecturer. Mr. Mosher is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Western New York, and has for many years taken an active part in public affairs. He was the candidate of his party for State Senator in 1902, for surrogate of Monroe county in 1906; chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Monroe county, 1908-10; candidate for mayor of Rochester in 1911 and in 1915; and a member of the New York State Prison Reform Commission, 1913-15; and a member of the State Workman's Compensation Commission, 1914-15. He is a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Rochester Athletic Club, University Club of Rochester, and of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Mosher married, in Rochester, July 6, 1893, Mary Josephine, daughter of William R. and Josephine (Coburn) Seward, of a distinguished New York family.

LEONARD, George Bement,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

While yet in his teens Mr. Leonard began his long and valuable life as a banker, commencing as clerk. At the age of twenty-five he was cashier, and after thirty years of service in that position he resigned and became president of the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse. He won for himself an honorable name and high reputation as an able financier and upon his record as a banker his fame might securely rest. But that was only one of his lines of business activity and in a call of the roll of Syracuse enterprises it will be found that in many of them he was one of the organizers, one of the incorporators and one of the officials. His dominating qualities and the foundation stones of his success were energy, force and discernment; his business instinct was keen, his judgment sound and men were willing to follow where he led. He was progressive and far-seeing, yet possessed a caution that protected him against visionary undertakings. He was strong and self-reliant, strict integrity marking his course through life, a man who could be relied upon in any relation and every emergency.

George B. Leonard was a descendant of James Leonard, who was of Lynn in 1651, and of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652, and with his brother Henry established the first forge in the Plymouth colony. For a long time the Leonard forge was the principal one in this country, and through several generations

Leonards were celebrated iron masters. The brothers, James and Henry Leonard, were sons of Thomas Leonard, who remained in England. Descendants became prominent in Colonial days as business men and public officials, Revolutionary records also bearing the name frequently. John Campfield, whose daughter, Susan, married James Leonard, the grandfather of George B. Leonard, was the aide-de-camp to General Lafayette, and in 1825 was warmly greeted by Lafayette in Morristown, New Jersey, at the time of his last visit to America.

George Bement Leonard was born in Syracuse, New York, June 25, 1838, died June 7, 1914, son of John Alexander Leonard, born July 7, 1806, died March 23, 1873, and his wife, Louisa Sloan, daughter of Kellogg Bement and Mary Ann (Gaylord) Sloan. He was educated in the public schools of Syracuse, and began his business career as clerk in a local mercantile house. While yet a minor he became a clerk in the Crouse Bank, and was yet in his teens when he transferred his services to the Bank of Salina. Upon the organization of the First National Bank of Syracuse in 1863, Mr. Leonard was appointed its first cashier and for thirty-four years filled that responsible position most efficiently and most honorably. In 1897 he resigned the post he had filled for so many years, having been called to the presidency of the Salt Springs National Bank, a merited recognition of his high standing in the world of finance. During the years that had elapsed since taking the cashier's desk in the First National he had become interested in many local and industrial enterprises. He was identified with the building of the East Side railway connecting Syracuse with East Syracuse, that road later being merged with the Syracuse Rapid Transit system. He was one of the incorporators of the Kemp & Burpee Manufacturing Company and served as its treasurer until the purchase of the company by the John Deere Plow Company of Moline, Illinois. He was one of the incorporators of the Syracuse Tube Company, and at the time that company was absorbed by the National Tube Company he was its largest individual stockholder. He was a director of the Great Lakes Steamship Company and in his honor the company named one of its largest freight carriers the "George B. Leonard." He had other important business interests, the foregoing being those only with which he held prominent official relation.

In early life he became an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Syracuse, but in later life he became a devout attendant and generous supporter of the First Reformed Church of the same city. He was a charter member of the Citizens' Club, retaining his membership until his death, and was a member of the Fortnightly Club for many years. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1873-74-75 served as school commissioner. During the Civil War Mr. Leonard was an enlisted member of the New York State militia.

George B. Leonard married, at Cuba, Allegany county, New York, October 24, 1866, Elizabeth DeWitt Dimock, of Cuba, daughter of Thomas Dimock, born in New London, Connecticut, who died during the early childhood of his daughter, and Elizabeth (Mandeville) Dimock, his wife, a daughter of the Rev. Garret Mandeville, who was the first settled pastor in Ithaca, New York, in 1801. Children of George B. and Elizabeth D. Leonard: Anna Elizabeth; Mary Louise, died at Syracuse, July 15, 1899; Margaret DeWitt; Thomas Dimock, now a real estate dealer of New York City; George

Alexander, member of the Hill-Leonard Engineering & Construction Company, now engaged in building the new Welland Canal. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Leonard survives her husband and continues her residence in Syracuse.

BECHTOLD, Charles B.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A member of the Rochester bar since 1902 Mr. Bechtold has won high standing, and as a member of the law firm of McInerney & Bechtold, No. 1003 Insurance Building, transacts an important business in all State and Federal courts of the district. He has been equally prominent in public affairs and as deputy and assistant district attorney rendered efficient service. His social, genial nature renders him very popular in the many clubs and secret orders of which he is a member, his professional ability and pleasing personality forming a rare combination which attracts and holds the regard of men of worth. He is a son of Henry and Caroline Bechtold, his father for many years a business man of Rochester.

Charles B. Bechtold was born in Rochester, New York, June 6, 1874. He obtained a good preparatory education in the public schools, the old Free Academy and under a private tutor. He also is a graduate of the Mechanics' Institute, and in earlier life learned and followed the trades of machinist and draughtsman. For several years he was in the employ of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad in that capacity and was rated a most satisfactory workman. But he had an ambition for the law and resigning his railroad position he began the study of law under the direction of Werner & Harris, eminent members of the Rochester bar. After passing satisfactorily all the tests imposed upon a young lawyer he was admitted to the Monroe county bar on July 11, 1902, having also during his law studies served as deputy clerk of the police court.

He at once began practice in Rochester forming a partnership with John J. McInerney under the firm name McInerney & Bechtold. During his early practice he was also clerk of the police court, and on May 1, 1904, accepted appointment to the position of deputy assistant district attorney for the county of Monroe, this necessitating his retirement from the law firm of McInerney & Bechtold. He served as deputy assistant until January 1, 1906, then was appointed assistant district attorney, an office he held until 1910. During those years he conducted a line of law work in connection with his old preceptors, Werner & Harris, but upon his retirement from the district attorney's office he again renewed the partnership with his former partner and has since practiced as the junior of the firm of McInerney & Bechtold. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and held in high esteem by his brethren of the bench and bar. In early life he affiliated with the Republican party and has ever been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party as well as a valuable worker for party success. For several years he represented the Twentieth Ward of Rochester on the Republican General Committee, and has been a frequent delegate to State and district conventions and is a member of several political societies. He is a good campaigner, an eloquent speaker whether pleading the cause of client or candidate, and has the happy faculty of delivering telling blows in a most agreeable and happy manner. His friends are legion and he is a strong advocate for any cause he espouses. He is a member of all of the various Masonic bodies of Rochester, the Ancient Order of Foresters and Sons of Veterans; his clubs the Masonic, the Rochester Whist, Oak Hill, Yacht and Athletic.

HYDE, Salem,

Enterprising Citizen.

Salem Hyde, whose business history has been marked by steady progress, is junior partner of the firm of Neal & Hyde, wholesale dry goods merchants of Syracuse. He pays the strictest attention to his business, allowing no outside interest to enter as a variable force and his singleness of purpose guided by sound judgment have placed him in the enviable position which he to-day occupies in commercial circles. A native of Victory, Cayuga county, New York, he was born June 22, 1846, of the marriage of Elisha H. and Mary Ellen (Botsford) Hyde. The family comes of English origin but was founded in America in early Colonial days, the great-grandfather living in Oxford, Connecticut. From that place John Salem Hyde, the grandfather, removed to Scipio, New York, and subsequently to Victory, Cayuga county, in the early part of the nineteenth century. His business interests were varied, as he was a physician, manufacturer and farmer. His son, Elisha H. Hyde, was born at Victory, and also followed the occupation of farming. He removed from Cayuga county to Oswego county, near Fulton, and from thence twenty years later to the town of Onondaga Valley, where he lived for twenty years and died at the home of a daughter living in Rochester, at the age of nearly eighty-nine years, his birth having occurred in 1820. His wife belonged to an old Vermont family and her grandfather was one of the patriots of the Revolutionary War, enlisting at Bennington, Vermont, and participating in that battle where the Green Mountain boys under Colonel Ethan Allen won undying fame. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hyde was a Mr. Peck, also a resident of Vermont and a participant in the Revolutionary War with the Colonial army.

Salem Hyde pursued his education in the district schools of Victory, New York, and in the Red Creek Academy. He entered business life as a clerk in a country store at Wolcott, Wayne county, where he remained for a year. He afterward spent two years in Red Creek, and in the spring of 1864 came to Syracuse where he began clerking for Price & Wheeler on the site of the present Edwards house. There he continued for two years, or until 1866, when he entered the employ of McCarthy & Sedgwick, wholesale dry goods merchants, while later he was with Neal, Baum & Company, wholesale dealers, as salesman. He afterward engaged with Charles Chadwick & Company as manager of one of their departments, and after the death of their senior partner this firm consolidated with that of Neal & Baum under the name of Sperry, Neal & Hyde in 1879. Mr. Hyde was enabled to become a member of the firm as a result of his many years experience. At Mr. Sperry's death in 1891 the firm became Neal & Hyde. The concern has grown very rapidly during this time, enjoying a steady, healthful development and their trade covers Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, together with the immediate surrounding territory. They employ a large force in the house and a large corps of salesmen on the road, doing a strictly jobbing business. This has become one of the leading wholesale houses of Central New York and its success is attributable in no small measure to the labors, enterprise and careful manage-

Edgar N. Curtice

ment of Mr. Hyde. He is also a trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and widely recognized as a prominent factor in the commercial life of Syracuse.

Mr. Hyde is a member of the Citizens' Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Lotos Club of New York City, and has been a co-worker with many leading citizens in movements toward the upbuilding of a Greater Syracuse. In politics he is a Republican with a citizen's interest in the adoption of the principles which he believes best conserve good government. He was the first commissioner of jurors in Syracuse and filled that office for six years. He is serving his third five-year term as a trustee of the Syracuse Public Library and has been for many years vice-president of the Historical Society, also of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, of which he is a charter member. He belongs to the May Memorial (Unitarian) Church, and is greatly interested in charities, to which he has been a liberal contributor. Mr. Hyde during his lifetime has been a man of literary tastes and has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in the city, containing many rare volumes and being especially strong in early nineteenth century English literature and in books pertaining to the history and literature of Greece. A unique feature of this library is the collection of Emersoniana, numbering nearly five hundred bound volumes in several languages, which together with many pamphlets, autograph letters and other items of interest probably forms as complete a collection of works relating to Emerson and his writings as may be found anywhere. His life has been characterized by a resolute purpose and early in his career he became imbued with a laudable ambition to master each task that was assigned him and progressed until he is to-day with Mr. Neal equal owner of a business which pays tribute to his industry and his ability, and stands as a monument to his enterprise and capable management.

Mr. Hyde married Anne P. Cheney, a daughter of Timothy C. Cheney, an early settler of Onondaga county, and a prominent contractor, who built the old Wieting block, the courthouse and other notable structures of the city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are as follows: Henry N., born in 1873, rector of St. Philip's Church, Joplin, Missouri; Mary Frances, born in 1875, now the wife of Charles W. Andrews; Charles Salem, born in 1877, employed in the store with his father; Dana Cheney, born in 1879, also associated in business with his father; Florence M., born in 1882; Nelson C., born in 1888, secretary to Congressman Magee, and Washington correspondent of several newspapers; and Dorothy A., born in 1891.

CURTICE, Edgar N.,

Head of Important Industry.

The financial and commercial history of New York State would be incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven closely with its industrial and financial development. When a man or select number of men have set in motion the machinery of business which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities open for competition to all, there is a public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this review finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the State of New York whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great commercial undertakings, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the resources of this noble Commonwealth. The great army of employes and the magnitude of the business which he controls both attest the marked ability of Edgar N. Curtice, whose name is known in trade circles wherever civilization has left its stamp.

He was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, on December 9, 1844, a son of Mark Curtice and a descendant of one of the oldest Colonial families. His ancestry is traced back to Henry Curtice, who was one of the original grantees of the town of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His son, Lieutenant Ephraim Curtice, born March 31, 1642, was a noted frontiersman and famous Indian scout. Ephraim Curtice, son of Lieutenant Curtice, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1662, and became the father of Ebenezer Curtice, born in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 21, 1707. The latter's son, Jacob Curtice, was born March 21, 1730, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He wedded Mary Stiles, a native of Boxford, Massachusetts, and from Boxford removed to Amherst, New Hampshire. He and five of his sons valiantly fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War, Jacob Curtice enlisting at Amherst in 1775 and serving until the close of hostilities. Jacob and Mary Curtice had nine children, of whom Ebenezer, the fifth, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, June 9, 1760. He married Sarah Parker, and removed to Western New York. He was among the earliest settlers of this part of the State, locating at Bloomfield, New York, in 1789. In 1792 he removed to Webster, then a part of Ontario county, where his remaining days were passed. He died August 22, 1832, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery in Webster. His wife died August 16, 1847, in her eighty-third year.

Mark Curtice, the father of Edgar N. Curtice, was the youngest of the eleven children of Ebenezer and Sarah (Parker) Curtice. He was born in Windsor, New York, October 17, 1808, and died in Webster, Monroe county, New York, November 9, 1880. Mark Curtice's wife, Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice, daughter of Simeon and Sarah (Griffen) Goodnow, was the first white child born in what is now the town of Webster. She was born July 3, 1812, and died March 26, 1888. Simeon Goodnow came to Monroe county from New Hampshire in 1810. He was born in the old Granite State in 1787, died November 20, 1826, and was buried in Lakeside Cemetery at Webster. He was a son of Calvin Goodnow, who was born February 15, 1752, in Westboro, Massachusetts. Calvin Goodnow served in the Revolutionary War from Rindge, New Hampshire, and also from Amherst, New Hampshire. The Goodnow family in America is descended from Edmund Goodnow, who came to America on the ship "Confidence" in 1638. In the family of Mark and Elmina (Goodnow) Curtice were five children: 1. Delia, who was born in 1833, became prominent in educational circles, acting for more than twenty-five years as principal of different public schools in Rochester, most of this time being at the head of No. 20. She was a woman of superior mind, highly respected and loved by all. Her death occurred in 1903. 2. Albin B., born in 1838, died in December, 1886. 3. Simeon G., born August 13, 1839, died February 7, 1905, after long connection with the extensive business now conducted under the name of Curtice Brothers Company. 4. Edgar N., of whom further. 5. Belle Sophia, the wife of the late A. B. Wolcott; is now a resident of Rochester.

Edgar N. Curtice was educated in the common and advanced schools of Webster and in what was known as Satterlee's Institute in Rochester, completing his course when about twenty-one years of age. He then joined his brother, Simeon G. Curtice, who about three years before had embarked in the grocery business on a small scale in what is known as the Flatiron building at Main, North and Franklin streets, Rochester. This was in 1865 and there they continued until 1868. They removed in that year to the building at the corner of Water and Mortimer streets, and commenced the canning and preserving business which has grown steadily to the present extensive enterprise. The business continued in this location until 1872, when the demand for increased space compelled the Curtice Brothers to build at No. 200 North Water street, the new structure being used for canning and preserving on a larger scale. In 1880 they bought the land and erected the buildings now occupied by the company, which from time to time have been enlarged in order to meet the growth of the trade. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of Curtice Brothers Company, with a capitalization of $200,000. Simeon G. Curtice was the president; Edgar N. Curtice, the vice-president and treasurer; and Robert A. Badger, the secretary of the new corporation. In 1901 the business was reincorporated under the same name and the same officers and with a capitalization of $1,500,000, showing thus a more than seven-fold increase in the fourteen years. On the death of Simeon G. Curtice in 1905, Edgar N. Curtice was made president and treasurer; Henry B. McKay, vice-president; and Robert A. Badger, secretary.

The Curtice Brothers Company is one of the largest producers of high grade food products in the world and contributes much to the fame of the Flower City as a commercial center. Its products are found in the markets all around the globe, being recognized as goods of the highest quality and the company has difficulty in meeting the increasing demand made upon it. Each year has shown the necessity of increased acreage to supply the fruits and vegetables needed for the business until now the company contracts for the yield of over eight thousand acres in farm and market garden products from some of the most famous and fertile lands in the world—notably the valley of the Genesee. The company owns and operates four plants, the parent plant in Rochester, one in Vernon, Oneida county, New York, for vegetables, one in Woodstown, New Jersey, for tomatoes, and one in Bergen, Genesee county, New York. The Rochester factory not only carries on all sorts of canning and preserving, but also manufactures the cans for use in all its factories. At Rochester also are the administrative offices. It is essentially a Rochester concern. This immense enterprise pays out annually very large sums of money to its employes and to the farmers who grow the fruits and vegetables used in the business. It markets its products all over the world, as has been said, and the profits of this enormous business come back into Rochester to increase the wealth of its citizens and the resources of the banks. Each of the company's plants is equipped with the latest and most perfect mechanical appliances, securing the highest degree of cleanliness and most sanitary conditions. Over twenty-five hundred employes are at work in the factories in the busy season, and a still larger number are engaged on the farms in producing the fruits and vegetables needed for the business. The world-wide fame of the "Blue Label" ketchup, chili sauce, soups, perserves, jams, jellies, meat delicacies, etc., is simply a recognition of the efficient methods, the constant watchfulness, and the wise management of the vast enterprise of which Mr. Curtice is the head, and of which he and his brother have been the creators.

Edgar N. Curtice was married in 1876 to Lucy E. Gardner. Their only son, Edgar N. Curtice, Jr., born in 1878, died in 1905, in which year the death of Mrs. Curtice also occurred. Louie Belle, a daughter, is the wife of Frederick Edwin Bickford. Agnes Eloise, another daughter, is the wife of Dr. Volney A. Hoard.

Mr. Curtice is a member of various clubs and social organizations, among them the Genesee Valley Club, the Rochester Yacht Club, Rochester Historical Society, the Country Club of Rochester, the Oak Hill Country Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. Deeply interested in the welfare and commercial development of Rochester, he has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, and he is also a director of the National Bank of Rochester and of the Fidelity Trust Company. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party. Such, in brief, is the life history of Edgar N. Curtice, a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, his indefatigable energy and his fertility of resource. One of the prominent characteristics of his successful business career is that his vision has never been bounded by the exigencies of the moment, but has covered as well the possibilities and opportunities of the future. This has led him into extensive undertakings, bringing him into marked prominence in industrial and commercial circles. A man of unswerving integrity and honor, one who has a perfect appreciation of the higher ethics of life, he has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men and is distinctively one of the leading citizens, not only of Rochester but of the Empire State, with whose interests he has been identified throughout his entire career.

WIDENER, Howard H.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

A man of wide general information, broad reading and deep thinking, well educated and well bred, Mr. Widener even without the prestige which he deserves from his high position at the Rochester bar would be a man singled out from among his fellows as one far above the ordinary. As a lawyer he is a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, well versed in the branches of the law, to which he has devoted himself. As assistant and as district attorney of Monroe county he was necessarily obliged to specialize in criminal law and some most notable victories are to his credit. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and he acts as legal representative for some of the most prominent men and concerns of the city, his sage counsel based upon comprehensive understanding of the law proving a valuable asset to his large clientele. He is noted for his industry, his thorough knowledge of the law, his concise and searching mind, his systematic habits, his resourcefulness, his personal honesty, and his lofty professional ideals. It is the special function of the lawyer to actively participate in the affairs of his community. He is the spokesman for its patriotic observances, for the reform of its abuses, and for the enlargement of its functions. He is the motive power of its educational, moral and charitable work. All these requirements of Mr. Widener fulfills, and no man is more genuinely useful and helpful than he. Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1885, he has in the years intervening made continuous progress in his profession and has long occupied a position of distinction among the leading lawyers of that bar. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability.

Mr. Widener springs from one of the historic families of New Jersey, his great-grandfather, Henry Widener, serving with the "Minute-Men" of Sussex county in the Revolutionary War. The family is of German origin, the American ancestors settling in Eastern Pennsylvania about 1735. A lineal descendant was Peter A. B. Widener, the great financier and capitalist, whose son and grandson were lost at the sinking of the great steamship "Titanic." The wonderful contributions of that branch of the family to the art galleries and philanthropies of Philadelphia are the glory of that city, and at Harvard University a memorial building stands as a monument to the brave young man whose soul went out over the frozen sea when the "Titanic" plunged beneath the wave. Other noted descendants are General Josiah Gorgas and his son, Colonel William Gorgas, both of the United States army, the latter of Panama Canal fame. Professor R. F. Widener, of Chicago, is also a descendant of the German ancestor.

Henry (2) Widener, son of the Revolutionary patriot, Henry (1) Widener, of Sussex county, New Jersey, settled in Chili, Monroe county, New York, in early pioneer days, and at one time was the owner of six hundred acres of cultivated land. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, serving with the defenders of the Niagara frontier. He married Prudence Kimball, of Riga, New York, who bore him ten children. He died at Chili, January 21, 1837, his wife, Prudence, died January 7, 1845.

Kinney A. Widener, son of Henry (2) and Prudence (Kimball) Widener, was born at Chili, New York, April 22, 1822. He was a man of education, taught school for fourteen years, but was a farmer the greater part of his life. He was closely identified with public affairs, held many town offices, including town superintendent and school commissioner. He married, March 11, 1848, Mary R., daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Reed) Phillips, of Chili. She was the mother of three children: Howard H.; Chandler Reed, born March 25, 1862, died January 11, 1865; and Blanche Eliza.

Howard H. Widener, eldest son of Kinney A. and Mary R. (Phillips) Widener, was born at Chili, Monroe county, New York, May 6, 1860. He obtained an academic education and was graduated from Chili Seminary, class of 1879, and for four years taught school. But his ambition was for the profession of law, and after a thorough course of preparatory study he was admitted to the Monroe county bar at the June term, 1885. He at once began practice in Rochester, and has been continuously in practice until the present time (1916). He soon gained a foothold in his profession, and has gone forward as the years have progressed to a position of professional importance most gratifying to himself and his many friends. He possesses that rarest of gifts, the faculty for honest work, a faculty which has won him professional fame and, combined with business ability and sagacity and personal qualities of the highest order, has won him public confidence and esteem and the affection of a host of friends.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Widener was appointed assistant district attorney of Monroe, and in that office tried some very important criminal cases, and won notable victories. In 1907 he was the candidate of his party for district attorney, and won the verdict of the polls. He not only upheld the high reputation he had gained as assistant, but won additional fame and the highest encomiums of the bench and bar. He prepared his cases with the greatest care, and in his presentation is clear, logical and forceful. He is a fair opponent, a close observer of the ethics of the profession, courteous to court, and most solicitous for a client's interests. He is fond of historical and genealogical study, and in his hours "off duty" has compiled a history of the Widener family, a work of great labor, and very valuable. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of Rochester Consistory, and a Noble of Damascus Temple, his lodge, Younondio, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, and much interested in their proceedings.

Mr. Widener married, February 22, 1886, Anna L., daughter of Lyman and Mary J. (Hamlin) Brooks. The family home is in Chili, where the family has been resident for considerably more than a century. His professional offices are in the Powers Building, Rochester.

RICKER, Marcena (Sherman), M. D.,

Successful Female Physician.

In 1888 Dr. Marcena (Sherman) Ricker located in Rochester, New York, for the practice of her profession, her advent causing much more comment then than can be now understood when the woman doctor is no longer a novelty but a fixed star in the medical firmament. She came thoroughly prepared by college training and hospital experience, but in the years which have since intervened she has pursued post-graduate courses in New York City institutions and in her specialties, diseases of women and children, has won the highest professional reputation. She is a member of the County, State and National Medical societies. She has devoted a great deal of time to church, charity and philanthropy. As an able representative of the professional women of her city, she has been of great aid to every other woman who was ambitious to enter a profession, and through the influence of her own successful career and noble life she has aided in breaking down the wall of prejudice and opposition until now woman can apply for admission to nearly every institution of learning with the certainty that her sex alone will not be a bar. Argument was good a quarter of a century ago, but it needed the object teaching of lives like Dr. Ricker's to make the argument effective, as the men controlling colleges of law and medicine are perhaps bound by tradition more firmly than any other class and yield only when their defense is utterly demolished by facts and Dr. Ricker aided by furnishing a fact in her own life.

Marcena (Sherman) Ricker was born in Castile, Wyoming county, New York, daughter of Benjamin H. and Eliza (Llewellyn) Sherman. Benjamin H. Sherman was born in Rhode Island, a distant relative to General William T. and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and died in 1887, aged sixty-nine. His wife, born in Bristol, Orleans county, New York, was of Welsh descent. They were the parents of two sons and four daugh-

W. S. Farmer

ters. Marcena Sherman was educated in Castile schools, Gainesville Seminary, and Albany Normal College, qualifying as a teacher. After graduation from Normal she taught for three years, then began the carrying out of a long formed ambition, the study of medicine. She obtained her degree of M. D. from the Cleveland Homeopathic College, class of 1888, and shortly afterward located in Rochester where she has since been in continuous practice, specializing in diseases of women and children. She was remarkably successful in her earlier efforts to establish a practice, and it was not long before her office was being sought for by a most desirable class of patrons. Her experience and post-graduate courses taken in New York later gave her greater confidence in her own powers and she is now the strong, self-reliant physician, skillful in both diagnosis and treatment, her skill being accompanied to the sick room by that sympathy and womanly tenderness which brings healing in itself. A student and thinker, she is recognized as a learned and able member of the medical profession and the contributions from her pen to the medical journals have been frequent and well received.

Dr. Ricker is a member of the Monroe County Medical Association, Western New York Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of Rochester, president of the board of managers of the Baptist Home of Monroe County, visiting physician at the Door of Hope, member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church. The Baptist Home of Monroe County was established largely through her persistent effort extending over a period of ten years, ere "hope ended in fruition."

Miss Sherman married, June, 1898, Wentworth G. Ricker, born in the State of Maine, and for several years president of the Ricker Manufacturing Company, overhead trackings and machine work, No. 239 North Water street, Rochester. Mr. Ricker is one of Rochester's able, energetic and successful business men, his line of manufacture being an important one. He is a member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

FARMER, William Sidney,

Lawyer, Jurist.

As judge of the Municipal Court of Syracuse, William Sidney Farmer is continuing a career in which he has served his native State with conspicuous fidelity, and with the dignity, zeal and courage which have characterized his entire work from the time of his admission to the bar. Not only is his mental attitude one of simplicity and impartiality, but his actual contact with everyone is based on that belief in human brotherhood, so frequently met with, and which makes him an ideal magistrate. Rich and poor alike are dealt with by him on a plane of simple equality, and with a dignity and courtesy that are only the outward aspect of great firmness, courage and a far reaching progressiveness. The Farmer family has been resident in the State of New York for a number of generations, Jonathan Farmer having been one of the pioneer settlers of St. Lawrence county, when he took up his residence in the town of Fowler.

Seymour M. Farmer, son of Jonathan Farmer, was born in Fowler, and subsequently removed to Hailesboro. For a number of years he was engaged in business as a merchant, and for a long time held the office of justice of the peace. He was a major of the State militia. He married Alethea M. Rich, who died in 1913, and who was a member of a pioneer family of Northern New York. Children: William Sidney, whose name heads this sketch; Frances A., of Syracuse; Anna E., who married Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, of Gouverneur; Martha A., married Charles W. Carpenter, of Syracuse; Lieutenant Harry H., a prominent attorney of Syracuse, now associated with his brother, Judge Farmer.

Judge William Sidney Farmer, son of Seymour M. and Alethea M. (Rich) Farmer, was born in Hailesboro, St. Lawrence county, New York, July 18, 1861. He received his education in the public schools of Hailesboro, and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, at Gouverneur, New York, and from early years showed decided ability as a speaker. Having decided to adopt the law as a profession, he commenced his studies with the Hon. Vasco P. Abbott, at that time surrogate of St. Lawrence county, and at the same time became clerk of the surrogate's court. He was admitted to the bar at Saratoga, New York, in 1882, and established himself in the practice of his profession in Gouverneur, but remained there but a short time. Going to Kimball, South Dakota, at that time a pioneer settlement, he was successfully engaged in practice there for a period of two years, during which time he served as vice-president of the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Kimball. In 1891 he returned to the State of New York, where he established himself in the practice of his profession in Syracuse, and is still busy with a large clientele. There he formed a partnership with Emmons H. Sanford, under the style of Sanford & Farmer. Subsequently he associated himself in a partnership with his brother, Lieutenant Harry H. Farmer, which firm is still known as W. S. & H. H. Farmer.

In May, 1914, during the absence of Judge Shove, William S. Farmer was appointed acting judge of the Court of Special Sessions, by Mayor Will, and on January 9, 1915, he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court by the same mayor, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Cady. Judge Farmer is interested in many of the social, fraternal and benevolent associations of Syracuse, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is a member of the Masonic Club of the City of New York; of Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons, of Syracuse; honorary member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, and of Gouverneur Lodge, No. 217, at Gouverneur, New York. Masonically he has been master of his lodge, district deputy grand master of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District for three years, one of the commissioners and chief commissioner of the Commission of Appeals, and is now senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York. He is a member of Americus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Syracuse Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Masonic Temple Club; City Club; Citizens' Club; Republican Escort; and Mystique Krewe of Ka-noo-na, a civic corporation of Syracuse, of which he was president three years.

Judge Farmer married, in 1889, Ruth Selleck, daughter of William H. Selleck, of Syracuse, and they have one daughter: Helen Alethea, born August 30, 1905. The beautiful home of the family is at No. 1518 East Genesee street.

BELLOWS, Anna May (Marshall),

Well-Known Elocutionist.

Large as is the influence in a community of those more subtle forms of force, such as exert themselves in the expression of aesthetic feeling, as in the case in instance, it is very difficult to state in accurate terms or even to compare with other influences of another character. We can gauge, at least roughly, the benefactions of those whose gifts to their fellows are material in character, we can apply to them certain standards of value, even if it be so gross a one as that of money value, and thus gain some general idea of their comparative worth to us, but how shall we deal with the spiritual gifts of the artist? What standard of value shall we gauge and measure them by? So illusive and intangible are they that the man who does not feel them, the materialist, will deny their existence altogether, and even those who are most sure of their great value, who are most sensitive to their appeal, can find no adequate terms in which to speak of them. Nevertheless the great mass of people with sure instinct are thoroughly convinced of their worth as evidenced by the way in which they seek every opportunity to have the feelings which respond to artistic stimuli awakened and applaud those who are successful in awakening them. We must always, therefore, turn with gratitude to the work of such women as Mrs. Anna (Marshall) Bellows, of Gloversville, New York, who has given her life to the development of her remarkable artistic talents, consecrating her best efforts to providing this most wholesome of pleasures, the aesthetic pleasure, for her fellows.

Anna (Marshall) Bellows is a daughter of Levi T. and Mary Ann (Smith) Marshall, of Gloversville, New York, and a member of a very old New England family, the Marshalls having lived there from some time previous to the year 1634, on the 31st of August of which year Thomas Marshall was admitted to the church in Boston as we learn from a record in which he is described as a "widower." Tradition, indeed, makes the family a very old one in England and has it that the line of descent runs back to one of the warriors who accompanied William the Conqueror into England at the time of his conquest of that country. However this may be, the line is a perfectly distinct one in this country from the early colonial figure down to the present representatives of the name in New York State. The Thomas Marshall already spoken of brought to the country with him when he sailed from England his four children, Thomas and Samuel, Sarah and Frances, and it was from the second of these sons that the branch of the family with which this sketch is concerned was derived. Thomas Marshall occupied a position of prominence in the Boston colony and held several offices, such as selectman and deputy, was deacon in the church and generally highly respected among his fellow colonists. The high standard set by him has been consistently maintained by his descendants and the family has numbered many distinguished men among those who have borne its name.

In the seventh generation of descent from Thomas Marshall was Levi T. Marshall, the father of Mrs. Bellows. In his father's time the family had removed from Connecticut, where it had made its home for a number of generations, to New York State, and taken up its abode in Oneida county, and it was there in the little village of Vernon that Levi T. Marshall was born. He was one of the splendid type of farmers with which the North Atlantic States abounded in the past generation, enlightened and of strong personality, who made of the primitive occupation that they followed something that any man might be proud to call his own. Unusually well educated and possessed of a forceful character and powerful mind, Mr. Marshall was one who might have shone brilliantly in professional life and his tastes led him somewhat in that direction. He was, however, one of those philosophers who make the best out of the conditions of life in which they find themselves and, finding that circumstances were such as to make it necessary for him to farm, he farmed with all his might and made a great success of his operations. A man of his character would be prominent in any community and he was eminently so among the rural population of Oneida county. He was one of the leading members in both the Oneida and the New York State Agricultural societies, held high official positions in both and was one of the most conspicuous figures in the work of advancing the agricultural interests of that part of the country. His farm was one of the model places of the district, a sort of show place, where visitors to the town were taken to admire its beauties, and here he devoted himself to his specialty, the cultivation of fruit. In the year 1869 he removed to Gloversville, New York, and there made his home until his death in 1910. Upon his coming to Gloversville he purchased forty acres of land in the vicinity and added it to the village with the idea of improving its appearance and adding to its general attractiveness. He then organized the Rural Art Association, consisting of the most public-spirited men of the community, and at once began the active campaign for the beautifying of the village. He was himself chosen president of the association and it has been largely due to his unremitting efforts that the great improvement in Gloversville's appearance has taken place. It was a work entirely in line with Mr. Marshall's tastes and inclinations and one which his unusual taste and intelligence fitted him to perform most fully and adequately. Certainly the present city of Gloversville is much in debt to his memory. His public life was a very conspicuous and praiseworthy one and he became a very prominent figure in the militia organization of his State, being commissioned brigadier-general by Governor William H. Seward in 1839. He was elected justice of the peace in 1835 and held that office until 1869, when he removed to Gloversville, and in 1861 was elected to the Legislature of New York State. General Marshall was married, in 1832, to Mary Ann Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of Vernon, and to them were born three children: Charlamagne; Joseph Addison, who married, January 26, 1876, Irene Wing Lasher; Anna May, of whom further.

Anna May (Marshall) Bellows was born at Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and passed the early years of her life on the beautiful farm owned by her father. In the midst of this healthful environment, engaged in the wholesome occupations and pastimes of the country child, she grew up into young girlhood. She very early showed that she inherited her father's taste for art and the beautiful, also his discrimination, and she interested herself particularly in literature and the art of elocution. She was a girl thirteen years of age when her father removed to Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, and from that time to the present that city has been her home. She was educated at the public schools of Gloversville while a young girl. This completed her preparatory studies and she then attended Wells College. During this period she showed herself an unusually alert and intelligent student and drew the favorable attention of her masters and instructors upon her because of the high standing she maintained in her classes. She completed her course in 1876 and then turned her attention to the art she loved with the intention of making it her work for life if it should be possible. What might have been a difficult task for most of us, with her talents was quite possible and she soon became known as a successful public reader. In the year 1883 she was married to Edwin P. Bellows, of Gloversville. Mrs. Bellows took up the work of elocutionist professionally; she was previously enrolled as a member of the Star Lyceum Bureau, with office in the Tribune Building in New York City. She has read and recited at many public entertainments in the neighborhood of Gloversville and elsewhere.

Large as is her influence in her profession, it is not by any means the only channel in which it is exerted for the good of the community. On the contrary, she is active in a large number of the important movements undertaken in the city for the general good and especially those identified with her own sex. She is a member of many of the most prominent organizations among women in the State and in all takes a leading part. From the year 1886 she has been intimately connected with the Young Women's Christian Association of Gloversville and has during all that period served as a member of its board of directors and off and on as its president also. She is a member of the Mohawk and Hudson Humane Society and a director of its Gloversville branch, and is intensely interested in all philanthropic and humane work, especially that connected with children and animals. She is also a member of the General Richard Montgomery Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has served as its regent since the year 1906. Besides these organizations she also belongs to the Monday Afternoon Study Class, the Washington Headquarters Association of New York City and the Cayadutta Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Taking part in as many of the activities of the community as she does, Mrs. Bellows is of course a very well known figure in community life. She is carrying on the work and influence begun by her father towards a better appreciation and understanding of the beautiful, although her own course lies in different paths and is effective through other means. She is highly successful in her profession, and although it is necessarily difficult to pick out the elements and contributory factors in a thing so complex as success, the subject is so fascinating a one that a glance at it in the case of Mrs. Bellows is perhaps justifiable.

There is no formula for success, one accomplishing the ends by means that seem the diametrical opposite of those employed by others. One's strength seems to lie in self-advertisement, to make progress one must call attention to himself or herself and claim the admiration and wonder of those he or she uses as instruments, while with another silence appears as necessary as did noise to the first. There are, of course, a thousand variations to each of these general classes and we distinguish easily between those who need silence or obscurity for their deeds, and those who prefer them merely as part of modest and retiring natures. Perhaps we can say that it is to this last class that the subject of this brief article belongs—a woman who does not strive or proclaim her own merits, so convinced is she that "good wine needs no bush," that she concerns herself wholly with the performance in the very fullest sense of all her engagements. The result fully justifies her in her policy; her success is great and no wide system of advertising could have resulted in a more enviable reputation or an achievement more substantial. Whatever may be thought of the method from the standpoint of business there is one thing certain, however, and that is that in a broader aspect the knowledge of such a life must in the final analysis depend upon the efforts of others for its preservation. The more retiring and self-effacing a person is, the more important is it that an account of his or her career should be put in some permanent form so that it may not cease to serve as an example to others. Nay, there is an added reason why such a one should have his record preserved, for modesty is an added virtue and one which perhaps above all others, we need to have presented to us for imitation, and which by a strange paradox most readily hides even itself. This is the *raison d'etre* for a record such as this, that it shall assist in preserving the knowledge of a career that may serve us all as a model to be copied.

OTIS, Lyman M.,

City Official, Honored Citizen.

Exceptionally well preserved in this, his eighty-fourth year, serving his city as he has always served it, with fidelity and zeal, the tall, spare, yet supple and responsive form of Lyman M. Otis, treasurer of the city of Rochester, is a daily sight at his desk in the City Hall during business hours. Physically, no man of his years can surpass him, while in mental vigor, breadth of vision, and loyalty to the interests of the city he loves, he is more the man of fifty than of eighty-four. His has been a wonderful life, not more for its success than for the spirit that inspires his public service. Since 1857 when, as a citizen of the town of Henrietta, Monroe county, he first accepted public office, he has rendered official service almost continuously, not from the narrow standpoint of self-interest, but from a patriotic desire to be identified with public affairs and to aid the cause of clean, honest, municipal government. Prior to 1899, when he retired from active business life, this public service was given at the expense of personal interest and convenience, and certainly the twelve years during which he has been treasurer of Rochester might have been justly devoted to personal comfort, not civic duty. But he laid aside his rightful privileges in his desire to be useful, and these twelve years have been years of active service and vigilant supervision of the financial interests of his city, his keen foresight, business sagacity, inborn financial ability, and sound moral principles all being laid upon the altar of duty. And there is a lesson to be learned from the example of Mr. Otis that other men in control of industrial and commercial enterprises should take to themselves—that cities and States need the wisdom and business ability of such men, and that not until the light that has illumined the life of Mr. Otis penetrates the cloud of selfishness in which so many able men are enveloped will the cause of good government advance. That the public appreciates the more than half a century of official service of Mr. Otis is best shown by the fact that he found it necessary to announce publicly that at the expiration of his term, December 31, 1915, he would retire permanently from official life in order to prevent another reëlection. But when he shifts the responsibilities of his office to younger shoulders he can do so with the full knowledge that his duty has been performed and that he carries into private life the unbounded respect and confidence of an entire city.

Mr. Otis springs from an honored New England ancestry, tracing to John Otis, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in June, 1635. His grandson, Judge John Otis, born in

Hingham in 1657, moved to Barnstable, where he died after a life of long and useful public service, November 30, 1727. He was for eighteen years colonel of militia, for twenty years representative to the General Court, for twenty-one years a member of the Governor's Council, and for twenty-one years Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Probate Court.

David G. Otis, a grandson of Judge John Otis, came from Connecticut to Perry, Wyoming county, New York, at an early day and was one of the pioneer school teachers of that section. He taught for many years in Warsaw, Wyoming county, moving in 1838 to Henrietta, Monroe county, where he also taught and resided until his death in 1837. He was for many years identified with military affairs in the State, and at the time of his death held the rank of brigadier-general of militia. He served as school commissioner and was actively interested in educational matters as teacher and layman throughout all his life, although farming was his principal occupation. He married Maria Morris, born in Warsaw, New York.

Lyman M. Otis, son of David G. and Maria (Morris) Otis, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, November 12, 1831, and at the age of six years was deprived of a father's care. He was educated in public schools, Monroe Academy, and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, the last named institution located at Lima, New York. During his youth and early manhood he taught school during the winter months, engaging in farming during the summer seasons. In 1855 he made his entrance into the business world as a partner of D. W. Chase, embarking in the nursery business under the firm name Chase & Otis. This was in the early period of the now great nursery business of Monroe county, and in order to make income and disbursements balance the firm dealt in produce, live stock and wool. In 1867 the firm sold its business in Henrietta and moved to Rochester, where the lumber business of J. H. Robinson & Son was purchased. They conducted a very successful business until 1888, when Mr. Chase died, Mr. Otis continuing the business under the firm name of L. M. Otis & Company. For eleven years he managed an ever-increasing business most successfully, then in 1899 sold to the W. B. Morse Lumber Company and retired from private business life. He was for many years a member and treasurer of the Monroe County Agricultural Society and one of the organizers of the Monroe County Building and Loan Association. He was connected with that association during the fifteen years required to mature its issue of shares, every shareholder receiving from six to ten per cent. on his investment. As a business man Mr. Otis was progressive and successful, displaying the qualities that ever make for advancement and winning high reputation as a financier and executive manager.

During his earlier years Mr. Otis was a Democrat, but like so many others broke with his party when slavery became the issue and affiliated with the newly formed Republican party, to which he has ever since been attached. He was elected town clerk of Henrietta in 1857, served nine years as justice of the peace, and after his removal to Rochester in 1888 at once began taking active part in public affairs. In 1889 he was elected supervisor from the Fourth Ward, serving continuously for six terms, during the last two being chairman of the board. He also served two terms as alderman from the Fourth Ward, from 1894 to 1898 was inspector of Monroe county prison, in 1894 was chosen chairman of the committee having in charge the erection of the new county court house, serving until its completion in 1896, and was elected sewer commissioner in 1895. From 1900 until 1904 he was city assessor of taxes, and on January 1, 1904, entered upon his duties as treasurer of the city of Rochester, an office he held continuously, his last term expiring December 31, 1915, when he announced that he would retire from public life. He will be missed, this kindly old gentleman whose sense of humor never fails, whose tall form and keen blue eye have welcomed callers at the treasurer's office for the past twelve years. The treasurer's office of a large city like Rochester is not a sinecure, the single item of disbursements alone requiring Mr. Otis to sign seventy thousands checks each year. But from the age of seventy-two to that of eighty-four years he has carried the weight of responsibility the office entails with the ease of a man thirty years his junior.

Mr. Otis married, in 1864, Amanda M., daughter of Ambrose Cornwell, of Henrietta, New York. Mrs. Otis died in 1909. They were the parents of one child, Mary S., widow of Fred W. Baker, of Rochester.

GREENE, Myron W.,

Banker.

Myron W. Greene, who conducts a private banking and investment business in Rochester and acts as executor, administrator and trustee of estates and trust funds, has gained distinction in financial circles, and is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent American families. He is the author of a family genealogy from 1639 to 1891, which was published in 1891 by the Narragansett Historical Register. His grandfather, Nathan Greene, married Maria Greene, a descendant of John Greene, of Warwick, Rhode Island, to which line belongs General Nathaniel Greene, hero of the War of the Revolution and contemporary with General George Washington.

John Greene, of Quidnessett, Rhode Island, was fifteenth in descent from Lord Alexander de Greene de Boketon, who received his titles and estates A. D. 1202, head and founder of the "Greene line;" ninth in descent from Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died in 1370; and on the "Capeteian line" was twenty-fifth in descent from Robert the Strong, made Duke de France in A. D. 861; twenty-second from King Hugo Capet; and nineteenth from Hugh de Vermandois, the great crusader. In the Revolutionary War Samuel Greene, of Rhode Island, sent eight sons into the war, a record no one else ever equalled, and Joseph Greene, of New York, volunteer, twelve years old, was the youngest soldier of the same war. The Greene family, so closely identified with the early history of Rhode Island, have enjoyed more State and civic honors than any other family within her borders, there being more Greenes in the State than any other name whatever and extending over a period of nearly three hundred years of American history not one has been found to have ever been convicted of crime and not one who was a drunkard. The Greene coat-of-arms, with the motto, *Nec Timeo, Nec Sperno*, consists of three bucks trippant on an azure field, as it was borne by the founder of the line. The crescent, a mark of cadency, denoting the line of a second son, is used by all the Warwick and Quidnessett Greenes.

Ira W. Greene, father of Myron W. Greene, was a native of Monroe county, New York, born at Greene's Corners, now Mann's Corners, in the township of Rush, on May 2, 1832. He was a man of distinguished presence and commanding influence in politics, although never aspiring to or accepting office. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the board of trustees of the Rush Methodist Episcopal Church, his father, Nathan Greene, having settled on a farm in this county in 1804. For many years Ira W. Greene carried on business as a farmer and dealer in live stock, coal and produce, and was in the Eagel Bank of Rochester, New York, from 1851 to 1853, which later merged into the Traders' National Bank. He was also propagator and grower of choice field seeds and figured for many years as a respected and worthy resident of this county, being at the time of his death, which occurred on June 22, 1905, one of the oldest native sons of the county. On the distaff side Myron W. Greene is also a descendant from an old pioneer family of Western New York. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Hester Ann Ruliffson, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, daughter of Isaac Ruliffson. She died in April of 1866. The father was twice married and by his first wife had three children, two sons and one daughter, and by his second wife he had two sons and one daughter.

Myron W. Greene was born in district No. 6, in the township of Rush, Monroe county, New York, November 26, 1864. Provided with good educational privileges he was graduated from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, in the class of 1887 and became a member of the Genesee Lyceum Society. He became an active member and is now president of the board of trustees of this society. He is treasurer of the Alumni Gymnasium Association of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and further retains his interest in the seminary by maintaining a scholarship prize and prize for public speaking to members of the Lyceum Society. As a student in the Syracuse University, which he entered in 1887, he pursued a scientific course and was candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in the class of 1891. In 1888 he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in the class of 1890. His broad intellectual culture well qualified him for an important position in the business world, and following the completion of his education he entered the Bank of Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York, where he remained until 1892, when he became connected with the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, with which he remained until 1899, when he established a business on his own account for the conduct of a private banking and investment business. He deals in government and municipal bonds, and has gained for himself a reputation as a financier of keen discernment and sound judgment.

Mr. Greene is a member of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, the Zeta Psi (College) Fraternity of North America, of which he was grand officer in 1909-1910. During his term of office he visited practically every college of importance in the United States and Canada, delivering numerous public addresses, and presiding at the International Convention held in San Francisco in 1910. He has been president of the Zeta Psi Alumni Association of Rochester, New York, since the date of its organization in 1905; vice-president of Williams College Alumni Association of Rochester, New York, 1913-14-15; vice-president of Greene Family Association, 1913-14-15; president of Ruliffson-Wells Family Association, 1914-15. He also belongs to the Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797, Free and Accepted Masons, and Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons. He is a worthy representative of an honored family, patriotic in his devotion to

American interests, and loyal in his support of those measures and movements which he deems beneficial to the city, government or nation.

On April 27, 1900, Mr. Greene was married to Nancy Laura Lancaster, of Leadville, Colorado. She was born in Laramie, Wyoming, February 22, 1877, daughter of George W. Lancaster. Unto this marriage have been born the following named: Lancaster Myron, born February 21, 1901; Norvin Ruliffson, born September 13, 1902; Zeta Priscilla, born March 2, 1904; Nathan Ira, born March 6, 1906; and Myron Wesley (2nd), born November 1, 1911.

BELDEN, Alvin Jackson,

Man of Large Affairs.

The true measure of Alvin Jackson Belden, of Syracuse, New York, is clearly indicated by the designations he successively earned as he passed along the road of commercial effort — executive, ironmaster, railroad and canal builder, constructor of public works, financier, capitalist — ever and always a man of big affairs. Greatness cannot emanate from pettiness, neither can broad comprehension meet narrow perspective. The life of Alvin Jackson Belden has been occupied with accomplishments of magnitude, in the main the outcome of his own individual ability and application, but to some extent, perhaps, due to heredity.

The ancestral records of the Belden family cover many distinguished lives, Alvin Jackson Belden being in direct lineal descent from Sir Francis Baildon, who was knighted at the coronation of James I., and whose son, Richard Belden, in 1638 emigrated from England, landing in due course on American soil, and settling in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Tracing still farther back, it appears that Belden is a place name, and the family of ancient English origin. Bayldon, or Baildon Common, is a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire; Baildon was in the Angle kingdom of Diera, A. D. 550, whence came the immortal youths seen by Gregory at Rome, and it has been the seat of the Baildon-Bayldon-Baylden-Belding-Belden family since the time of King John. Baildon Hall is still in a good state of preservation. The hall was built sometime during the fifteenth century, and alterations were effected in 1660 by Francis Baildon, cousin of Richard Belden.

The patronymic has during the centuries been variously written, Baildon, Bayldon, Bayldonn, Baylden, Belding, and Belden being some of the variations. Richard Belden, the progenitor of the family in America, signed his name to the oath of allegiance to the crown, March 26, 1613, Richard Bayldonn—carrying the extra "n," though on his arrival in America his name was written into records, presumably at his direction, as Richard Baylden. He died at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1655, and among the effects mentioned in his will was rapier, or gentleman's sword, a weapon for which he could have found small use in Wethersfield, and was doubtless a relic of his early days, indicating his aristocratic lineage.

In the annals of the Belden family of the many generations between that of Richard Belden, of Wethersfield, and the present are contained many records of honorable connection with, and participation in, national, civic and commercial affairs; many Beldens were soldiers, one of particular historic interest to the family having been Elisha Belden who served the State and Nation during three wars, including the Revolutionary War of 1775; another, Elisha, son of the aforementioned namesake, was a noted builder of sailing vessels for foreign trade in the early part of the nineteenth century; other members of the family have been of Judiciary, the Legislature, House of Congress, *et cetera.* An uncle of Mr. Alvin Jackson Belden was the Hon. James Jerome Belden, whose successful execution of many mammoth public works within the State of New York and other parts of the country brought him conspicuously before the "public eye" of the Nation. He was twice honored by election to the mayoral chair of the city of Syracuse, and for three terms sat in the Legislative House of the Nation.

Enough has been written in the foregoing to indicate the possibility that his heredity had some bearing on the capacity of Alvin Jackson Belden to handle affairs of magnitude and moment; and certainly an example was prominently before him during the greater part of his life—in the achievements of his father, Augustus Cadill Belden, a business man of considerable note; but chief credit for the present standing of Alvin Jackson Belden in financial and industrial circles is due to Alvin Jackson Belden, who from his very initiation into commercial affairs indicated the quality within him.

Born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 10, 1848, son of Augustus Cadill and Rozelia (Jackson) Belden, Alvin Jackson Belden commenced his education in the schools of Geddes, later proceeding to the Walnut Hill Academy at Geneva, New York, from which academic institution he graduated in 1866. Electing to follow a business life rather than a professional career, influenced in his decision maybe by the characteristic which later became so strongly evident in him, i. e., his broadness of view on all questions, he applied himself with energy to his initial industrial occupation which had connection with the iron business of the Onondaga Iron Company, manufacturers of pig iron. His executive ability quickly advanced him to posts of much responsibility, and he remained secretary and treasurer of the Onondaga Iron Company for many years, in fact until 1881, when he resigned to undertake the organization of the Phoenix Foundry & Machine Company, of which corporation Mr. Belden assumed direction in his capacity as secretary-treasurer. About ten years later he decided to interest himself actively in the business of railroad and public works contracting, and this sphere of activity being absolutely in harmony with his disposition, his success was rapid and considerable. In a short space of time he was part owner of three huge contracting companies whose operations had assumed immense proportions, successfully and simultaneously undertaking contracts for important national, state and other public works of great magnitude in various parts of the United States. One of the companies executed three large contracts for sewer building in Boston, and also carried out the Erie Canal contract, a project the cost of completing which totalled to nine million dollars. Mr. Belden was also one of the principals of the Rapid Transit Company, of Syracuse, this company doing considerable business within the State of New York. Throughout his active business life, Mr. Belden has demonstrated his capacity for great things. One biographer wrote of him: "As an organizer and promoter, he occupied a position of distinction in business circles, and in all his ventures met with success which results from capable management, keen foresight, and sound judgment." And the best evidence of his ability lies in the position he to-day holds among the leading "men of affairs" of the Empire State.

Mr. Belden is a member of the First

Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and liberal in his support thereof; in fact is the donor of many more contributions to religious and charitable institutions than appear on the public records, a large proportion of his benefactions remaining unannounced in accordance with his wish. He holds membership in the Citizen's Club, the Century Club, the Onondaga Club, and the Country Club, all of Syracuse. He also belongs to the Transportation Club of New York, and to the New York City Branch of the Automobile Club of America. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

On September 10, 1862, Mr. Belden was married to Augusta, daughter of Isaac R. and Susan (Case) Pharis, of Syracuse.

Now, having retired from active participation in matters of business, outside those bearing direct relation to his considerable vested interests, Mr. Belden is able to, and does, give much time to the enjoyment of a pleasure in which he could not indulge during the busy periods of his life—he is an enthusiastic sportsman and is often seen in the north woods of the Adirondacks.

DENISON, Howard P., M. A., LL. D.,

Lawyer, Professional Instructor.

No class of citizens should be so well prepared for public life as the lawyers, their training for the bar fitting them for framing or executing the laws, and in these lie the principles of government. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of man. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer who, conscious of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, together with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life.

Howard P. Denison, of Syracuse, New York, whose reputation as a patent lawyer is world wide, is certainly a type of this class of lawyers, and as such he stands among the most eminent members of his profession. In every department of the law he is well versed, having a very accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, but he has made a specialty of patent law, and in this line has won a most desirable and enviable position. Cases of great importance have been entrusted to his care and he has shown that he is fully conpetent to handle the intricate problems of jurisprudence involved in their solution. His keenly analytical mind enables him to apply to the point in litigation the principles of jurisprudence bearing most closely upon it, citing authority and precedents until the strength of his case is clearly seen. He is a scion of several old families. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Klock family of Holland descent, the original representative of the name in America building the Klock fort at St. Johnsville, New York, in 1750. In the maternal line he is descended from the Bensons, who sailed from England in 1692 and became residents of Newport, Rhode Island, Where the family and its descendants resided for several generations. His great-great-grandfather, William Benson, was a Baptist clergyman, holding many important pulpits in New England; he died in 1818 and is buried at Pomfret, Connecticut. His great-uncle, John Benson, a pronounced abolitionist and intimately associated with his cousin,

Howard P. Denison

William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, was the first manufacturer of silk at Paterson, New Jersey, establishing that industry in the year 1844. Mr. Denison resided with Mr. Benson in 1868.

Howard P. Denison, son of Le Roy W. Denison, was born in Parish, Oswego county, New York, May 28, 1859. His childhood and earlier youthful years were spent in Euclid, New York, where he acquired his elementary education. He continued his studies at Cazenovia Academy, which he entered in 1876, remained there two years, then entered Greenwich Academy, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and there prepared for college during the next two years. After his graduation from Greenwich Academy in 1880, he was for a period of two years engaged in filling the position of principal of a grammar school at Portland, Connecticut, and, having matriculated at Wesleyan University in 1881, with the class of 1885, he there completed his classical education. Following this he traveled abroad for a time, taking up his residence in Syracuse, New York, upon his return, and has been closely identified with the interests of that city since that time. After a thorough and comprehensive preparation, he was admitted to the bar at Syracuse in 1887. His studies in this direction were partly pursued in the office of the Hon. Charles H. Duell, later Commissioner of Patents, and judge of United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, with whom he formed a connection in 1886 as managing clerk. A partnership was entered into with the late Cornelius W. Smith in 1888, this association being continued with the greatest harmony and success until the death of Mr. Smith in 1899, since which time Mr. Denison has practiced alone. Patent law is one of the most difficult branches of the legal profession, requiring a most extended general knowledge along all lines of enterprise and progress in the business and scientific lines. No man was better qualified for the conduct of this important branch of litigation than Mr. Denison. The number of patents he has taken out runs into the thousands, these including some of the largest patent and trade-mark cases ever brought before the United States courts. At Detroit he argued the famous Harrow cases before the United States courts for the defendants, the Eureka Mower Company, in an action brought by the National Harrow Trust. The case involved the question of infringement in over seventy cases brought upon the same patent in New York, West Virginia and Michigan. So thoroughly was the court convinced at the close of his argument that there was no infringement that the cases were all decided for the defendants and the bill-of-complaint dismissed.

The press at that time said: "It is quite unusual for a court to dismiss a bill in a patent case at the close of the argument. It is only done in rare cases where the court is convinced that it is absolutely right in the decision." Perhaps no better indication of the ability and well developed talents of Mr. Denison can be given than by quoting from one of the Supreme Court justices of the state, who, in writing to President Roosevelt recommending the appointment of Mr. Denison for the position of judge of the United States District Court, said: "He posseses splendid abilities, great legal learning, especially in the law patents, and in patent litigation; he is a man of integrity, is the soul of honor, is an ardent and influential Republican, is always loyal to his friends, possesses a judicial temperament and is a man of untiring industry and energy. I believe that he is in every essential remarkably qualified for the discharge of the duties of that office." The "Mercantile and Financial Times," in commenting upon his candidacy said: "Mr. Denison has successfully practiced this branch of his profession for fifteen years and is the lecturer on patent law in the Law College of the Syracuse University. Of this qualification, therefore, for the position with which his name is mentioned there can be no question, and in the event of his appointment he would acquit himself in a manner to justify his high reputation for ability and the confidence reposed in him. In view of these facts and others which we could mention were it necessary to know we are but echoing popular sentiment when we say it is sincerely hoped Mr. Denison will receive the appointment."

As a lecturer on Patent Law in the Law College of Syracuse University, Mr. Denison has earned well merited commendation for many years, and he is the founder of and maintains the Denison Declamation prizes in that institution. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in 1905 upon him by Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Connecticut, and also by Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1900, and Syracuse University conferred upon him in 1915 the degree of LL. D. This latter degree affords him great gratification for the reason that it was conferred by the university of his home city, under whose shadows he has lived for twenty-five years.

Mr. Denison has a beautiful country estate at Skaneateles, New York, where he spends with his family a large portion of each year. He is a member of the "Trilon Fish and Game Club" of Canada. He was elected a trustee of Cazenovia Seminary in October, 1900. His fraternal affiliation is not an extensive one, the demands of his professional work precluding this, and is limited to membership in the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. His professional membership is with the American Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association.

Mr. Denison married, October 14, 1886, Bessie E. Hildreth, of Herkimer, New York, a daughter of the late Henan J. Hildreth, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Herkimer county. Three children have blessed this union, one daughter, Marian H., and two sons, H. Hildreth and Winthrop W. The daughter (recently deceased) became the wife of Eugene A. Thompson, who is associated with Mr. Denison in his law practice. He has two granddaughters: Mary Jane Thompson and Marian Denison Thompsan. The son, H. Hildreth, died in 1908. Winthrop Will is a student at Lawrenceville School, New Jersey.

HOBART, Henry Lee,

Merchant and Churchman.

For thirty-four years Mr. Hobart was successfully engaged in business in New York City, as head of Henry L. Hobart & Company, but on January 1, 1914, he retired from active business pursuits and has since devoted himself to those institutions of philanthropy and the church with which he had long taken more than a passive interest. Those thirty-four years do not cover entirely the period of his business activity, since prior to 1880 he had been variously connected with the business world. He is a son of James Thomas and Anne (Newell) Hobart, who were prominent in the State of Massachusetts, where they resided. They trace their line of descent from Edmund Hobart, who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633. Another descendant of this ancestor was John Henry Hobart, rector of Trinity Church and bishop of New York.

Henry Lee Hobart was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 26, 1845, and is now (1916) approaching the seventy-first anniversary of his birth. His early youth was spent in this city, but in 1857 he came to New York City and there completed his studies at the "Free Academy," now known as the College of the City of New York, a member of the class of 1866, but not a graduate. Upon leaving college he engaged in business, and became one of the solid, conservative merchants of New York City. In 1880 he founded the firm of Henry L. Hobart & Company, dealers in sugar, molasses and rice, and until his retirement, January 1, 1914, was the honored head of that well known house. Although yielding to no citizen in loyalty or interest, Mr. Hobart has taken no part in public affairs beyond the performance of the duties devolving upon all alike, never accepting nor desiring public office. His chief interest has been in Trinity Church and her activities and in the various philanthropies particularly appealing to his generous, sympathetic nature, and in these he bears a prominent part.

He became a member of Trinity parish in 1895 and has since been one of her faithful, useful sons. He is also a member of The Trinity Church Association, and the Diocesan Missionary Committee; a vice-president of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; trustee of the Seaman's Church Institute, of the Sheltering Arms, and of the New York Training School for Deaconesses; secretary of the Cathedral League, and a vestryman of St. Luke's Church at Easthampton, Long Island, his summer home. He holds membership in The Pilgrims', the Union League, Church and Independent clubs of New York, the Maidstone Club of Easthampton, the Down Town Association, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. These affiliations show Mr. Hobart to be a man of broad-minded nature, diligent in his business prusuits, strong in his church activity, and enjoying social fellowship through his club memberships. Mr. Hobart has his summer home at Easthampton, Long Island, known as "Sommarina," where he spends seven months of the year.

Mr. Hobart married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1888, Marie Elizabeth Jefferys, a sketch of whom follows, born in Liege, Belgium, February 16, 1860, a daughter of Charles Peter Beauchamp and Elizabeth (Miller) Jefferys. Mrs. Hobart is the author of The St. Agnes Mystery Plays. Children: Margaret Jefferys, a sketch of whom follows; Rosamond, born August 9, 1892, died July 16, 1908; Charles Jefferys, born December 30, 1894, died June 14, 1910; Elizabeth Miller, born August 10, 1896, died October 17, 1896.

HOBART, Marie Elizabeth (Jefferys),

Authoress.

Of social prominence in New York, the city which claims her as a resident, and equally so in Philadelphia, the city of her kith and kin, Mrs. Hobart has through her published volumes won further distinction as an authoress. She is a daughter of Charles Peter Beauchamp Jefferys, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Miller) Jefferys.

Marie Elizabeth Jefferys was born in Liege, Belgium, February 16, 1860, her American parents returning to the United States with their infant daughter the following June. Her maidenhood was passed in Philadelphia, her education carefully guided by private tutors in her own home. Her tastes, strongly literary, were given full rein, her environment, family tradition and station favoring a literary career did she choose to pursue it. Although she wrote and published several years before, it was not until 1904 that her first published volume, "Lady Catechism and the Child," appeared, followed in 1905 by "The Little Pilgrims of the Book Beloved." She published the "Vision of St. Agnes Eve," in 1906; "Athanasius" in 1909; "The Sunset Hour" in 1911; and "The Great Trail" in 1913. The critics have dealt most kindly with these books and assigned Mrs. Hobart's writings an honored place in the literature of her country. She is a member of Trinity Parish, New York City. She was married in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1888, to Henry Lee Hobart, of previous mention.

HOBART, Margaret Jefferys,

Authoress.

The eldest daughter of Henry Lee and Marie Elizabeth (Jefferys) Hobart, whose useful lives have ever been her inspiration and her guide, Miss Hobart in her own right has won an assured position in church and literary circles.

She was born in New York City, December 1, 1889. After preparation at the Brearley School, New York City, and graduation in 1907, she entered Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, whence she was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree, class of 1911. From the year of her graduation until the present (1916), Miss Hobart has been assistant to the educational secretary, Church Missions House, New York, and during 1912-14 was librarian of the Church Missions House. She is a member of Trinity Parish, The Bryn Mawr Club of New York City, and various church and social organizations.

Miss Hobart published in 1912 (with Arthur R. Gray) "Japan Advancing—Whither?" and the same year under her own name, "Institutions Connected with the Japan Mission of the American Church;" "Voices from Everywhere" was published in 1914; "Then and Now" the same year.

ABBOTT, John Beach,

Lawyer, Editor.

Of distinguished American ancestry and son of a cultured, scholarly father, John B. Abbott, after exhaustive preparation in private school, academy and university embraced his honored father's profession and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Since that time he has continuously practiced at the New York bar, a member of both the Livingston and Monroe county bars, his residence at Geneseo, his offices No. 814 Powers building, Rochester. Eminent as a lawyer he has won further distinction as a journalist and for thirty years has been the spokesman of the Democracy of Livingston county, as editor of the "Livingston Democrat." Public honors have been bestowed upon him including the offices of judge and surrogate of Livingston county, and postmaster of Geneseo. He is a son of Adoniram J. and Mary (Beach) Abbott, his father born in 1819, died at Geneseo, New York, in 1898, a leading lawyer of the Livingston county bar for half a century, 1848-1898.

John Beach Abbott was born at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, December 31, 1854. He was educated in public school, Geneseo Union Free School, Geneseo Academy, Le Roy Academic Institute, Geneseo State Normal School and the University of Rochester. After completing his university course he studied law, being admitted to the New York State bar in 1880, coming to the Monroe bar in 1901. Six years after his admission he became editor of the

Lewis Historical Pub Co W T Bather N.Y.

Frank H. Johnson

"Livingston Democrat," published at Geneseo, New York, and from that date (1886) has continued its editorial head, also maintaining Geneseo as his legal residence. He is a learned and able lawyer, has an extensive practice at both bars and is highly regarded as a man of honor as well as of professional strength. He served as county judge and surrogate of Livingston county from August 27 to December 31, 1914, having been appointed by Governor Martin H. McGlynn, county judge and surrogate of the county to fill a vacancy. Since 1903 he has been president of the Livingston County Bar Association; is a member of the Rochester Bar and New York State Bar associations.

A Democrat in politics he has made the "Livingston Democrat" a powerful party organ and is recognized as a party leader. He has represented his district in many conventions and is one of that inner circle which dominates district and State conventions, and has made the Democracy of Western New York a power which the Eastern State leaders must reckon with. He was postmaster of Geneseo, 1888-1890, but with that exception he has held only the offices named, those being of a purely legal nature. He is a strong and effective orator before court, jury or audience and has made frequent platform appearances. As an editorial writer he has gained State fame and is a powerful advocate for any cause he espouses. His clubs are the Geneseo and Rifle of Geneseo, his college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Abbott married, August 29, 1878, at LeRoy, New York, Louise M., daughter of Aloysius and Catherine Schmit, her father a lawyer of Barmen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany. The family home is at Geneseo, New York.

JOHNSON, Frank Verner,

Lawyer.

Frank Verner Johnson, a successful attorney of New York City, was born at Bradford, Vermont, March 12, 1863. His ancestor, William Johnson, was born in Kent, England, according to tradition, and was an early settler of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was a planter, was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1635, and was with his wife Elizabeth received into the Charlestown church, February 13, 1635. He made a deposition, now on file, December 29, 1657, stating his age as fifty-four years, from which we learn that he was born in 1603. In early family records it is stated that "he was a Puritan of good parts and education, and brought with him from England a wife and child and means." He died December 9, 1677, his widow in 1685, leaving six sons and a daughter.

Joseph Johnson, son of William and Elizabeth Johnson, was born in Charlestown, and baptized there by Rev. Thomas James, February 12, 1637. He was one of the founders and proprietors of Haverhill, Massachusetts, whither he and his brother John removed from Charlestown. He held various town offices. He married (first) Mary Soatlie, and (second) in 1666, Hannah, daughter of Ensign Thomas Tenney, of Rowley, England.

Thomas Johnson, son of Joseph and Hannah (Tenney) Johnson, was born December 11, 1670, in Haverhill, and died February 18, 1742. He was a town officer, one of the founders of the Haverhill North Parish Church, of which he was elected deacon, March 23, 1732, and of which his own family at its foundation constituted a fifth of the membership. He married, May 1, 1700, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Martha (Clough) Page, granddaughter of John

Clough, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who came from London in 1635 in the ship "Elizabeth." She died June 12, 1752.

Hon. John Johnson, son of Deacon Thomas and Elizabeth (Page) Johnson, was born at Haverhill, North Parish, November 15, 1711, and was one of the founders and earliest settlers of Hampstead, New Hampshire, formerly a part of Haverhill. He procured the charter for the town and was paid his expense by vote of the town, May 30, 1750. Governor Benning Wentworth, the royal governor, appointed him a magistrate, and he was one of the justices of the Court of General Sessions at Portsmouth for the Province of New Hampshire. He died April 1, 1762, leaving five surviving sons, all of whom adhered to the cause of the patriots during the Revolution. He married (first) Sarah Haynes, and (second) Sarah Morse. Haynes Johnson, son of Hon. John and Sarah (Haynes) Johnson, was born at Hampstead, New Hampshire, August 28, 1749. At an early age he went from Hampstead with his elder brother Thomas as one of the first settlers in that part of the Connecticut Valley known then as the "Coos" or "Cohass" country, which included the Ox-bow and other rich meadows in the present town of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Newbury and Bradford, Vermont. The town of Mooretown, subsequently Bradford, received its charter in 1770, and at an annual town meeting, May 1, 1775, it was voted to raise a stock of ammunition and Haynes Johnson and Benjamin Jenkins were made "a committee to look out and procure a stock of powder, lead and flints." While actively engaged in his duties on this committee he was taken ill and died at Concord, New Hampshire, September 2, 1775. He married Elizabeth Elliot, and had three children.

Captain Haynes (2) Johnson, son of Haynes (1) and Elizabeth (Elliot) Johnson, was born August 13, 1775, in Newbury, Vermont, and died November 1, 1863. He settled on a large farm on the Connecticut river, in the town of Bradford, Vermont, was for a long time captain of the Bradford militia company, and was all his life prominent in town and military affairs. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church of Bradford. He married, April 8, 1802, Jane, daughter of Captain Ezekiel Sawyer, who served as an officer in the Revolutionary army.

Thomas Johnson, son of Captain Haynes (2) and Jane (Sawyer) Johnson, was born December 13, 1816, at Bradford, and died March 6, 1894. He attended the public schools of his native town, and when a young man left home to work in Boston and Charlestown, Massachusetts. In 1856 he purchased and settled on the large river farm in Bradford, adjoining the place on which he was born, and there spent the remainder of his life. The local newspaper, at the time of his death, said: "Mr. Johnson was an upright man in all his dealings, and was one of the most respected and substantial citizens of Bradford. He was one of the best representatives of the old class of citizens who made Vermont what it is." He married, February 12, 1862, Harriet E., daughter of Christopher and Emily (Walker) Avery, of Corinth, Vermont, a descendant of Captain James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, who were among the first settlers of New London, Connecticut. Her maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolution. Children: Frank Verner, mentioned below; Charles Forster, born August 6, 1865; Herbert Thomas, January 27, 1872.

Frank Verner Johnson attended the public schools of his native town and the Bradford Academy, Vermont, graduating in the class of 1882. He then entered

Dartmouth College and was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he entered the Law School of Columbia College in New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1891. For many years during the earlier period of his professional career he was the New York attorney of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and devoted a large part of his time to the defense of negligence actions on behalf of policyholders in that company. He entered upon the general practice of law in New York, and has been especially successful in the field of trial attorney. He is a member of the New York Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Manhattan Club of New York, the Dartmouth College Club of New York, the Founders' and Patriots' Society, and of several college fraternities. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He married, April 19, 1893, Evelyn Webber, born August 29, 1866, daughter of Christopher and Julia (Cooper) Webber, of Rochester, Vermont, granddaughter of Christopher Webber, Sr., a lawyer of Vermont. Children, born in New York City: Evelyn, April 29, 1894; Frances Virginia, July 3, 1895, died in August, 1896.

STRONG, Augustus H.,

Scholar, Author, Theologian.

Augustus Hopkins Strong, scholar, author, theologian, son of Alvah and Catherine (Hopkins) Strong, was born in Rochester, August 3, 1836. He is of pure Puritan lineage, his ancestor, Elder John Strong, of the Congregational order, having settled in Plymouth in 1639 where he passed a godly life. He had eighteen children; his eldest son had fifteen. In the maternal line, descent is claimed from Stephen Hopkins, who came over in the "Mayflower" (q. v. sketch of Samuel M. Hopkins). Alvah Strong, the father of Augustus H. Strong, was born July 18, 1809, and died April 20, 1885. He came to Rochester in 1821; learned the printer's trade; worked in the Albany "Evening Journal;" became proprietor (chief) of the Rochester "Democrat"; retired from business in 1859; was deacon in the Baptist church for thirty years; was a founder and the first treasurer of the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was a genial, friendly, quiet man, with great interest in the cause of education and in the prosperity of his church, liberal to a fault and beloved by all who knew him.

Augustus H. Strong received his preliminary education in the schools of his native city, and took a full classical course in Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1857 with high standing as a scholar, receiving many prizes in English composition, and the gold DeForest Medal for public speaking. Two years later he was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, of which he was to be long the honored head. He spent the latter portion of 1859 and all of 1860 in pleasurable and improving travel in Europe, and upon his return in 1861 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry with his first pastorate that of the First Baptist Church in Haverhill, Massachusetts, from 1861 until 1865. Thence he was called to the First Church of Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1872. In both these charges he was notably distinguished for the zeal and fidelity with which he discharged his pastoral duties and for the clearness, strength and spirituality of his pulpit utterances as well as for the vital Christianity that informed them, the sincerity, skill and valor with which he expounded its doctrines, and this without bigotry or the mere delight of belligerency. He was the honorable and enlightened interpreter of his creed, and while still a young man he was eminent as a theologian.

Thus equipped as a scholar and theologian he accepted, in 1872, the call to the presidency and the Chair of Systematic Theology in the newly established Rochester Theological Seminary and dedicated himself to the work of training young men for the gospel ministry, in an institution in which he was already deeply interested and which his father had been largely instrumental in establishing. Therein he served continuously for forty years, becoming president *emeritus* in 1912; increasing its endowments from less than $200,000 to more than $2,000,000; securing faculties, numbers of the members of which are famous in their departments; enlarging the body of students and, more than all, impressing his personality and teachings upon the licentiates, many of whom have made their mark as preachers of the world, so that through his various activities in its behalf the institution ranks among the first of the seminaries of the great Baptist denomination. Meanwhile he has been in constant request and has generously responded to the demands made upon him for sermons on ceremonial occasions, for missionary objects, and for many secular addresses, also thereby attaining extended repute for his oratorical gifts. He has been distinctively honored by high and responsible positions in the church. Among other trusts he has held the presidency of the American Baptist Missionary Union, 1892-95, and that of the General Convention of Baptists of North America, 1905-10. Honorary degrees from leading universities have been freely conferred upon him—Doctor of Divinity by Brown, 1870; Yale, 1890; Princeton, 1896; Doctor of Laws by Bucknell, 1891; and Alfred, 1894; and Doctor of Literature by Rochester, 1912.

Dr. Strong has been a voluminous author. His principal theological work is "Systematic Theology" published in 1886, with six editions ensuing until 1903 and revised and enlarged in three volumes in 1908. It is a standard theological work highly regarded and adopted as a textbook in the seminaries. Its principal propositions are: (1) Conscience in man as reflecting the holiness of God; (2) Christ as God manifested in bearing human sin and redeeming from it; (3) The unity, sufficiency and authority of Scripture. "Philosophy and Religion" appeared in 1888; "Christ in Creation and Ethical Monism" in 1899. "The Great Poets and Their Theology," a splendid work considered from both the philosophic and the literary point of view, was issued in 1907. The "great poets" discussed are Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Wordsworth, Browning and Tennyson. A supplementary work, "American Poets and Their Theology," treating of Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Poe, Lowell, Holmes, Lanier and Whitman—is in press as this is written (July, 1916). Other printed volumes of Dr. Strong are "Union with Christ," "Miscellanies, Historical and Theological," "One Hundred Chapel Talks to Theological Students" and "Lectures on the Books of the New Testament."

Dr. Strong is prominent in scholarly activities, member of the Alpha Chi (ministerial), "Pundit" (literary) and the Browning (literary) clubs, to each of which he has contributed valuable papers. He is also a member of the Yale Chapter of Psi Upsilon.

Dr. Strong married (first) Harriet Louise Savage, of Rochester, November

6, 1861. She died July 8, 1914. Of this union there are six children, viz: 1. Charles Augustus, born November 28, 1862; psychologist; who married Bessie, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, March 22, 1889; she died November 14, 1906. 2. Mary Belle, born August 29, 1864; married Dr. Robert G. Cook, June 2, 1892. 3. John Henry, born December 7, 1866; pastor of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland; who married Eliza Livingston McCreery, June 20, 1894. 4. Kate Louise, born February 10, 1870; who married Rev. Charles G. Sewell, January 16, 1900. 5. Cora Harriet, born February 10, 1870, unmarried. 6. Laura Rockefeller, born June 19, 1884; who married Edmund H. Lewis, June 1, 1910. Dr. Strong married (second) Mrs. Marguerite G. Jones, of Rochester, January 1, 1915.

WARFIELD, Frederic Parkman,

Attorney-at-Law.

Frederic Parkman Warfield is a native of this State, where his grandfather was a pioneer settler, a scion of a very old Maryland family. Richard Warfield, undoubtedly of English parentage, settled near Annapolis, Maryland, in 1662. His home was west of Crownsville, Anne Arundel county, and his estate bordered on Round Bay of Severn. It is apparent that he was a man of means, as his rent roll shows the possession of various estates, known as "Warfield," "Warfield's Right," "Hope," "Increase," "Warfield Plains," "Warfield Forest," "Warfield Addition," "Brandy," and "Warfield Range." Some of these came through the inheritance of his wife. In 1670 he married Elinor, daughter of Captain John Browne, of London, who operated merchant vessels between London and Annapolis. The estates known as "Hope" and "Increase" were purchased by him in 1673 and came into possession of his daughter, Mrs. Warfield. Richard Warfield was a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Church, was also a military officer, and died in 1703-04. His third son, Alexander Warfield, was a surveyor, and received lands by inheritance from his father, one mile south of the present Millersville. This is the only portion of the original estate now held by descendants. Alexander Warfield was on a committee for extending Annapolis, and in 1720 surveyed a tract of thirteen hundred acres, known as "Venison Park," which he divided between his sons Alexander and Absolute. He was also the owner of "Benjamin's Discovery," "Warfield's Addition," and "Brandy." He married Sarah, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Pierpont, who had an estate on the Severn river. Their youngest son, Richard (2) Warfield, inherited "Brandy" from his father on which he resided. He, married Sarah, daughter of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, and they had sons Lancelot and Richard. Richard (3) Warfield, son of Richard (2) and Sarah (Gaither) Warfield, resided at "Brandy," which he inherited jointly with his brother, and later sold to the brother his share, and removed to Frederick county, Maryland. He married (first) Nancy, daughter of Thomas Gassoway, and (second) Anna Delashmutt, daughter of Elias and Betsey (Nelson) Delashmutt, the latter a daughter of John Nelson, of Frederick county. The only son of the second marriage was Lindsey Delashmutt Warfield, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in the State of New York, and participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was so pleased with interior New York that he settled there after the close of the war, locating at Rushville, Yates county, near the beautiful Canandaigua Lake. He married Elizabeth L'Amoreaux, and two of their sons were Union soldiers in the Civil War, made prisoners, and confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons. One of these, Charles H., was among the first to enlist in the State of New York, and became a first lieutenant in a New York infantry regiment. Another, Myron Franklin, was born in 1840 at Rushville, and lived at Prattsburg, Steuben county, New York. He married, October 25, 1866, Frances Helena Parkman Green, daughter of Robert and Sophia (Parkman) Green, granddaughter of Captain Henry Green, a pioneer of Rushville, born 1762, in Killingly, Connecticut, and descended from Thomas Green, who was among the first settlers of Malden, Massachusetts. They had children: Charles Henry, born 1867; Carrie Isabelle, Anna Delashmutt, Richard Nelson, Frederic Parkman, Augustus Bennett, born July 24, 1878; the last named a captain in the United States regular army.

Frederic Parkman Warfield, second son of Myron Franklin and Frances Helena Parkman (Green) Warfield, was born January 24, 1876, in Prattsburg, where he attended the public schools, and was afterward, for five years, a student at Canandaigua Academy. Entering Hamilton College in 1892, he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts four years later. He at once entered the Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C. (now Washington University), from which he was graduated in 1899, and in the same year was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. During the three years that he was a law student he was an examiner in the United States Patent Office at Washington. In 1901 he was admitted to the New York bar, and since that time has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in New York City, making a specialty of patent trade marks and corporation law. On coming to New York he became a member of the firm of Duell, Megrath & Warfield, which firm continued four years, when its head, Charles H. Duell, was appointed a judge on the bench of the District of Columbia, and retired from the firm. This then continued as Warfield & Duell, including Mr. Holland S. Duell. When Judge Duell retired from the bench in 1907 he again became a partner of the firm, which is now known as Duell, Warfield & Duell. Mr. Warfield has been engaged in many important law cases involving large financial considerations, notable among which was "Bethlehem Steel Company *vs.* Niles-Bement-Pond Company," in the Circuit Court of Appeals. In acknowledgment of his efficient services in this case, his English clients, namely, the English Association of Steel Makers, presented him with a beautiful silver cup, bearing the following inscription:

Presented to
Mr. Frederic P. Warfield
by the
English High Speed Steel Makers
In Grateful Appreciation of his Brilliant advocacy
in the case of
Bethlehem Steel Company vs. Niles-Bement-Pond
Company
The successful result of which secured the continued entry of their
steel into the markets of the
United States of America.
March, 1910.
"Try it and See."

With his firm, Mr. Warfield has figured in many very celebrated cases, involving electrical and optical arts. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Signa Phi fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York City, and the Colonial Order of the Acorn, whose festal occasions have been some times enlivened by his services as toastmaster. Mr. Warfield is associated with various clubs, including Union League, Apawamis Country, University, Down Town, St. Nicholas, Ardsley Country, and the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica, New York. He emulates the military example of his forbears as a member of Squadron A, a cavalry division of the National Guard State of New York.

WERNER, Christopher C.,

Lawyer.

The legal career which Mr. Werner has pursued with distinguished success began in 1885 when he began practice with his brother, the eminent jurist, William E. Werner, and afterward with George H. Harris as Werner & Harris has continued. This record shows continuous practice during a period of thirty-one years and no lawyer has higher reputation. He is greatly admired by the judges of the courts before whom he practices for his uniform courtesy, high professional standards and his evident desire to aid the court in the administration of justice. To his clients he gives devoted service, drawing from his deep learning and rich experience in their behalf. He is a man of inbred courtesy and gentlemanly in his treatment of friend or opponent, his genial nature winning him many friends whom his manly qualities ever retain.

He is a son of William and Agnes (Koch) Werner, of German birth, but married in the United States, establishing their home in Buffalo, New York. Four children were born to William and Agnes Werner: Judge William E. Werner, the eminent jurist whose recent death shocked the State and whose career forms an interesting and valuable feature of this work; Louise, who married John Steinmiller, of Buffalo; Lena, married Carl Betz, whom she survived; and Christopher C., to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Christopher C. Werner was born in Buffalo, New York, November 27, 1859. After extended courses in public and private schools in Buffalo, he was variously employed until reaching his majority when he began the study of law with his brother, Judge William E. Werner, of Rochester. He was admitted to the Erie county bar in Buffalo and on January 7, 1885, began practice with his brother under the firm name of Werner & Werner. That association continued for ten years until January 1, 1895, when the senior partner was elevated to the Supreme Bench. Christopher C. Werner then admitted to partnership George H. Harris, a young man who had studied under Werner & Werner. The new firm, Werner & Harris, enjoyed a large practice from the beginning and as the years have progressed have added to their early prestige. No law firm at the Monroe county bar is held in higher esteem and none bear their honors more worthily. Mr. Werner is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order. His club is the Rochester and in all these bodies he is highly esteemed, his friendly, genial nature expanding under the social influence of friends and brethren. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Werner married, November 16, 1887, Anna Van Marter, of Lyons, New York. They are the parents of two daughters: Jean A. and Catherine.

OVIATT, Percival DeWitt,

Attorney-at-Law.

As an active member of the New York bar practicing in Rochester since 1901, Mr. Oviatt has won the commendation of his associates and the confidence of the public he serves. His fifteen years of practice have brought him an unusual meed of success and as experience has been added to learning and ability, he has advanced in strength as an advocate and counselor, his docket showing that in hard fought contests of legal importance he has well deserved the confidence reposed in him. He is a son of Wilson D. (2) Oviatt, born in Rochester, and a grandson of Wilson D. (1) Oviatt, an early settler of Rochester who owned and operated a flour mill and manufactured barrels in which to pack the product of his own and other mills. This founder of the family in Rochester was a champion of law, order and progress in the rapidly growing community and among other service he rendered was assuming control of the police force as its chief. His enterprise as a business man was a contributing factor to the development of the city, while his efforts in behalf of public safety gave assurance to new comers that Rochester was to be the abode of law and security. Wilson D. (2) Oviatt was for a number of years connected with the James Vick Seed House of Rochester, later establishing in business for himself as a florist. He married Caroline Hankey, of Canadian birth.

Percival DeWitt Oviatt, son of Wilson D. (2) and Caroline (Hankey) Oviatt, was born in Rochester, New York, April 30, 1876. He obtained his preparatory and classical education in the city public schools, Rochester Free Academy and the University of Rochester, receiving his Bachelor of Arts at graduation from the last named institution with the class of "98." He prepared for the practice of his profession at Columbia Law School, New York City, and in 1900 was graduated Bachelor of Laws and admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice at Rochester and is there well established, serving a large clientele in all courts of the district. He formed a partnership with S. Wile under the firm name of Wile & Oviatt, A. L. Gilman is also now a member of the firm, their offices are at No. 1232 Granite Building. Mr. Oviatt is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Rochester Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Rochester Club and the fraternity Delta Psi.

Mr. Oviatt married, June 1, 1904, Helen Louise Moody, of Rochester, and they have a daughter, Helen Jean Oviatt.

FOLLMER, Charles Jennen,

Manufacturer.

After the Civil War closed in 1865 Charles J. Follmer, then in his sixteenth year, but a veteran Union soldier, was appointed to a cadetship at West Point in recognition of his services as drummer boy and orderly to General Edwin R. Biles of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. But the lad had perhaps seen enough of war, or there may have been other reasons for declining the appointment. Had he not done so the commercial world would have been the loser as Mr. Follmer is now a member of Follmer, Clogg & Company, who own and operate at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the largest umbrella manufacturing plant in the whole world.

So whatever the influence that presided at fate's keyboard the day he chose the arts of peace rather than the more spectacular soldier's career, no mistake was made, but as Mr. Follmer reviews his career from the heights of success, the thought must often come, "What and where would I be had I chosen the other path on that fateful August day, sleeping in a soldier's grave or high on the Roll of Fame among America's military heroes?" He is a son of Mark and Louise (Jennen) Follmer, his father a miller.

Charles Jennen Follmer was born in New York City, January 10, 1850, and until his fifteenth year attended the public schools of the city. He then enlisted as a drummer boy and also served as orderly to General Edwin R. Biles of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded and captured by the Confederates at the battle of Hatcher's Run in Virginia, but two days later was recaptured by Union forces. He served with the Army of the Potomac until the war closed, then was honorably discharged and appointed to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

Declining the honor he entered the employ of William A. Drown & Company, umbrella manufacturers, in August, 1865, and until 1887 was connected with that firm, rising from lowly position through increasingly responsible positions until in 1879 he was admitted junior partner. His twenty-two years of experience in different departments thoroughly qualified him for the next important step in his remarkable career—the founding of the firm of Follmer, Clogg & Company in 1887. As head of that firm he has won his way to the highest pinnacle of business success as a manufacturer, and at Lancaster the silk mills, where their own silk used in the manufacture of umbrellas is made and thrown, the silk mill at Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the vast factories at Lancaster where frames and handles are made and the umbrellas finished and shipped to all parts of the world, constitute the largest umbrella manufacturing plant not only in the United States, but in the entire world. This is Mr. Follmer's record of half a century in his principal activity only. He is vice-president and director of the Colonial Insurance Company, chairman of the advisory committee of the Great Western and New York and Boston Lloyds and National Underwriters. He is a power in the business world and one of the strong men of New York, able, progressive, and public-spirited.

Mr. Follmer is president of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Veteran Association, member of the Pennsylvania Society, Merchants' Association of New York, Metropolitan Museum, Fifth Avenue Association, Museum of Natural History, Philharmonic Society, and in religious affiliation a member of Plymouth Congregation. His clubs are the Aero, Automobile of America, Arcola Country, Deal Golf and Country, New York Yacht, Merchants' and Press. These clubs are the best index to his preferred recreations and he is a well-known figure in all.

He married in New York City, in 1872, Theresa Florence, daughter of Michael and Ellen (Green) McCormack. They have three children: Willis Mark; Adele Regina, married Joseph A. Kelley, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Beatrice, married A. A. Higgins. The family summer residence is at Ocean avenue, Deal, New Jersey, the city residence No. 312 Riverside drive.

LAUTERBACH, Edward,

Lawyer.

From progressive and enterprising ancestors Mr. Lauterbach has derived a love of liberty and a far reaching interest in the welfare of mankind. For more than four centuries his family flourished in the hill country of Bavaria, their seat being in the town of Burgkundstadt, near the historic city of Nuremberg, the acknowledged center for many years of the liberal party of Germany. The family was especially active in the professions and in mercantile life. One of the most prominent of these was Aaron Wolfgang Lauterbach, born 1752, died 1826, a graduate of the University of Prague, noted for his erudition and also for a peculiar fund of wit and humor. Of his six children, the youngest, Solon Lauterbach, was born in 1806. Under the political tyranny which oppressed Germany at that time, he grew restless, and eight years before the revolution of 1848 he left his ancestral home to find asylum in free America. After twenty years' residence in New York City, he died here in 1860. His wife, Mina (Rosenbaum) Lauterbach, came of a family noted for intellectual gifts, which she inherited in remarkable degree. She possessed a strong memory, was noted as a Shakespearian scholar, and was able to quote literally multitudes of poetical gems from various authors. She survived her husband some thirty years, dying in 1890, and left three children.

Edward Lauterbach was born August 12, 1844, in New York City. He received his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, with honors, in 1864. For several years he was vice-president of the alumni of this college, was a member of one of its Greek letter fraternities, and always took an active interest in its welfare. He subsequently received from his *alma mater* the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Manhattan College. Adopting the law as his lifework, he began his studies in the offices of Townsend, Dyett & Morrison, and with Mr. Morrison founded the firm of Morrison, Lauterbach & Spingarn. After the termination of this partnership through the death of Mr. Spingarn, a new firm was formed, known as Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. In addition to his large general practice, Mr. Lauterbach is prominent as a railroad organizer, and was instrumental in bringing about the consolidation of the Union and Brooklyn Elevated roads, the creation of the Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway, and has been concerned in the reorganization of many railroads. While not an active politician, Mr. Lauterbach is deeply interested in public progress, and was several years chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York, and of the advisory committee of the Republican State Committee. He was delegate-at-large from New York to the Republican National Convention of 1896, a member of its committee on resolutions, and of the sub-committee of nine which drafted the Republican platform of that year. He was one of the three delegates-at-large from the city of New York to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and chairman of its committee on public charities. He was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and has been chairman of the City College Board of Trustees. He is a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and other charities. While he has been professionally and personally associated with the largest financial and commercial enterprises of the country, and with the leaders of contemporary business and finance in New York, Mr. Lauterbach finds time for relaxation, and is especially devoted to music and the drama. At one time he was vice-president of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. He is never too busy to give some attention to questions concerning the general welfare and progress of his native country.

He married, January 12, 1870, Amanda Friedman, daughter of Arnold Friedman, a retired merchant of this city, and descendant of a family which occupied a position of prominence in the same section of Bavaria from which came Mr. Lauterbach's ancestors. For generations they were wealthy and respected merchants, and Mrs. Lauterbach's great-great-grandfather, Aaron Friedman, born 1740, died 1824, was owner of the baronial castle of Kunds, at Burgkundstadt, from which fortress the village took its name. Samuel Friedman, grandson of Aaron Friedman, born 1796, died 1880, married Sarah Gries, born 1800, died 1872. Both were noted for their philanthropy and benevolence, having endowed the school of the district in which they lived, and at her death Mrs. Friedman bequeathed all her personal fortune to the poor of her city. Arnold Friedman married Wilhelmina Straubel, daughter of Frederick Straubel, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, whose wife belonged to a titled Saxon family. Mr. and Mrs. Lauterbach have four children: 1. Alfred, born May 20, 1871, since deceased; graduated at Columbia, Bachelor of Arts, 1890, and at the New York Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1892; was assistant district attorney of the county of New York, 1896 to 1899. 2. Edith McDevitt. 3. Florence Hirschfield, graduate of the Law School of the University of the City of New York, 1897. 4. Alice, born 1886.

L'AMOREAUX, Jesse Seymour,

Attorney, Jurist.

Jesse Seymour L'Amoreaux is descended from Huguenot ancestors, who came to America after 1700 and settled in Dutchess county, New York. His father, Jesse L'Amoreaux, was born 1790, in Peekskill, and lived in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, where he was a farmer. He died in 1879. His wife, Charity (Esmond) L'Amoreaux, born 1796, in Pittstown, New York, died 1895.

Jesse Seymour L'Amoreaux was born December 11, 1837, in Wilton, where he grew to manhood. He pursued the full course at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and after graduation taught school, first in his native town, and later in Schuylerville, New York. While residing in the latter place, in 1856, he began the study of law in the office of Lewis & Wells, and located, December 1, 1858, at Ballston Spa, where he began practice in the following year with C. C. Hill, under the firm name of Hill & L'Amoreaux. This continued until February, 1861, when he joined the Hon. George Chapman in practice, and this association continued a little over two years. After some years of independent practice, he formed an association with A. C. Dake. This firm was later joined by Seth Whalen, and the firm became L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalan. This was dissolved by mutual agreement in 1885. In 1882, Mr. L'Amoreaux was candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of county judge of Saratoga county, and his popularity is evidenced by the fact that no candidate was opposed to him by any party. He was unanimously elected, and after six years of service on the bench resumed his practice, becoming the counsel for various large corporations, whose business took him into other States, as far west as the Mississippi Valley. In 1887, Judge L'Amoreaux was a candidate before his party convention for the office of justice of the Supreme Court, and missed the nomination by the bare margin of one vote. At the State Convention later the same year he was a nominee of his party for State Comptroller, but the entire ticket was that year defeated. Upon the organization of the First National Bank at Ballston Spa, in 1865, Mr. L'Amoreaux became its attorney, and shortly after a director. He was elected vice-president of the bank, and later served several years as its president. He is a trustee and elder of the

Presbyterian church of Ballston Spa, and director and trustee in various religious and educational societies. He is a member and moderator of the judiciary commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Church Erection Fund of that body. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston, a past high priest of Warren Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saratoga, New York. Early in life he was a supporter of the Democratic party, but left it in 1860, and has since been one of the most steadfast and faithful supporters of the Republican party. In 1887 Judge L'Amoreaux began practice in the city of New York, and is now a member of the law firm of Graham & L'Amoreaux, with offices at No. 42 Broadway. This firm makes a specialty of corporation law, and acts as counsel for large and important interests. Judge L'Amoreaux's long and successful career has been based upon the solid foundation of thorough preparation, judicial ability and industrious application to the interests of his clients. He is widely known throughout the Empire State, and enjoys the friendship of multitudes of people in and out of the legal profession. He is the author of an article on the history of Saratoga county, New York, and of various articles relating to legal and financial subjects. His connection with the First National Bank of Ballston has been of notable value to that institution. He is a member of the Saratoga County Bar Association, New York County Lawyers Association, State Bar Association of New York, and American Bar Association. He married, at Ballston Spa, June 8, 1865, Ellen S. Holbrook, of Northbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, who died in 1914.

CUNNINGHAM, Benjamin B.,

Corporation Counsel.

In elevating Mr. Cunningham to the office of corporation counsel of the city of Rochester, the law department of the city retains the services of a man trained in the work of the city attorney's office during a continuous period of eighteen years, and in the most practical way recognizes the value of that service to the city. Admitted to the bar in 1895, Mr. Cunningham became an assistant to the corporation counsel three years later, beginning his service under Corporation Counsel John F. Kinney, then head of the department of law, whose opponent he later became in the famous "Damaged Goods" controversy. He was retained as assistant under Corporation Counsel Porter M. French, and his successor, William W. Webb, succeeding the latter as chief of the law department of the city upon the elevation of Mr. Webb to the office of judge of the Court of Claims of the State of New York.

In conferring the office upon Mr. Cunningham, Mayor Edgerton eulogized his service in the subordinate positions he had filled in the city law department, and in so doing rendered honor where honor was due. He is a native son of Rochester, educated in the city schools, there acquired his professional education, and at the Monroe county bar began his legal career, and in the service of the city's law department has won his fame as a careful, conscientious official and able lawyer. He is a man of ambitious nature, performing each duty with such zeal and earnestness that the logic of events points him out for greater responsibilities.

Benjamin B. Cunningham was born in Rochester, New York, April 1, 1874, son of Michael and Mary (Hanly) Cunningham, his parents then residing in the

Thomas Thacher

Twelfth Ward. He was educated in public and high schools of Rochester. Deciding upon the profession of law, he pursued an extended course of study under the direction of William Butler Crittenden and in 1895, being just of legal age, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He began and continued private practice in Rochester for three years, quickly taking leading position among the young men of the profession, and demonstrated the quality which led Corporation Counsel John F. Kinney to select him as a member of his staff. On June 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant to the corporation counsel and for eighteen years has continued in constant service, advancing from the lowest assistant to chief of the legal forces of his native city. The fact that it is his native city is most gratifying to the recipient of the honor, for those by whom the appointment was conferred have known him from boyhood, have watched his course at the bar and in subordinate position, their act testifying that the young man has been tried and found not wanting either in ability or integrity. He was appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Hiram B. Edgerton, March 15, 1916. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Rochester Bar Association and stands high in the regard of his professional brethren. He is a member of the Genesee Valley Club and Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Cunningham married, in 1911, Elonore MacKearnin, of Buffalo. Two children: Benjamin B., Jr., and Elonore J.

THACHER, Thomas,

Attorney.

Thomas Thacher, a prominent practicing attorney of New York City, is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, a scion of one of the most ancient and conspicuous of New England families. His ancestor, Rev. Peter Thacher, was a distinguished minister, a man of great talents, of liberal and independent mind, residing at Sarum, England. He was appointed minister of St. Edmunds, in the city of New Sarum, Wiltshire, in 1622. Because of his dissension from the usages of the Established English church, he was much harassed by the spiritual courts, and decided to emigrate to New England, where he might enjoy greater religious freedom. The death of his wife about this time altered his determination, and he did not remove. He was born in 1588, and died February 11, 1640. A letter written by him to the bishop of the diocese has been preserved. In this he begged that he might be excused from reading certain directions of the vicar-general, which he said were against his conscience. He further stated: "I never neglected the order aforesaid out of contempt of ecclesiastical discipline and jurisdiction, as has been affirmed." On his tombstone is engraved the following epitaph: "Here lyeth the bodye of Mr. Peter Thacher, who was a laborious minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in ye parish of St. Edmund for ye space of XIX yeares. He departed this lyfe the Lord's Day at three of the clock ye XI of February, 1640. Let no man move his bones." His eldest son, Rev. Thomas Thacher, born May 1, 1620, received a grammar school education, and it was the intention of his father to send him to Oxford or Cambridge, but the son was disgusted with the prevailing ecclesiastical tyranny, and decided to remove to America. To this his parents consented, and when fifteen years old he embarked in company with his uncle, Anthony Thacher, and arrived in New England, June 4, 1635. He lived in the family of President Chauncey, who was afterward president of Harvard College, and under the tuition of that eminent scholar prepared for the ministry. He was ordained, January 2, 1645, as pastor of the church at Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he continued a most faithful and affectionate minister several years. We are told that he possessed a peculiar spirit of prayer, and was remarkable for the copious, fluent and fervid manner of performing the sacred service. Having acquired a knowledge of medicine he was physician as well as pastor to his flock. He removed to Boston, and there became eminent as a physician. When the Third or "Old South" Church was founded in Boston he was chosen pastor, installed February 16, 1670, and continued in charge of that church until his death, October 15, 1678. While attending a patient he became infected with fever, which caused his death. He has been credited as the best Arabic scholar in the country, and according to Cotton Mather was a great logician, well versed in mechanics, both in theory and practice. In 1677 he published the first medical work in America, "Brief Guide in the Small Pox and Measles." He was remarkable as a scribe and wrote in many languages, with singular exactness, much of his work being still in existence, including Syriac and other oriental characters. His first wife, Eliza, youngest daughter of Rev. Ralph Partridge, first minister of Duxbury, Massachusetts, died June 2, 1664. Their second son, Rev. Ralph Thacher, was constable at Duxbury in 1673 and clerk of the town for several years following 1686. Subsequently he settled in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where he engaged in the work of the ministry for many years. He married, January 1, 1670, Ruth, daughter of George Partridge, of Duxbury, where he made his home several years. His youngest son, Rev. Peter Thacher, was born August 17, 1686, in Chilmark, and settled at Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died in February, 1766. He married, in 1713, Abigail Hibbard, of Windham, who died in Lebanon, July 9, 1778, aged eighty years. She was but fifteen years of age at the time of the marriage, and is described as a woman of remarkable beauty, as was also her mother, Abigail (Linden) Hibbard, of Rhode Island. Her second son was John Thacher, born February 22, 1739, in Lebanon, a soldier of the Revolution in 1775, in Captain John Durkee's company. About 1787 he moved to Lempster, New Hampshire, where he died October 7, 1805. He married Abigail Swift, of Lebanon, and they were the parents of Peter Thacher, who was their second son. He settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and had sons: Thomas Anthony; Rev. George, president of Iowa University; Sheldon P., who resided in Hartford.

Professor Thomas Anthony Thacher, eldest son of Peter Thacher, of Hartford, was born there January 11, 1815, and graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty years. From 1842 until his death, in 1886, he was Professor of Latin in that institution. He married Elizabeth Day, born December 24, 1820, in New Haven, daughter of Jeremiah Day, who was president of Yale College from 1817 to 1846.

Thomas Thacher, son of Professor Thomas Anthony and Elizabeth (Day) Thacher, was born May 3, 1850, in New Haven, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In boyhood he was a student at the Webster public school in New Haven, and the Hopkins grammar school, and entered Yale College in 1867, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. For a year following this he was a teacher in the Hopkins grammar school and subsequently pursued graduate courses for a year. From 1873 to 1875 he was a student at the Columbia Law School, under Professor Dwight, and in May of the latter year was admitted to the bar. From Yale he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1874, and Doctor of Laws in 1903. From Columbia Law School he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and during the summer following he aided Hon. Ashbel Green in preparing for publication Green's "Brice's Ultra Vires," a work on corporation law. In the fall of 1875 young Thacher became a clerk in the law office of Alexander & Green, and in June, 1876, was made attorney of the Equitable Trust Company, which conducted an extensive business in real estate, loans in Western States, with principal office in New York City. At the same time he engaged in general law practice, and has been successively a member of the law firms of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; Reed, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum; Simpson, Thacher, Barnum & Bartlett. The present style of the firm is Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, and makes a specialty of matters relating to corporations. For many years Mr. Thacher has been a lecturer on corporation law in the Yale Law School. For some years he was secretary and a member of the executive committee of Yale Alumni Association of New York City, and from 1895 to 1897 was its president. When the Yale Club of New York City was organized, in 1897, he became its president, and continued in that position until 1902. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Alumni University Fund Association since its organization, and from the outset represented the Yale Club of New York City on the Alumni Advisory Council, organized by the Yale Corporation. At the Yale Bi-Centennial Celebration, in 1901, he delivered an address, "Yale in Relation to the Law," and two years later received from the corporation the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Thacher has been an occasional contributor to legal publications. From 1907 to 1909 he was vice-president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He is a member of the Law Institute, New York State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and several clubs, including the University, Century, Yale, Midday clubs. He was vice-president of the University Club in the City of New York, 1910-1913, and president from 1913 to the present time. At this writing (1915) he is president of the University Club of New York. Politically he is accustomed to sustain Republican principles and policies. In religion he is liberal, and is not associated with any organization.

Mr. Thacher married, December 1, 1880, Sarah McCulloh Green, born April, 1859, in New York City, daughter of Ashbel and Louise B. (Walker) Green. Their home is in Tenafly, New Jersey, and they have children: Thomas D., Louise Green, Sarah and Elizabeth. In his career, Mr. Thacher has fully justified the promise of his worthy ancestors, and to-day occupies an enjoyable position in literary, legal and social circles of New York.

KINNEY, John F.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1881, Mr. Kinney nine years later was elected special county judge, winning not only the office by a respectable majority, but also the distinction of being the first Democrat elected to a county office in Monroe county in eight years, 1882-1890. From his admission to the bar until the present time he has been continuously engaged in private law practice in Rochester, save during the four years spent upon the county bench. He has won high reputation as a lawyer of sterling worth, has ever taken a prominent part in public affairs, and is one of the strong men of the Democratic party, potent in council, a trusted leader and popular campaign orator. He is a son of William D. and Julia (Howe) Kinney, his parents coming from the Emerald Isle in childhood, meeting in Monroe county, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. William D. Kinney was a merchant at Spencerport for several years, and prominent in community affairs. He was clerk of the village, weigh master on the Erie canal at Rochester in 1878 and 1879. He was an ardent Democrat and an untiring, capable worker for party success.

John F. Kinney was born in the town of Ogden, Monroe county, New York, June 20, 1860, and since 1881 has been a resident of Rochester. After completing the courses of the Union School at Spencerport, he attended St. Joseph's College at Buffalo, New York, there completing his classical study. Choosing law as his profession, he entered Albany Law School, Albany, New York, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, class of 1881. In June of the same year he was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and so continues, having practiced in Rochester for thirty-five years. He won his position at the bar through merit, and so highly was he recommended to Governor David B. Hill that the Governor on January 1, 1890, appointed him to fill a vacancy on the county bench as special judge. He received the nomination of his party as the regular candidate for that office, and in November, 1890, was chosen special county judge for a term of three years. He was elected to the office by a majority of about eight hundred votes over his Republican opponent, and that in face of the fact that Monroe county had not chosen a Democrat for a county office in eight years. He served his term with credit and acceptability, then returned to private practice, his service on the bench leaving him the better equipped for practice through viewing cases purely from their legal aspect, uninfluenced by the natural bias of a retained counsel. In 1898 he was appointed by the Common Council corporation counsel for the city of Rochester, and served in that position until January 1, 1904, since which date his practice has been in private capacity. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association, of which he was one of the incorporators, November 28, 1892; also belongs to the State Bar Association, and to organizations social and fraternal. A Democrat in politics, bred in the faith and instructed in party management by his honored father, Mr. Kinney in addition to the offices mentioned of a legal nature has been of value to his party as a manager and leader of campaigns and as a trusted adviser. In 1904 he was chairman of the executive committee of the county central committee, and in many ways has aided the party cause.

Mr. Kinney married, October 23, 1883, Elizabeth J. Hanlon, of Albany, New York. They are the parents of: William E., graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1907, now a member of the constructing firm of William E. Kinney & Company; Helen R.; John J., an inspector; Dorothy E., an instructor. The family home is No. 64 Lorimer street; Mr. Kinney's law office No. 406 Livingston Building.

PIERCE, Charles L.,

Lawyer.

A graduate Bachelor of Arts, University of Rochester, class of 1902, and a year later admitted to the Monroe county bar, Mr. Pierce has in the thirteen years that have now intervened pursued the practice of law in the city of Rochester. Most of those years he served the city in official legal capacity, special counsel, tax assistant and deputy corporation counsel. He is a native son of New York, his father, John Davis Pierce, a farmer of Oneida county, a man of local prominence, filling several offices including that of justice of the peace.

Charles L. Pierce was born in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, April 22, 1877. He spent his youth at the home farm. He completed the public school courses of the district, prepared for college at Marion Collegiate Institute, completing the prescribed course and graduating with the class of 1898. He entered the University of Rochester with the freshman class in that year, taking a classical course, and in 1902 received his degree Bachelor of Arts. During his university course he read law and after graduation spent a year in special study in the law offices of Sutherland & Otis, Rochester, New York. On July 9, 1903, he was duly admitted to practice at the New York bar, but until January 1, 1904, he remained with Sutherland & Otis as managing clerk. He then opened private offices and has practiced independently until February 1, 1907, when he became a member of the law firm of Carnahan, Adams, Jameson & Pierce, with offices in the Wilder Building. During the years 1904 and 1905 he was special counsel in the office of the corporation counsel, and in 1916 was appointed to the office he now holds, deputy corporation counsel, his long connection with the city law department in the tax bureau calling for extended knowledge of the law governing the assessment and collection of taxes. He is a member of the Rochester, New York State and American Bar associations, highly regarded by all who have come within his sphere of influence. A man of genial, social nature, he has many friends and in fraternity and in lodge is a popular member. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Rochester Chapter, Delta Upsilon Club, and a member of that fraternity. He is a member of the University Club, Rochester Athletic Club, Rochester Tennis Club, also of the Masonic order, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, and Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Pierce married, August 30, 1904, Grace, daughter of Oliver S. Adams, editor of the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."

BERNHARD, John A.,

Lawyer.

Admitted to the Monroe county bar in 1882 Mr. Bernhard, during the thirty-five years which have since intervened, has made continuous progress in his profession and has long occupied a position of distinction in the ranks of the legal fraternity of his native city, Rochester. The reputation he has won is a tribute to his learning and ability, but had he not possessed the qualities of perseverance and industry to make them operative, they would have availed him little. His is a practical example of the value of labor in the development of all that is best in man's intellectual strength and to the persistent care he gives to the preparation of his cases Mr. Bernhard owes his success as much as to the learning and ability which inspires the strong, logical manner in which he presents them to court and jury.

He is a son of Adam and Phillipine (Young) Bernhard, born in Germany, who came to Rochester in 1848. Adam Bernhard was a man of wonderful physical power and business ability, who for sixty years was a merchant of Rochester. He continued in business until past eighty and did not surrender the burden of management until his last illness. His mantle of energy and determination fell upon his son and in him the resolute spirit of the father survives.

John A. Bernhard was born in Rochester, New York, August 5, 1859, and his years, fifty-eight, have been spent in his native city. After graduation from Rochester Free Academy in 1879, he began the study of law, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Rochester, having a partner for the first half year, and since the dissolution of that partnership, practicing alone. His practice, general in character, is conducted in all State and Federal courts of the district, his offices at No. 236 Powers Building. He has a large and well established practice, both as an adviser and an advocate. He is a man of quick invention, but does not depend upon the inspiration of the moment, never appearing in court without the most careful preparation and no matter upon which feature of the case develops the higher importance he is fortified against surprise and is equally ready to attack. He is a member of the Rochester bar, highly esteemed by his professional brethren as a man learned in the law, skillful in its application, and strictly ethical in his methods of practice.

He has since academy days been closely allied with fraternity and secret orders, and is one of the old volunteer firemen of the city, now a member of the Veteran Exempt Firemen's Association. He was one of the founders of the Pi Phi fraternity of the Free Academy in 1878, and has been a member of the Masonic order since 1889, belonging to Germania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-two degrees of Rochester Consistory, and is a noble of Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a man of genial, social nature, winning many friends and ever retaining them. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Bernhard married, May 14, 1884, Minnie E. Hertel, of Rochester. They have two sons, Robert A., now city superintendent of play grounds and recreation, and Frank E. The family home is at No. 1387 Dewey avenue.

SWEET, John Edson,

Scientist, Inventor.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty, and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability was the real secret of the preëminence which many envied. The career of John Edson Sweet furnishes an example of what may be accomplished with but few of the advantages of favoring circumstances, when one is endowed with ambition, ability and untiring energy. The Sweet family has been resident in America since the early Colonial days, the direct American ancestors being John and Mary Sweet, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1631. Many of the family have won fame as inventors.

Horace Sweet, father of Professor John Edson Sweet, was a son of Timothy and Eunice (Woodworth) Sweet, was born April 1, 1796, and died at Pompey, New York, August 4, 1858. He was a prosperous farmer in Onondaga county, of progressive ideas, and assisted materially in the development of the section. He married, November 20, 1817, Candace Avery, daughter of Punderson Avery, and had children: Clarence H., Helen L., Anson

John E. Sweet.

Avery, Homer D. L., Wheaton B., William A., John Edson and Ann E.

Professor John Edson Sweet was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, October 21, 1832. Until the age of fifteen years he attended the public schools, where his mechanical ability was noted at an early day. He readily found means to help himself over any mechanical difficulty which any situation presented, as an instance of which may be given the fact of his construction of a small violin, and learning to play a number of old-time melodies upon it, in the course of a few weeks. In 1850 he was apprenticed to John Pinkerton, a carpenter and joiner, and the money he earned was carefully put aside to pay for needful tools, among these being the second set of socket firmer chisels ever made, one of these still being in his possession. Having obtained a subordinate position in the office of Elijah T. Hayden, one of the ablest architects of Syracuse, he obtained an excellent knowledge of this line of business as it was carried on at that time, and for a period of ten years was chiefly employed in making construction drawings for buildings. He then became office boy for C. O. Holyoke, a disciple of Ruskin, and under this preceptorship he studied for one winter, during which he profited in large measure. Becoming convinced that success lay for him in mechanical fields, Mr. Sweet pursued his studies and work in that direction, and received the first premium in a national competition held by "The Rural New Yorker," after which he wrote many articles on architectural matters, and was recognized as an authority.

At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Sweet was engaged in his professional duties at Selma, Alabama, and he soon returned to Onondaga county, New York. He became a pattern maker and draughtsman in the railroad shops in Syracuse, and in the summer 1862 visited the London Exhibition, where he continued his studies and investigations. During the latter part of the year he was a draughtsman in the international patent office of Hazeltine, Lake & Company. Subsequently he again went abroad as draughtsman for the Patent Nut & Bolt Company, of Birmingham, England, in order to superintend the construction of machines for the manufacture of nails, Mr. Sweet being the patentee of this machine, which was financed by the Birmingham company. While abroad he contributed articles of a technical nature to "Engineering," a journal published in London. Upon his return to Syracuse in 1864, Mr. Sweet became associated with Sweet, Barnes & Company, designing many machines, tools and appliances, and introduced some of the features which still mark his designs. He invented a machine which paved the way for the introduction of the linotype machines now so commonly used. This machine, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was later presented to Cornell University. He spent some months in Paris, and upon his return to Syracuse he was again actively connected with Sweet, Barnes & Company, and from 1871 to 1873 was mainly engaged in bridge building for Howard Soule, of Syracuse. His mind, however, was constantly busied with inventive plans of various kinds, and in the fall and winter of 1872 he made the plans and patterns, and completed the greater part of the work on the first Straight-Line steam engine. His contributions to the English paper, "Engineering," were also continued, and were published under the title of "Mechanical Refinements."

Professor Sweet was one of the foremost pioneers in college work in mechanical lines, and for the six years commencing in 1873, was connected with Cornell University. The manufacture and introduction of the Whitworth surface plates and straight-edges were largely due to the Cornell shop under his management, and the first standard measuring machine made in this country was made and is now stored in the Cornell shop. In speaking of this John Richards testified that its method of correcting the error of the screw is the only one known that is commercially practicable. The equally important problem of neutralizing the effect of wear was solved in an equally successful way, but has not come so uniformly into use. Professor Sweet was the pioneer in promoting this measuring machine, which he hoped to make the foundation of a system of standard gauges, and it was not until some years later that his example in this was followed. The first Gramme dynamo produced in this country was also built in the Cornell shop, and the second straight-line engine. These, with other products of the shop, were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition. This straight-line engine, now so well known throughout the world, embodied what was then the novel combination—a balanced valve, a shifting eccentric and a shaft governor. This has become the accepted type of high-speed engine, and the Centennial engine may well be considered the first of the kind. Professor Sweet accomplished all this with the aid of his students, no other labor being employed in the shop. He worked under disadvantages, for up to that time it was largely believed that education was a matter of mental training and discipline and he received comparatively little encouragement for the practical work he was doing along mechanical lines. However, the value of his service has stood the test of time, and methods which he employed for construction are now in general use in all such institutions. John Richards, in speaking of his work in connection with Cornell, said in a lecture before the students of Leland Stanford University that "Professor Sweet is one of the most successful teachers of constructive engineering that this or any other country can boast."

Not receiving the encouragement he desired at Cornell University, however, Professor Sweet resigned and returned to Syracuse, where he continued his experimentation with the original Straight-Line Engine and, obtaining what appeared the maximum of simplicity and perfection of action in the governor, he commenced the building of the engine, becoming president and general manager of the Straight-Line Engine Company, which was organized for manufacturing purposes. The business was established on a small scale, but the value of the engine has been demonstrated and recognized so universally that its growth necessitated the construction of new works, which were erected according to plans made by Professor Sweet in 1890. Many new methods have been introduced since the company was organized, and these, together with the style of manufacture and other improvements, have been extensively adopted by other engine builders. The direct result of the superior skill and ability of Professor Sweet is seen in an improved system of steam distribution, the value of which is universally acknowledged. A number of new machines have been constructed after his designs, including a traversing machine which has become standard. He has also invented numberless devices for furthering the construction of the engine and insuring more perfect results. Mr. Sweet is considered an authority in all matters of this kind, and inventors in Syracuse and elsewhere have frequently sought his counsel, which is freely and generously given.

He never makes a secret of the operations of his factory, but freely invites all, and has inscribed over the entrance "Visitors Always Welcome." He has believed in increasing his store of knowledge by studying the works and results accomplished by others, and his chief desire in life is not the accumulation of wealth, but to let others benefit by the results he has achieved.

Professor Sweet was one of the founders of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engine Builders' Association of the United States, the Technology Club, and the Metal Trades and Founders' Association of Syracuse. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has a membership of more than three thousand of the leading mechanical engineers of the country. Mr. Sweet was its third president and is now one of the sixteen honorary members, only seven being from this country, and among these are Carnegie, Edison and Westinghouse. He was the first president of the Engine Builders' Association and the Technology Club; is a life member of the Onondaga Historical Association; was one of the judges of the Chicago World's Fair, and has been employed by the government as an expert. In 1913 Syracuse University conferred upon Professor Sweet the degree of Doctor of Engineering, an honor held by only eight people in the United States. In December, 1914, he was given the John Fritz Medal for scientific and engineering achievements. Eight of these medals have been awarded, and among the recipients were John Fritz, Lord Kelvin, Edison, Westinghouse and Bell.

Professor Sweet married (first) in November, 1870, Caroline V. Hawthorne, who died May 12, 1887. He married (second) in 1889, Irene A. Clark, who died August 24, 1914.

BENTLEY, Sardius Delancey,

Attorney-at-Law.

Although brought up on a Chautauqua county farm amid most pleasant surroundings, Mr. Bentley's ambition from youth was for the profession of law, an ambition he achieved at the age of twenty-nine years, when in 1872 he began the study of law in Rochester. Admitted in 1875, he at once began practice at Rochester and from that time his career has been one of signal success. His career at the bar has been one of honor, while his social, frank, genial nature has won him a large circle of friends other than those attracted by his legal attainment. He has devoted himself closely to his profession and has won a place in the foremost ranks. This has been done by careful, conscientious work in the preparation of cases, a logical, strong and dignified presentation and his constant endeavor to leave no loophole in his defense. A client who entrusts his case to Mr. Bentley is assured that no effort will be withheld to bring his case to successful issue, and although the most intricate cases have been committed to him, he has met all demands and been successful in a large majority of his cases. He is a son of Alexander and Lavantia Mary (Norton) Bentley, his father a farmer of the towns of Busti and Ellicott, New York. The father died in 1895.

Sardius D. Bentley was born at the homestead in Busti, there passed his youth and his early manhood save the years spent in institute and university. From the district public school he passed in succession to Jamestown Academy, Randolph Academy, now Chamberlain Institute, and the University of Rochester. He completed classical study at the university and received his Bachelor's degree, class of 1870. He then taught school for two years, finally reaching the road leading to the goal of his ambition in 1872.

In that year he began the study of law in Rochester, and at the October term of court in 1875, after passing the required examinations, he was admitted to the Monroe county bar. Forty-one years have since intervened and to-day he is the seasoned veteran who has won his laurels in many a legal conflict. Not always has he been returned the victor, but whether successful or not every battle has been fought with all the force of his learning, skill and courage, and he numbers his warmest friends among those with whom he has most strongly contended in legal encounters. During his earlier years of practice he was associated with William F. Cogswell as partner, later and until 1893 as a member of the firm of Cogswell, Bentley & Cogswell. Since 1893 he has practiced alone, his office at No. 60 Trust Building. His practice extends to all State and Federal courts of the district, and since December, 1885, he has been authorized to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He does not confine himself to any special line, but with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law conducts a general practice. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, highly regarded by his brethren of these bodies. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the college fraternities, Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa.

HARGATHER, Rev. Mathias J.,

Clergyman.

In 1878 Father Hargather was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, his course of training for holy orders having been long and all embracing. He was then a young man of twenty-three years. In 1903, on the celebration of his Silver Jubilee, as a gift from the congregation of St. Michael's Church, Rochester, of which he had then been pastor seven years, a chime of thirteen bells was installed in the tower of St. Michael's, along with a beautiful tower clock and in the church a new pipe organ was placed. Thirteen years have since elapsed and the bells toll out their message of invitation, the clock marks the hours as they pass, and the organ in solemn measure accompanies the sacred offices which Father Hargather yet performs as pastor, after a continuous service of twenty years. They have been years of intellectual growth and religious fervor for the devoted priest and of quickened spiritual life and material prosperity for the parish.

Father Hargather is the second permanent pastor of St. Michael's, and it was his third charge. He had eight years previous experience in charge of the churches at Greece and Coldwater, and there displayed the sterling, priestly qualities and the business ability which led to his appointment as pastor of St. Michael's to succeed Rev. Fridolin Pascalar, the first permanent pastor, whose ill health caused him to retire. He had also organized and placed upon a sound basis a new parish, St. Francis Xavier, and there ministered eight years. For twenty years he has guided the destinies of St. Michael's, and under his care every department of church and parish work has prospered. Successful in carrying through every plan and improvement undertaken, one in particular stands as a worthy monument to his zeal, St. Michael's school, one of the largest and most modernly equipped buildings in the city. He is universally respected regardless of nationality or creed, while his own people are devotedly attached to him. He is a native son of Rochester, and it is a matter of special pleasure to him that it is his lot to minister among those who have been his friends from youth.

Mathias J. Hargather was born in Rochester, New York, in 1855, and obtained his early education in the parochial school of SS. Peter and Paul. He next attended the Academy of the Christian Brothers, and after graduation began his studies in divinity as from boyhood he had been destined for the priesthood. His early theological studies were pursued at St. Francis de Sales College, Milwaukee, and continued as St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, New York. After completing his studies he returned to Rochester, and as a deacon accompanied Rt. Rev. B. J. McQuaid on his first canonical visitation of his diocese. During this period he taught plain chant Latin and German at St. Andrew's Seminary. He was ordained a priest on St. Michael's Day, September 29, 1878, and performed his first office as assistant priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and as chaplain to St. Mary's Hospital and St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, also attending a mission at Naples, Ontario county, New York. Early in the year 1880 he was placed over the churches at Greece and Coldwater, Monroe county, New York, and there remained eight years. He there performed a vast amount of labor and was particularly efficient in the upbuilding of good parochial schools, teaching for two years in the little school at Greece.

In 1888 a new German parish was projected in the northeastern part of Rochester, the choice of the Rt. Rev. Bishop for organizer falling to Father Hargather. He was sent out to what was then known as the Wakelee Farm and during the next eight years organized St. Francis Xavier's parish, built a church, school and hall and performed the service which marks St. Francis Xavier's parish as a monument to his zeal, energy and devotion. In April, 1896, he succeeded Rev. Fridolin Pascalar as pastor of St. Michael's, in Rochester, a parish which he has since continuously served with abundant results. One of the interesting events in his history as a priest was the celebration of his Silver Jubilee, St. Michael's and his brethren of the clergy uniting in making it an occasion of great pleasure to Father Hargather, and of permanent benefit to the church. The celebration terminated on the evening of September 29, 1903, where in beautiful St. Michael's Church Bishop McQuaid preached an eloquent sermon, and Father Hargather celebrated solemn high mass, attended by one hundred priests of the diocese and a large congregation drawn from all parts of the city. Soon the Silver Jubilee of his pastorate of St. Michael's will be further cause for the rejoicing of his parish and great as will be the splendor and joy of that occasion it will but faintly reflect the love, reverence and admiration the parish has for the good priest who has so faithfully served them.

TAYLOR, Zachary P.,

Lawyer, Educator, Publisher.

A man of broad culture Mr. Taylor's capacity has been fully tested in many fields, and in his long and active life has won success because he merited it, not through fortuitous circumstance. By nature he is genial and social, never too engrossed in his own work not to be interested in the affairs and welfare of others. Those who know him prize his friendship and appreciate his sound judgment. He has held to high ideals in his profession, working ever along lines of progress, recognizing the fact that advancement in any field depends upon the ability to do things well and as the years have progressed he has won substantial success. As an author and publisher he has enriched the literature of his profession with many volumes of citations and reports, while as a lawyer he commands the respect and esteem of not only his own bar but of the thousands who know him through his law publications. As an educator he held high rank, was principal of the West and Central High Schools of Cleveland, from 1876 to 1883, and as principal of the Rochester Free Academy he won reputation as one of the leading men of that profession in his native State. Since 1886, when he resigned that principalship, he has devoted himself wholly to the law as practitioner, author and publisher. Now in the evening of life he is actively "in the harness" and bears his years most wonderfully. Length of years is his heritage, however, both his father and mother being in the eighties and his grandmother in her ninties ere they laid down the burdens and joys of life. They were thrifty, substantial farming people, the family home being at Clarendon, Oneida county, New York, about two and a half miles from Holley.

Zachary P. Taylor was born at Rome, Oneida county, New York, February 28, 1846. At the age of four years he was taken by his parents to their new home, a farm at Clarendon. There he attended the public schools and was his father's assistant until attaining the age of sixteen years. He then renounced farm life and in pursuance of plans for an education entered Brockport Collegiate Institute, later known as Brockport State Normal School, then under the principalship of Malcolm J. McVicar. The young man applied himself diligently to completing two years' work in Latin in one year in addition to his regular course in Greek and other studies. After leaving the institute he taught four months at Sweden Center, near Brockport, then for three months served as teacher in the high school at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

In the fall of 1865 he entered the University of Rochester and during two years of his university course taught Latin and Greek in the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He was graduated from the university with the degree of A. B., class of 1869, and three years later received from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M. After graduation he spent two and a half years as vice-principal of the Central High School, Buffalo, New York, teaching the classics in addition to his duties as vice-principal. The following one and a half years were spent at Central High School, Cleveland, Ohio, in a similar position, resigning to complete his law studies begun in Buffalo under the direction of Wadsworth White, of the Erie county bar. He took a course at the law school after resigning his position in Cleveland, and after passing the required examination was admitted to the bar in 1872.

Mr. Taylor did not begin practice in his native State but at the Indiana bar, locating at Fort Wayne where he was associated with Judge Joseph Breckenridge, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Indiana. He remained in Fort Wayne two years, engaged in successful practice, but his health failing he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and accepted the offer of his old position in the Cleveland High School. Until 1883 he was connected with the Cleveland schools, becoming well-known and highly regarded as one of the ablest educators of the State. While on a visit to Rochester, New York, in July, 1883, he yielded to the importunities of the trustees of the Rochester Free Academy to accept the

J. H. Conway

position of principal of that institution and from the fall term of 1883 until the close of the school year in 1886 he ably filled that position. In 1886 he was admitted to the Monroe county bar and has steadily pursued his profession until the present time (1916) practicing in all State and Federal courts of the district. He is a member of the local and state bar associations, very popular with his brethren and highly esteemed by all.

In 1890 Mr. Taylor published "Citations of Hun" in fifty-three volumes of the Supreme Court Reports; in 1900 "Citations of the New York Miscellaneous Reports"; in 1901 "Citations of the New York Court of Appeals Reports"; in 1902 the New York "Appellate Division Report"; in 1904 "Analyzed Citations of New York Supplementary Reports"; in 1906 a new series of "Analyzed Citations of the New York Court of Appeals," also Supreme Court and miscellaneous reports. Subsequently, Mr. Taylor, at the request of New York lawyers, published a general supplement to the above mentioned, covering the Common Law, Chancery, Surrogate, etc. Reports, as well as the Civil, Criminal and Penal Codes, and the Consolidated Laws. Some idea of the magnitude of the labor performed by Mr. Taylor as author and publisher of these works may be gained from the fact that they contain over eight hundred and ten thousand citations.

Mr. Taylor married, December 29, 1875, Effie, daughter of Hiram Davis, of Rochester. They are the parents of four children: Mortimer, died in 1892; Herbert R., married Laura Farwell, of Holley, New York, in August, 1912; Helen D.; Marion, married Herbert H. Bohachek, in November, 1915. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, a member of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, a Progressive Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Methodist, member of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONWAY, Thomas Franklin,

Lawyer, Lieutenant-Governor.

Thomas Franklin Conway is a native of the State of New York, born May 4, 1862, at Chesterfield, Essex county, a son of John and Mary (Collins) Conway. His parents were natives of Ireland, came to America when young, and settled in the northern part of New York, where the father was a successful farmer. Thomas F. Conway was reared upon the paternal farm, and in youth attended the common school adjacent. Subsequently he was a student at Keeseville Academy, from which he was graduated in 1878, and thereafter, for some time, engaged in teaching. While thus occupied he devoted his vacations and spare time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Immediately thereafter he established himself in practice at Keeseville, and in 1890 removed to Plattsburgh, New York, where, within a few years, he became a member of the firm of Weeds, Smith & Conway, which was formed to take over the business of the noted firm of Palmer, Weed, Kellogg & Smith, which had been dissolved upon the elevation of Mr. Kellogg to the Supreme Court Bench. The firm therefore was launched under the most favorable auspices, with an established prestige, and its business grew very rapidly, no small portion of its advancement being due to the initiative ability of the junior partner. As much of its business came before the courts of New York City, in 1899, the firm of Smith, Conway & Weed was formed to conduct business in that city, and the style of the Plattsburgh firm was changed to Weeds, Conway & Cotter. Later the New York firm became Conway & Weed, with offices in Nassau street. Mr. Weed retired from the firm in 1912 and Mr. Conway continued practice at the same address and also his interest in the Plattsburgh firm. Mr. Conway has been very active before both State and Federal courts, having been leading counsel in many large cases. He was especially prominent in the litigation growing out of the New York Subway, and was most successful in handling cases which involved great sums of money.

At an early period in his life, Mr. Conway began to take an interest in political movements, and cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, in whose principles he sincerely believes. For many years he has been a leading speaker in national and State campaigns, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in Chicago, in 1896, and that at Kansas City, in 1900. In 1898 he accepted the nomination of his party for attorney-general of New York State, and again, in 1900, consented to be its candidate for the same office. In 1908 his friends in Northern New York urged very strongly his nomination as the party candidate for governor, and two years later, though not a candidate, the State Convention placed him in nomination for the office of lieutenant-governor, to which he was triumphantly elected in November, following. He declined to be a candidate for renomination to the office of lieutenant-governor owing to the demands of his large law practice and his many important business interests. On every occasion when he was a candidate, the people of his home locality rallied earnestly and cordially to his support, a very high compliment to his ability and standing, and his strength was shown by his increased vote over his fellow candidates. He has never abandoned the interests of the section in which he was born and reared, and has done much in a private way in aiding worthy young men who sought to become established in the practice of law. This has assured to him the loyalty and friendship of his home section of the State, especially, and he has continued to enjoy the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries in all quarters. He continues to retain an interest in farming, and is himself a practical agriculturist, giving attention to his landed estate in Northern New York. While Mr. Conway has been showered with honors by his political party, he has never been a seeker after office. Because of his faith in the underlying principles of his party, he has ever been ready to give his efforts in its support. When he was first a candidate for attorney-general, he ran many thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and on every occasion his showing at the polls has proved the advantage which the ticket enjoyed through bearing his name. He continues to make his home in Northern New York, and to give unsparingly of his advice and services in every movement calculated to promote its highest welfare. He is unmarried.

TAYLOR, Irwin, ✓

Lawyer, Librarian.

Since graduation from the Ohio College of Law in 1868, Mr. Taylor has been at different periods an active member of the bar of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Kansas, Illinois and New York. For the past quarter of a century he has been a member of the Monroe county bar, and since 1900 has been librarian for the appellate division of the fourth department, that library consisting of about 35,000 volumes, being one of the best law book collections in the State. Actual court room practice has not appealed to Mr. Taylor as has the literary side of his profession, although prior to his locating in Topeka, Kansas, in 1880, he conducted general practice in Paris and Covington, Kentucky. He is a well-known author of law books and is a law editorial writer, while as a law librarian and authority he has no superiors in the State.

Irwin Taylor was born in Maysville, Kentucky, was educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his law courses and receiving his degree from Ohio College of Law in 1868. He was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year, also to the Kentucky bar, practicing in both Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Kentucky, for a time, but later located in Paris, Kentucky, where he remained until 1880. In that year he went West, locating at Topeka, Kansas, where he became assistant attorney-general. While in Topeka he published a number of law books, including the Statutes of Kansas, and became well known in legal circles. He later came East, locating in Chicago, where until 1892 he was engaged in editorial law work. He came to Rochester in 1892, and soon afterward was appointed assistant librarian of the law library, serving as assistant until 1900, when he was appointed to his present position, librarian for the law library of the appellate division of the fourth department, located in the Court House at Rochester.

Mr. Taylor is well qualified for the position he fills, his intellectual attainments and his legal learning and experience, his intimate knowledge of law books, statutes and reports combining to render him eminently fit to advise and direct patrons of the library. His private library is a large and complete one, rich in legal lore of every State. A ripe scholar and strong intellectually, he is as much at home in the wide field of literature as in the realm of law, and is a most discriminating reader. Honorable and high minded, he occupies an enviable position among his brethren of the profession, they according him their highest esteem and respect. The strength of his private life and character adds dignity as well as usefulness to the position which he holds, and all feel that he is a man in whom perfect confidence may be placed.

Mr. Taylor is a veteran of the Civil War, his service having been mostly as an enlisted member of the Independent Irregular Cavalry under the immediate command of Captain S. W. Bard, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For a time he was on scout and picket duty under General Lew Wallace, but his service was mostly in Kentucky during the raids made by the Confederate troops under Generals Kirby, Smith and Morgan. He is a member of the New York Library Association and of several professional and social organizations.

Mr. Taylor married, in 1872, Lizzie Hall, of Paris, Kentucky, who died in 1906, leaving three sons and three daughters: Huston Taylor, of Detroit, Michigan; J. Irwin Taylor, located in New York City; J. Hall Taylor, inventor and manager of the American Spiral Pipe Company, of Chicago; Mary B., residing with her father; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Mulliner, of Fairport, New York; and Mrs. Lucy Sanders, of Thomasville, Georgia.

POOLE, Harry Otis,

Lawyer.

A practitioner at the Monroe county bar for the past twenty-two years, Mr. Poole has well accounted for those years as his present rank at that bar amply testifies. His practice, general in character, is conducted in all State and Federal Courts of the district, his records of legal victories won being very large, including some of the celebrated cases tried in the courts of Western New York. He is learned in the law, skillful in its application, a cool, wary opponent in the court room, yet eminently fair in his methods, courteous to the court, but a powerful advocate for the cause he represents. The rank he holds at the bar has been fairly won and he holds the true regard of the members of the bench whose dignity and authority he respects and of the bar whose rights and privileges he never infringes, even in the heat of controversy and strife for legal advantage. The rules of the profession are strictly observed by Mr. Poole under all circumstances and no taint of unprofessional conduct mars his brilliant record. He is a "native son" of Rochester, his father and mother also being born there, but his grandfather, however, Joseph H. Poole, came from England about the year 1845, settling in the town of Gates, Monroe county, New York, there operating a grist mill for several years. He died in 1891.

His son, Charles A. Poole, born in Rochester, died in Detroit, Michigan, September 30, 1907. Charles A. Poole married Amorette Otis, daughter of William and Mary A. C. (Late) Otis, the former a native son of the State of Maine, the latter a native of the State of Maryland. William Otis came to Rochester from Frederick City, Maryland, where their daughter and their illustrious son, General Elwell Stephen Otis, were born, the latter a veteran of two wars and an officer of the United States regular army, brevetted major-general for "military skill and most distinguished service in the Philippine Islands."

Harry Otis Poole, son of Charles A. and Amorette (Otis) Poole, was born in Rochester, New York, October 3, 1871, and since February, 1896, has been a member of the Monroe county bar, practicing in Rochester He obtained his early and preparatory educational training in private New York City schools, later entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of "93." The three years succeeding his graduation were spent in legal study in Rochester, and in February, 1896, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Rochester at once forming a partnership with Selden S. Brown, later and now (1916) surrogate of Monroe county. This partnership, conducted under the firm name of Brown & Poole, continued for ten years, terminating January, 1906. From that date Mr. Poole has practiced alone, his offices 339 Powers Building. He is a member of the professional law associations of the City, County and State and of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, contributing to all that concerns the work of those organizations as his own time will allow. His club is the Genesee Valley. In political faith a Republican, he is interested in party success, but has studiously refrained from taking such active part in public affairs as to interfere with his usefulness to his clients. He does not, however, lack in public spirit, being fully alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen. He is a member of Frank A. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine belonging to Damascus Temple.

Mr. Poole married, September 22, 1903, Nanette R., daughter of Francis Delano, of Niagara Falls, New York. They are the parents of Elizabeth Delano Poole, born June 22, 1905, and Arthur Otis Poole, born June 28, 1912. The family home is No. 60 Westminster road.

FISHER, Edwin Augustus,

Consulting Engineer.

For nearly half a century Mr. Fisher has been engaged in engineering professionally, and since 1882 he has been a resident of the city of Rochester, New York, having previously been a resident of his native State, Massachusetts. His work has been of varied character, but railroad and municipal water works, planning building and operating, have been his special lines. As consulting engineer for the city of Rochester, and corporations of note, he is now realizing the benefit of his many years of arduous labor and in the quieter field of consultation the evening of life is being most profitably spent. There are few men whose experience as engineers covers a longer period than his own, and none have won more honorable standing in the profession. He has made it his life work and the time of entrance to the profession as a student has allowed no other interest to intervene. He is widely known to the profession all over the United States, and as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and president of the American Society of Municipal Improvements has come in personal contact with many of the leading men and specialists in those lines. His is a genial, warm-hearted, sympathetic nature, and the number of his friends is legion.

Edwin Augustus Fisher was born at Royalston, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 17, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and completed a full course in the English branches with graduation from the State Normal School at Westfield, Massachusetts. He then began the study of civil engineering, and in school and field work thoroughly prepared for the practice of engineering as a profession. From 1870 until 1882 his time was fully employed as an engineer in charge of railroad waterworks and bridge planning and construction in New England. In 1882 he located in Rochester, New York, as first assistant engineer on the construction of the Genesee Valley Consolidated Railroad, and from that year Rochester has been his home and the seat of his activity, although his engagements at times took him to other localities for extended periods.

After the completion of his first New York undertaking, he was retained by the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad as division engineer, continuing in the capacity until 1889, when he was appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the road. This called for his almost constant presence in Oil City, Pennsylvania, and when in 1893 there was an opportunity to return to Rochester he embraced it.

From 1893 until 1896 he was chief assistant engineer of the city in charge of the construction of the works giving Rochester an additional water supply, and in 1896 was appointed city engineer. From January 1, 1900, he was in full charge of all city engineering, including the water works, and also was *ex-officio*, a member of the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Board of Contract and Supply, the Examining Board of Plumbers, and secretary of the Market Commission. He continued as city engineer with these added responsibilities until 1914 when he was appointed consulting engineer to the city. He then also opened private offices at 300 Power's Building, and as private consulting engineer meets the demands for his professional services. His work in connection with Rochester's engineering problems has been very valuable and has been highly commended by those who possessed full knowledge of the importance of the work he performed.

He is a member of and a past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the American Waterworks Association, the New England Waterworks Association, the Rochester

Engineering Society and the American Society of Municipal Improvements of which he is an ex-president. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Fisher married, February 17, 1875, Ellen F. Breckenridge, of Ware, Massachusetts, who died in 1913. They are the parents of Lewis J.; Julia K., wife of Rev. Arthur Clements, deceased; Florence M., wife of Robert A. Copeland; Edwin H.; William B.; and Fanny B., residing with her parents at the family home, No. 30 Albemarle street, Rochester.

HYDE, Edwin Francis,

Banker, Lawyer, Musical Critic.

Edwin Francis Hyde, a banker of New York City, well known in the legal profession in this city, also in musical circles, and perhaps the best known American in the musical circles of Europe, in which art he has ever taken a profound interest, winning a high place in the esteem of musicians and music lovers, is a descendant of an old New England family, which has ever been distinguished for talent and high moral principle, characteristics which distinguish the present-day members.

The Hydes were a noted family in England. Sir Nicholas Hyde was chief justice of the King's Bench, and Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was lord chancellor at the restoration, and was grandfather to two queens in the English succession, Mary, the second, and Anne. The Hyde descendants in America were strong in great men, among whom were: Hon. Matthew Griswold, chief justice and governor of Connecticut; Hon. John M. Niles, United States senator and postmaster-general in Van Buren's administration; the Rev. Edward Duran Griffin, president of Williams College; the Hon. William Woodbridge, United States Senator and governor of Michigan.

The American ancestor, William Hyde, came from England about 1633, and after a short sojourn at Newton, Massachusetts, went with Rev. Thomas Hooker to Connecticut, in 1636, and settled at Saybrook, whence he removed, in 1660, to Norwich, where he was one of the original proprietors, frequently held office, and died January 6, 1681. His son, Samuel Hyde, born about 1637, settled as a farmer in Norwich West Farms, where he was a prominent citizen. He married, in June, 1659, Jane Lee, of East Saybrook, daughter of Thomas Lee. Samuel Hyde died in 1677. Their second son, John Hyde, born December, 1667, was a farmer in Norwich on land which was still held by his descendants as late as 1859, and died June 26, 1727. He married, March 3, 1698, Experience, born December, 1674, in Norwich, daughter of Caleb and Margaret (Post) Abel. Their third son, Captain James Hyde, born February 28, 1707, died April 24, 1793, was a shipmaster. He married, December 26, 1743, Sarah Marshall, born April 12, 1720, in Norwich, daughter of Abiel and Abiah (Hough) Marshall, died November 3, 1773. Their second son, Captain James Hyde, was born July 17, 1752, in Norwich, where he made his home, and died April 9, 1809. He was an officer in the Revolutionary army, a local Methodist preacher, and a most useful citizen. He married, April 5, 1774, Martha Nevins, born 1756, died 1823. Their eldest child, Erastus Hyde, born February 7, 1775, died October 13, 1849, in Brooklyn, New York. He removed, about 1800, to Middlebury, Vermont, later removed to Mystic, Groton, Bozrah, Connecticut, and finally to New York City. He married, February 26, 1797, Fanny Bell, born 1775, died March 10, 1842, in New York, daugh-

E. Francis Hyde

ter of Captain Joseph and Mary Bell, of Stonington, Connecticut. Their fifth son, Edwin Hyde, born February 19, 1812, in Groton, Connecticut, died in New York City, in 1896. He resided in New York City, where he was a tea merchant. He married, February 24, 1833, Elizabeth Alvina Mead, born in Belleville, New Jersey, daughter of Ralph Mead, later of New York, and his wife, Sarah (Holmes) Mead. The Mead family descends from William Mead, a pioneer of Wethersfield, later Stamford, Connecticut.

E. Francis Hyde, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Alvina (Mead) Hyde, was born in New York City, June 23, 1842. He received his early education in the schools of that city and Middletown, Connecticut. He graduated from the New York Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1861, and two years later received from Columbia Law School the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1862, during the progress of the Civil War, he enlisted his services in defence of the government, and served in the United States army in the State of Virginia. In the following year, 1863, he engaged in the practice of law and continued until 1886, a period of almost a quarter of a century, his practice being largely in connection with wills and estates, and his varied and extensive knowledge in that line proved a valuable asset to him in his capacity of vice-president of the Central Trust Company of New York, to which office he was elected in 1886, this company having always taken a leading position as a trustee of railroad and other corporations and also of personal trusts. In political affairs Mr. Hyde has been accustomed to act with the Republicans. He is an elder of the Presbyterian church; a trustee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; a member of the New York Sabbath Committee; a manager of the American Bible Society, and trustee and treasurer of Princeton Theological Seminary since 1898. His interest in the finer arts and in the general welfare work of the community is well known, and he is esteemed and regarded as one of the promoters of human progress. He is a patron of orchestral music, and holds membership in the various organizations devoted to the promotion of musical study and composition. From 1888 to 1901 he was president of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and he is a fellow of the Philharmonic Society of London, England. In 1903 he organized a plan by which the famous conductors, Wassily Safonoff, Felix Weingartner, Max Fiedler, Edward Colonne, Willem Margelberg, Sir Henry J. Wood, Fritz Steinbach and others were induced to come to the United States for the first time as conductors and direct at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society of New York, thus insuring to the patrons of that society a rare musical treat. Mr. Hyde is also a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New England Society in New York, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and he holds membership in numerous clubs, including the Century, Union League, Metropolitan, University, Riding, City and Downtown.

Mr. Hyde married, November 18, 1868, Marie E. Brown, daughter of Albert N. Brown, a well known merchant of New York City.

BALDWIN, Evelyn, M. D.,

Practitioner.

In no age has the world been so largely indebted to woman as at the present. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and recognizing the value of organized effort, women of to-day are doing a splendid and effective work in the professions, charitable and philanthropic work. Considered the weaker sex for centuries, she has proven herself the peer of the strongest, and during this awful period of devastating war is proving on the battle field, in hospital, in factory, mill, workshop, and field, that even in muscular force she is not unequal to the severest tests. Dr. Baldwin, who since 1892 has practiced medicine in Rochester, is not only a physician of the highest professional class, but is possessed of the womanly graces of mind and character which in combination with her medical skill completes the woman whose aims are unselfish, whose deeds are prompted by the higher motive of sincere interest in and love for humanity. She maintains a beautiful home at No. 4 West avenue, Rochester, also the abode of her widowed mother, and there a charming hospitality is dispensed to their many friends. There Dr. Baldwin also has her professional home and offices from which she dispenses the healing aid she is so well qualified to bestow. Her influence is exerted in behalf of suffering humanity and her worthy life has gone far to break down that unmanly prejudice, now happily a thing of the past, against the admission of women to the learned professions.

She is a native daughter of New York, born at Wellsville, Allegany county, September 29, 1860; her parents, William and Minerva I. (Hamilton) Baldwin. William Baldwin spent his early life in Seneca county, New York, was an active business man during his mature years, a merchant and private banker of Hornellsville and Wellsville. The last year of his life was spent with his daughter, Dr. Baldwin, in Rochester, where he died in 1895, still (1916) survived by his widow. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were the parents of two children, Herbert E., a druggist of Rochester, and Evelyn, whose career furnishes the inspiration for this tribute of appreciation.

Evelyn Baldwin completed her preparatory education at Rochester High School, later entering Vassar College, pursuing a full course at that famous institution to graduation, receiving her degree with the class of "83." Amid the inspiring surroundings of college life, the ambition was formed to become a physician and the high ideals which were then born have been faithfully followed. She prepared at the Woman's Medical College, New York City, now a department of Cornell University, and in 1892 received from that institution the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In July following her graduation she located in Rochester, practicing for the first six months in association with Dr. Frances F. Hamilton, her aunt. She then opened private offices and has since practiced alone. Her success has been marked and during her practice of nearly a quarter of a century she had developed a skill in diagnosis and treatment which has brought her professional honor and public esteem. As an obstetrician she has won her greatest reputation and to the complex problems of that branch of the medical profession her special efforts have been directed. Her practice is large, but she meets the demands made upon her for professional service most conscientiously, holding sacred the physician's obligation to answer the calls for assistance no matter at what personal cost. Her life has been both a blessing and an inspiration, and her honorable, upright, ethical professional career has won her the highest regard of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Baldwin is a member and an ex-president of the Blackwell Medical Society of Rochester, organized in 1887, membership limited to women; the Medical Society of the County of Monroe, organized in 1820, open to all regular physicians; the Rochester Academy of Medicine, also open to all physicians, and of the Woman's New York State Medical Society. She keeps in closest touch with modern medical thought and discovery through the medium of these societies, and the medical journals, also by research and investigation, evolving theories of her own, which practice has proven correct. For several years she was connected with the City Hospital and in her practice performs a vast amount of work without expectation of fee or reward.

BROWNING, Clarence J.,

Attorney-at-Law.

From early days in Monroe county, New York, the name of Browning has been a familiar one, Dr. John Browning locating in the town of Mendon in 1816, coming from Massachusetts, where the family ranked with the ancient and honorable. Clarence J. Browning, a twentieth century representative, has since 1882 been a member of the Monroe county bar, practicing in Rochester, where he is ranked among the able members of a bar noted for its men of strength and eminence.

For half a century, 1816-66, John Browning practiced his healing art in the town of Mendon, passing to his reward at the age of eighty-two years. He was a typical doctor of the old school, giving his life for others, riding and driving the lonely trails and roads in all kinds of weather, practicing medicine, surgery, dentistry, dispensing healing and hope, the friend of all and the Nestor of his community.

Alfred P. Browning, son of Dr. John Browning, was born in the town of Mendon in 1821, there passed his life and died December 5, 1906. He pursued the quiet, peaceful life of a farmer, was one of the substantial men of his town, and was highly esteemed as a man of integrity and character. He married Delia Stearns, whose forbears came to Monroe county in 1816. She died in 1891, the mother of two children, Clara M., wife of William F. Woolston, of Pittsford, Monroe county, New York, and Clarence J., of Rochester.

Clarence J. Browning was born at the homestead in the town of Mendon, Monroe county, New York, March 27, 1856. After exhausting the advantages of the public schools of his district, he entered Lima Seminary, there pursuing advanced studies until graduation with the class of 1877. He later began the study of law under the preceptorship of John Van Voorhis, the eminent lawyer of Rochester, and continued his study until successfully passing the examining board in 1882, when he gained admission to the Monroe county bar. He continued in the Van Voorhis law offices after his admission and was associated with that firm until 1888, then began the private practice of his profession. The years have brought their reward, many important cases have been entrusted to his care and brought to successful issue, and the hopes of the young lawyer have ended in fruition. Since 1899 he has practiced alone, the details of a large practice holding his undivided attention. He is master of the art of presentation and his briefs are models of clearness and diction. His knowledge of the law is deep and comprehensive, his speech eloquent and pleasing. He is a member of the Rochester Bar and other legal societies of the district, and in all State and Federal courts his appearance is frequent. In political faith he is a Republican, but the law is to him a jealous mistress and he owns allegiance to no other.

Mr. Browning married, March 6, 1883, Harriet S. Hastings, of Lima, New York, daughter of George Hastings, of Mendon, New York.

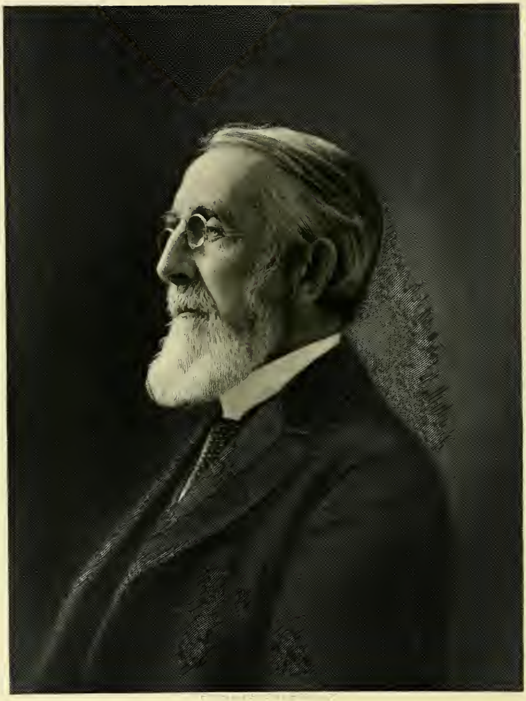
TOOKE, Charles Wesley,

Lawyer, Author.

Charles Wesley Tooke, junior partner of the law firm of Northup, Tooke, Lynch & Carlson, of Syracuse, was born in the town of Onondaga, November 21, 1870. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Mr. Tooke, who came to the New World during the latter part of the year 1798 and settled in the town of Eaton, Madison county, New York, on what is still known at the Tooke homestead. Wesley Fletcher Tooke, father of Charles W. Tooke, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who served as pastor in the Oneida conference and later labored earnestly in connection with the churches in Northern New York. He died in the year 1907. His wife, Adelia Elizabeth (Ney) Tooke, was a daughter of Charles Ney, of Vernon, Oneida county, New York, and a representative of an old New England family of French lineage. Most of this family removed from Connecticut to New York and the mother is now living with Mr. Tooke in Syracuse.

While spending his boyhood in the home of his parents, Charles Wesley Tooke acquired a common school education and later pursued a preparatory course in Franklin Academy at Malone, New York. In 1887 he matriculated in Syracuse University and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1891, receiving the key for the scholarship Phi Beta Kappa. He also became a member of the Psi Upsilon. Following his graduation Mr. Tooke engaged in teaching for one year as principal of the schools of Westernville, New York, and the following year accepted the professorship of mathematics in Genesee Wesleyan Academy at Lima, New York, where he remained for a year. The following year was devoted to post-graduate work in Cornell University, and in 1894-95 he was a fellow in administrative law at Columbia University in New York City. From 1895 until 1902 he was connected with the University of Illinois at Urbana, first as Professor of Political Science and afterward as Professor of Law. The Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him at Syracuse University in 1893, and the Bachelor of Laws by the University of Illinois in 1898.

In 1902 Mr. Tooke entered upon the active practice of his profession in Syracuse and associated with Judge Northrup in general practice with a large and distinctively representative clientage. The present firm, with the addition of Francis J. Lynch and Alexander S. Carlson, is known as Northup, Tooke, Lynch & Carlson. Mr. Tooke is regarded as a capable educator in legal lines and is the author of numerous brochures, including "Translations of the Constitution of Chile," "Uniformity in Municipal Finance" and "Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Indebtedness." Aside from his professional interests, Mr. Tooke is connected with the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company of Fulton, New York, as treasurer and director, and also with the Skaneateles Paper Company as secretary, and is a director in several other large corporations. He is a trustee of Syracuse University and of the First Methodist Church of Syracuse. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, to the Citizens' Club and to the University Club, and is also a member of the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Association and the American Society of International Law. The development of his native talents through wide study and close application have gained him distinction as a sound and able representative of the bar.



Andrew D. White

Mr. Tooke was married in 1902 to Sarah L. Weeks, a daughter of the late Forest G. Weeks, of Skaneateles, New York. Mrs. Tooke died in 1914. He has one son, Charles, born May 29, 1906.

WHITE, Andrew D.,

Educator, Historian, Diplomat.

Andrew Dickson White was born in Homer, Cortland county, November 7, 1832; elder of two sons of Horace and Clara (Dickson) White; grandson of Asa and Clara (Keep) White and of Andrew and Ruth (Hall) Dickson. Always of studious disposition, he attended the elementary department of the famous Cortland Academy at Homer, of which his maternal grandfather was one of the founders. In 1839 his parents removed to Syracuse, where his father became its foremost banker, railway promoter and capitalist—a man of extraordinary executive ability, who died in 1860. There Andrew continued his preliminary education in the Syracuse Academy and select schools, entering Hobart College in the fall of 1849, wherein he was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, (before which he delivered the address at its summer convention at University of Vermont in 1860); but transferred to Yale, where he was affiliated with the Psi Upsilon (junior society) and "322" or Skull and Bones (senior), being graduated in 1853, especially distinguished in history and *belles lettres*, being an editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine" and taking the first Clark prize for English disputation and the De Forest gold medal, for the best English composition united with the best declamation, esteemed the most shining award the college can bestow, his subject being the "Diplomatic History of Modern Times," possibly indicative of the conspicuous figure therein that he was later to assume; and all these in the "star class" of the institution, considering the large proportion of its members who became eminent in public life.

Dr. White pursued post-graduate studies at the Sorbonne, the College de France and the University of Berlin (1853-54) and was attaché of the United States Legation at the Russian court (1854-55). Returning to America he prosecuted advanced courses at Yale, from which he received his Master's degree in 1856 and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, (whose orator he was at Vermont University in 1860, at Yale in 1862, at Brown in 1876, and at Dartmouth in 1906), and an invitation to an art professorship in his Alma Mater; but, declining this, he accepted a call to the chair of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan in 1857, which he occupied until 1863, inspiring enthusiasm by his magnetic drawing, and a cordial affection for himself among his classes, and aiding in the advancement of the University, as well as fortifying his faith in the "New Education," of which Michigan was, even then, a shining ensample, at the instance of Chancellor Tappan, and which Professor White was to vindicate splendidly at Cornell. He was lecturer on history at Michigan, and also at the universities of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford, Jr., and Tulane (1863-67).

In 1859, he married Mary A., daughter of Peter Outwater, lawyer and banker, one of the fairest maidens of Syracuse, a gracious help-meet to her husband in the lettered, political and courtly circles in which he moved "from high to higher, a cultured gentlewoman and charming hostess. She died at Ithaca in 1887. Early in 1863 Dr. White resigned his chair in Michigan University, regained his legal residence in Syracuse and made an extended tour in Europe, publishing, while in England, a timely and patriotic pamphlet entitled, "A Word from the Northwest—A Letter to William Howard Russell," the renowned war correspondent, who in his "Diary," with marked sympathy for the cause of the Confederacy, had made gross misrepresentations of the intelligence and lettered foundations of the North, as contrasted with those of the South. The "Northwest," a crushing refutation of the ill-informed and ill-disposed correspondent, was extensively circulated, did much to remove false impressions and brought its author into national and even international repute. He had even before this made his mark in the magazines, having contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1862, "The Statesmanship of Richelieu," and "Jefferson and Slavery."

In the fall of 1863, he was elected, as a Republican, from the twenty-second (Onondaga) district to the State Senate and was reëlected in 1865. In that body, he took a leading place, addressing it, from time to time, on various matters of import, being especially able and serviceable as chairman of the Committee on Education. Contracting a warm friendship with Ezra Cornell, a fellow senator, and sympathizing deeply with him in his purpose to establish an institution of higher learning in Central New York, Senator White was notably persuasive in securing legislation proper and competent to that end. The story goes that White endeavored, in the first instance, to have the intended university erected in Syracuse and pledged, in that event, half his very considerable fortune to its endowment, in addition to the princely beneficences of Cornell, if the latter would consent to change the plan from that proposed, viz., to locate it in Ithaca, his home town, saying that he (White) would increase Cornell's gifts by the amount indicated, but it was located as originally designed by Cornell. But, so impressed was Cornell by White's administrative, as well as scholarly, capacity, that he was tendered the presidency of the University; and thus Andrew D. White became, in 1866, its organizer and head, while Ezra Cornell remained its founder and chief benefactor.

Dr. White was president of Cornell University from 1866 until 1885, continuing, after his resignation, a trustee and as such engaged actively in its administration. His presidency is celebrated in the annals of American education, involving, as it did so much of creative ken, as well as scholarly equipment and executive capacity. Within a decade of its establishment, Cornell ranked among the foremost universities in the land—with its commanding site, its foundation in the voluntary system, its scope absolutely undenominational, its free scholarships, its distinguished faculties and non-resident lectureships, the broadened courses of "the New Education," the endowed colleges and noble buildings, the laboratories and the workshops and the library rich in assemblage and richer in promise. And of all this, the president, with due recognition of the great educators and liberal-handed donors, besides the founder, with whom he conferred, must be esteemed the chief architect. His personal gifts to the institution, during his tenure,, totalled $300,000; and, coincident with his retirement, he founded the School of History and Political Science that bears his name, presenting it also with his own historical library of over 30,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets and manuscripts.

Throughout, he held courses at Cornell and his literary output in addresses, periodicals and pamphlets, upon various themes was of as high quality, as it was copious. A partial list of these herewith follows: Address on "Agricultural Education," New York State Agricultural Society (1869); "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on History," Cornell University (1870); "Manual Labor and School Work Combined" (1870); "Scientific and Industrial Education in the United States" (1874); "The Relations of the National and State Governments to Advanced Education" (1874); "Paper Money Inflation in France, How it Came, What it Brought and How it Ended" (1876)—a timely and enlightening pamphlet, of nation-wide circulation, mightily persuasive in subduing "the Greenback craze"—reprinted in 1896; "The Battlefields of Science" (1876), appearing first serially in the "Science Monthly," revised, enlarged and entitled "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Chrisendom" (1895-97), and translated into French, Italian, Portugese and German, his most philosophical and elaborate work, a marvel of research; "Education in Political Science" (1879); Memorial Address on James Abram Garfield (Ithaca, 1881); "On the Plan of Western Reserve University" and on "The Education of Freedmen"—two addresses at Cleveland (1882); "The New Germany" (1882), reprinted in German; "The Message of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth," address before the Class of '53 (Yale, 1883); on "Studies in General History and the History of Civilization" (American Historical Association Papers, 1884); Memorial Address on Edward Lasker (1884); "What Profession Shall I Choose" (1884); "Benjamin Silliman," oration at the unveiling of his statue (1885).

Since his resignation as President of Cornell, Dr. White has contributed many articles to magazines, delivered many addresses and published two works, at least, of enduring value. These latter are the "Autobiography of Andrew Dickson White" (1905) and "The Warfare of Humanity with Unreason," including essays on Sarpi, Grotius, Thomasius, Turgot and Caxour (Scientific Monthly 1903-07), revised and published with additional chapters on Stein and Bismarck, as "Seven Great Statesmen in the Warfare of Humanity with Unreason" (1911). The autobiography is one of the finest specimens of a most difficult species of composition in which many have failed, from either inability or unwillingness to express properly the *gnothi seauthon*. Dr. White's narrative is fascinating, as well as illuminating, from start to finish, frankly, yet modestly, revealing his own aspirations and achievements and vivid in its delineation of the notable persons of two continents with whom it has been his privilege to associate. Reviews of it has been uniformly applausive and it has wide circulation. The "Warfare of Humanity and Unreason" is a ripe and intensive study of the character and service rendered the State and humanity by certain illustrious European statesmen and publicists, each happily selected from among the representative men of four centuries; and, although necessarily condensed, is among the most authoritative historical publications of the day in accurate statement, sound estimate and sinewy rhetoric. His standing as a scholar is attested by the many honorary degrees bestowed upon him by leading universities of America and Great Britain, viz.: Doctor of Laws, Michigan (1867), Cornell (1886), Yale (1887), St. Andrews (1902), Johns Hopkins (1902), Dartmouth (1906), Hobart (1911) and trustee thereof (1866-77); Doctor of Letters, Columbia (1887); Doctor of Philosophy, Jena, Germany (1889); and D. C. L., Oxford (1902). Dr. White has been and still is interested actively in the affairs of many learned and philanthropic bodies. He has, for many years, been a

Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute for Research, and of the Carnegie Peace Endowment; he was the first president and has always been prominent in the councils of the American Historical Association, has been president of the American Social Science Association, is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the American Philosophical Association and an Elector in the Hall of Fame. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and holder of the royal gold medal of Prussia for Arts and Sciences.

Coincidently with his educational service, Andrew D. White has had a highly honorable political career, which must be sketched briefly. Known in his college days as an Abolitionist and crossing swords with the Southern students, of whom there was a considerable number at Yale, he identified himself with the Republican party at its birth, and has ever been an earnest and consistent champion of its principles. His senatorial tenure has been noticed previously. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1864, advocating the renomination of Lincoln; of 1872, favoring the renomination of Grant; and of 1884, desiring the nomination of Edmunds, but faithfully supporting Blaine in the canvass. He was chairman of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse in 1871 and a presidential elector in 1872; a commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871, approving President Grant's scheme for its annexation to the United States; member of the jury of public instruction at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia and honorary commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1878. He was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany, 1879-81, succeeding Bayard Taylor, taking his place in that distinguished group of American authors, embracing Irving, Bancroft, Motley, Lowell, Taylor and Bigelow, in whose diplomatic appointments various Presidents have shown their courtesy to letters. President Harrison commissioned him as minister plenipotentiary to Russia in 1892, which he resigned 1894; and President McKinley in 1897 made him ambassador to Germany, regarded as the second most honorable distinction in the diplomatic service, in the gift of the government. Therein he remained for the ensuing six years, rendering valuable service, especially in arranging satisfactorily the commercial relations of the two governments, with the friendliest association with the embassies of other nations, with statesmen and savants and with signal imperial recognition. Devoted to the cause of international amity he was president of the American delegation to the first peace congress at the Hague in 1879 and has, since his retirement from official life, through his membership in the Carnegie Endowment, the Mohonk Lake Conference, and in addresses and articles. continued this work, sadly disappointed at its interruption by the horrors of war on European soil.

In 1890, Dr. White married Helen daughter of Dr. Edward Hicks Magill, president of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, herself well known as an accomplished classical scholar and educator, having taken degrees at Swarthmore College (A. B. 1873) and at the Boston University (Ph. D. 1877), and completed her preparation for the profession of teaching by taking the full course in classical honors of Cambridge University, England (classical tripos 1881). She was engaged in teaching for some years before her marriage, having organized the Howard Seminary at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1883, at which time she held the position of secretary of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. Of late years she has been active as a member of the committee on educational legislation of the Western New York Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, especially on behalf of a betterment of the condition of the New York State Normal Schools. In her congenial companionship he is living in the presidential mansion on the Cornell campus, which he has given to the University, reserving a life tenancy for himself, among his books and lettered associations, varied by travel at home and abroad, still engaged in literary work and has received and accepted from President Wilson an appointment as the American Commissioner, in the Treaty of Peace with China.

Dr. White has two surviving children and three grandchildren; Mrs. Ervin S. Ferry (Ruth Mary White), wife of the head of the department of Physics of Purdue University, Indiana, has one surviving daughter, Grace Helen Ferry. Two sons, Andrew White Newberry and Arthur Cleaveland Newberry, survivors of Dr. White's oldest daughter (Clara White Newberry), are graduates of Cornell University and the former also of the Columbia School of Mines. Mr. White's youngest daughter, Karin, born in Helsingfors, Finland, 1893, during his mission to Russia, was graduated at Vassar College (A. B. 1915).

PATTERSON, Benjamin,

Attorney-at-Law.

Among the notable lawyers of New York is Benjamin Patterson, born in Albany, December 23, 1859, the son of Alfred and Barbara (Sheeline) Patterson. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, removed to New York City, where he has practiced with increasing success for thirty-five years. Mr. Patterson has been retained in many intricate and important cases wherein he was confronted by the leaders of the bar both in the Federal and the State courts. He is as well known to members of the legal profession throughout the country as he is to the New York bar. He has been counsel in many leading cases, State and Federal, such as Colon *vs.* Lisk; People *vs.* Sherlock; Peterson *vs.* Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and many others familiar to the profession. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Society of International Law; American, State and County Bar associations, and the New York Press Club. He has written largely on questions of legal interest that lie outside the pale of conventionality.

FOWLER, Purdy A.,

Manufacturer.

On December 1, 1885, a new firm was born in the city of Rochester, New York, the Langslow-Fowler Company, that now, thirty-one years later, is one of the solid, substantial manufacturing houses of the city. To that house came Purdy A. Fowler as junior partner, a young man of thirty-four, a practical mechanic and experienced furniture salesman, having covered the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific as representative of a Boston furniture manufactory. With such equipment he was a valuable addition and in all the great developments of the company he has been a potent factor. As furniture manufacturers the Langslow-Fowler Company rank high with the trade for perfection of goods made in their plant and for their upright management of the office departments.

Mr. Fowler comes from distinguished Westchester county, New York, families, the Fowlers and Drakes figuring largely in Colonial and Revolutionary history.

The maternal ancestor, John Drake, came from England to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1630. A descendant, Elizabeth Drake, married John Fowler and left issue, including a son, Hiram Fowler. Elizabeth (Drake) Fowler was a daughter of Dr. Nathaniel and Jane Ann (Drake) Drake, the latter a daughter of Jeremiah Drake, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Frances (Purdy) Drake. Dr. Nathaniel Drake was a son of Lieutenant Gilbert Drake, a Revolutionary officer, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1777 and a judge in 1778. He married Ruth Tompkins and among their children was Dr. Nathaniel Drake, father of Elizabeth Drake, wife of John Fowler, the latter the parents of Hiram Fowler and grandparents of Purdy A. Fowler, of Rochester, now vice-president of the Langslow-Fowler Company, manufacturers of furniture. Hiram Fowler was a farmer of Westchester county, New York, his estate situated at Yorktown. He married Mary Goetschius, born in Rockland county, New York.

Their son, Purdy A. Fowler, was born at the home farm at Yorktown, Westchester county, New York, December 27, 1851, but at the age of four years his parents moved to Peekskill, New York. He attended Peekskill public schools until 1866, then for two years was clerk in the village store. That life did not appeal to him, and from the age of seventeen to twenty-two he worked at the carpenter's trade as apprentice and journeyman. His ambition was not yet satisfied and in 1873 he made a radical change, going to Boston and then, after becoming familiar with furniture manufacture, laying aside his tools and becoming a traveling salesman. During the next decade he sold furniture all over the United States, becoming thoroughly familiar with the business and well acquainted with the retail dealers of the many cities he visited in his semi-annual trips from Boston to San Francisco. In 1885 he united with H. A. and S. C. Langslow in forming the Langslow-Fowler Company and on December 1 of that year they began business in Rochester as furniture manufacturers. The Langslows, father and son, were experienced in both the manufacture and sale of furniture, both having been members of the I. H. Dewey Furniture Company, Henry A. Langslow, the father, as vice-president, the son, Stratton C. Langslow, as traveling salesman. Neither of the partners had anything to learn about the furniture business as then conducted and as the years have progressed they have kept in closest touch with modern styles and methods, but as leaders not followers. In course of time the honored head, Henry A. Langslow, was gathered to his fathers, the younger partners reorganizing as a corporation with Stratton C. Langslow as president, Purdy A. Fowler as vice-president. The Langslow-Fowler Company conduct a very large business, the product of their Rochester plant going to all parts of the country.

Mr. Fowler is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with that social adjunct of Masonry, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and with the Veiled Prophets. He is fond of the social pleasures of life and is associated with his fellows in the Rochester Algonquin and Commercial clubs, having served the last named as president. In political faith he is a Republican, interested in public affairs, but never has sought or desired public office. He ranks high as a business man and holds the esteem of all who know him as either a business man or citizen.

Mr. Fowler married, March 7, 1875, at

Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, Sarah Schults. They are the parents of two daughters, Mayme, now Mrs. Arthur J. Fisher, of Rochester, and Carrie Fowler; a son, Purdy H. Fowler, married Grace Goodrich and resides in Rochester; Edna, died aged seven years; Lily, died aged three years. The family home is at No. 843 Harvard street.

WESTERVELT, Zenas Freeman,

Founder and Head of the Western New York School for Deaf Mutes.

Although born in the State of Ohio, Mr. Westervelt is of ancient New York family, the Westervelts early settling in the valley of the Hudson. His father, William B. Westervelt, was also born in Ohio, but his grandfather, William Westervelt, was of Poughkeepsie, New York, as was his wife, Sarah (Bishop) Westervelt. They later moved to Westerville, Ohio, where their son, William Bishop Westervelt, was born June 10, 1821, and died February 3, 1850. He married, March 14, 1844, Martha Freeman, born in Rushford, Allegany county, New York, October 4, 1819, died at Rochester, New York, February 27, 1896, daughter of Elijah Woodruff Freeman, of New Jersey family. Elijah W. Freeman was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 9, 1791, but spent his life from the age of six years until he was forty in New York, devoting his time to preaching the Gospel as an ordained minister from his thirtieth year. The latter years of his life were spent as a minister in Granville, Ohio, where with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Going, he was prominent in establishing the Baptist College located there. There he is buried. He married at Canandaigua, New York, November 7, 1816, Sarah Going.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Martha (Freeman) Westervelt supported herself and her only living son, Zenas F. Westervelt, by teaching in the Columbus schools. Later she was appointed matron of the Ohio State School for the Deaf, located at Columbus, and there continued for seventeen years. She was a woman of high courage, ability and wisdom, guiding her son's early life with loving patience, tenderness and firmness. She was the guiding force of his life for twenty years ere she joined her husband and two infant sons in the spirit land, but her influence has never died, and the life of the son is to-day being devoted to the same class of God's unfortunates to which she devoted seventeen years of her life, the care of an institution for the deaf and the dumb.

Zenas Freeman Westervelt was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 15, 1849, son of William Bishop and Martha (Freeman) Westervelt. His father died eleven months later, and until 1868 mother and son lived together at the State School of the Deaf in Columbus. Zenas F. Westervelt began his education in the primary department of the public schools, and continued until all grades had been passed and a diploma received with the graduating high school, class of 1868. His first business experience was as clerk for one of the contractors engaged in constructing the Hocking Valley railroad, a position he held until the completion of the road. After a term as agent for the White Line Fast Freight, and as clerk in the office of the American Express Company, at Columbus, he taught school for a year at Galena, Ohio, then spent a year as clerk in a Topeka, Kansas, bank, there remaining until August 29, 1871.

All this had been preparation for the real business of life, and in no way represented his true aim and ambition. For seventeen years of his early life he had been familiar with the methods of instructing the deaf in fact and lived in the institution in Columbus, of which Mrs. Westervelt was matron, and had, as he grew older, made a close study of the methods employed. The education of the deaf was destined to be his life work, and in the fall of 1871 he made his first entrance into the profession he adorns. His first position was as a teacher in the Maryland State School for Deaf Mutes at Frederick, an institution then under the management of Charles W. Ely, principal. After two years as teacher under Principal Ely he taught for three years in the Fanwood Institute for the Deaf, Washington Heights, New York City, there remaining until 1876, when he came to Rochester as superintendent of the Western New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, a newly formed institution, made possible by the action of Rochester citizens, coöperating with Mr. Westervelt and his wife, who had formerly taught the daughter of one of Rochester's prominent families.

The institution is incorporated and was organized at a public meeting called by the mayor of Rochester, February 3, 1876, and while it is under the control of the State board of education and the supervision of the State board of charities, the school is a private one and owes its life and importance to its first and only superintendent and founder, Zenas F. Westervelt, and his wife. The school was started after its need had been demonstrated by means of a list of the deaf mutes in Western New York not in any school prepared by Mr. Westervelt, and its support was guaranteed by wealthy Rochester philanthropists. It was a success from the beginning, and in its second year moved to a larger building, the former Children's Home. Twenty-three pupils answered roll call on the first day the school was opened, the youngest five, the eldest twenty-three years of age. On the last day of the first school year eighty-seven answered. During the forty years the institution has been in existence each year has shown progress, not only in the number of students in attendance but in efficiency and in results attained. The school is now housed in its own commodious buildings, each thoroughly equipped for its special needs, the number of students enrolled being all that can be accommodated. The system of instruction employed is the manual oral method, Mr. Westervelt's contention being that no such thing as a deaf mute mind exists from natural causes, and that there is no real need for a deaf mute language. There is no language of gesture used in the school, instruction being through speech and manual spelling. The school is a splendid example of the value of this modern method of teaching deaf mutes, and demonstrates the wisdom and the practicability of Mr. Westervelt's theories. Students are given the benefit of carefully prepared courses, finishing with graduation and a diploma. Since 1878 manual training has been an important feature, and in 1886 a cooking class was added.

Mr. Westervelt married, October 14, 1875, Mary Nodine, born in New York City in 1847, died in Rochester, January 6, 1893, daughter of Robert Crawford and Clarissa (Hart) Nodine, of New York City, who were married in 1839. Robert Crawford Nodine, a prosperous commission merchant of New York City, was the father of two sons, the eldest, Crawford Nodine, a Union soldier, giving his life to his country at the battle of Cedar Mountain. Mrs. Westervelt's father died the year of her birth, her mother later moving to Kingston, New York, where she conducted a young ladies' seminary. In 1860 the family moved to Charleston, West Virginia, but was obliged to return to the North, one of the sons, however, entering the Union army. Mrs. Nodine in 1861 became matron of Packer's Institute in Brooklyn, New York, her daughter, Mary Hart Nodine, graduating from the institute, class of 1865. Later she taught music in Middletown, Ohio, later accomplishing a four years' course at Western Reserve College, although on account of her sex she could not regularly matriculate. In 1872 she became a teacher in the School for the Deaf at Frederick, Maryland, and there met her future husband. She became deeply interested in the instruction of the deaf, and developed rare skill in awakening the intelligent coöperation of her pupils. The new ideas then taking form seemed to her full of promise, and she became very successful in teaching the deaf lip reading. In 1874 she left the school to become private teacher to Miss Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester, and to her success with their daughter the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins in the establishment of the Western New York Institution for the Deaf was due. In 1875 she was married, and in 1876 the institution was opened for students. From that time until her death in 1893 she fully shared with her husband the cares of the large and growing school, meeting the exacting demands of her position as instructor and her social and domestic duties with a rare charm and skill that endeared her to officers, teachers and pupils. "Hers was a most symmetrical character in which strength and sweetness were blended. Her intellectual gifts were united with deep religious experience and skill in practical affairs. Self-forgetful and of heroic courage, her heart was open to the sorrow and suffering of others, and her sympathy was tender and true."

Mr. Westervelt married, June 1, 1898, Adelia Clara Fay, born in Columbus, Ohio, daughter of Gilbert Otis and Adelia (Allen) Fay, who in 1880 moved to Hartford, Connecticut. Mrs. Westervelt is deeply interested in her husband's work, her culture, refinement and interest are a great aid in maintaining the school upon the high plane it has attained.

This brief record of the life of one of the great benefactors of his race but little more than outlines the wonderful work Mr. Westervelt has done and is doing. His broad humanitarian principles are manifest in his work, but type nor words can express the depth of his spirit of helpfulness, benevolence and sympathy. That he is continually studying newer and better methods and forming new plans to bring to the deaf mute more of the joy of life and greater opportunity for higher intellectual development need not be said. His life for the past forty-five years has been with that single aim in view, and he would not be in harmony with the spirit of these years did he not continue to strive to be more helpful and more useful. He would not falter if he could, and he could not if he would. The New York Institution for the Deaf is the embodiment of the spirit of the two noble women—mother and wife—now in the land that knows no sorrow, who fostered, encouraged and aided the founder in his glorious work for many years, and who now in the evening of life is as loyally and effectively aided by her who for nearly twenty years has taken their place. The worth of such lives cannot be estimated, only the records kept by Divine hands will ever reveal their true value to humanity's cause.

DICKINSON, Pomeroy P.,

Lawyer.

Over a century ago Pomeroy M. Dickinson left his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, and drove westward, finally settling on a tract of wild land in what is now known as the town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, New York. There his grandson, Pomeroy P. Dickinson, of Rochester, was born and there members of the Dickinson family yet own the land settled upon by the founder of the family in 1805. Pomeroy P. Dickinson, son of Pomeroy M. Dickinson, fell a victim to the malarial conditions which then existed in the district and was succeeded by his son, Alfred L. Dickinson, and his brothers, Levi A. and Charles, the former named having been a farmer of Irondequoit until his death in 1894. He was one of the substantial men of his neighborhood, pursuing the even tenor of his way throughout a useful life, aiding in all the movements of church and town which marked his period of life. Of strong Christian character, he was highly esteemed by his community and left to his children the record of a life well spent. He married Martha Anderson, who died in 1904, aged eighty-three years, daughter of Hixon Anderson, a soldier of the Revolution.

Pomeroy P. Dickinson, son of Alfred L. and Martha (Anderson) Dickinson, was born at the homestead farm, town of Irondequoit, Monroe county, New York, September 20, 1852, and is now and since 1875, has been a resident of the city of Rochester. His early life was spent at the home farm, his preliminary educational training being obtained in the district public school. He was later a student at De Graff Military School, and made thorough preparation for admission to Yale. His plans were altered and he entered Columbia College, completing a course in the law department, whence he was graduated, class of 1875. After obtaining his degree from Columbia, Mr. Dickinson located in Rochester, was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and at once began his professional career. Forty-one years have since elapsed, years which have brought him honorable success as a lawyer and prominence as a citizen. For several of his earlier years at the bar he was in partnership with George A. Benton, later a justice of the New York Supreme Court, but since the dissolution of that association he has practiced alone. He was in course of time admitted to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district and in all is of record in connection with most important causes He is regarded as one of the strong men of the Rochester bar, and holds the unqualified respect of the judges before whom he appears and of the members of the bar to which he belongs. He is the trusted adviser and legal representative of a great number of individuals and business concerns, and has fairly won the confidence they repose in his ability to conserve their interests. He is a member of the Rochester and other bar associations, and to their proceedings contributes by voice and pen.

In politics he is a Republican, and he has well served his city in various ways. During the ten years prior to the passage of the Raines Law regulating the sale of liquor in the State of New York, Mr. Dickinson was a member of the board of excise commissioners of the city of Rochester, and as president of that board exercised a healthy influence over that department of the city government. He brought to his position both zeal and knowledge of the subjects upon which he was to legislate, and while himself conforming to the laws governing the excise department also enforced the observance of those laws upon the applicants for and holders of licenses.

To classical education and professional learning, he has added the broadening culture of travel and association with prominent men both at home and abroad. He has toured Europe extensively and has contributed many articles to the press, descriptive of his travels and impressions of foreign lands. A graceful, entertaining writer, he is no less fluent a speaker and charms with eloquent speech. He is a strong advocate for the cause in which he enlists, but the duties of a learned profession have not quenched the social instinct and he is one of the prominent, popular members of fraternal and social bodies. He is strongly attached to the Masonic order, belonging to the various Rochester bodies of that order, and among his brethren his intellectual gifts and finely balanced mind are as highly appreciated as by his brethren of the bench and bar. He was the organizer of the Lincoln Club of Rochester, a club which attained a large membership and wrought great good.

Mr. Dickinson married, in 1882, Emma Marsh, who bore him two daughters: Pomona and Esther, deceased.

KNAPP, Homer,

Contractor and Builder.

For over a quarter of a century Homer Knapp has been a resident, a valued citizen, a leading contractor and builder and business man of Rochester, New York. He came to the city well equipped to enter the building field, possessing expert mechanical ability, experience as a contractor, and a mind well stored with technical information. He began in a quiet way but his good work and fair dealing soon brought him into prominence. With reputation established, opportunities for bigger things were offered and to-day many are the important buildings of a public nature and costly private residences that stand as monuments to his constructive genius. His life has been a strict interpretation of the Golden Rule, and no man has more fully won the esteem and confidence of his fellow men than has Homer Knapp.

He is a native son of New York State, although his parents were born in widely separated states, his father, George W. Knapp, in Delaware, his mother, Caroline (Haskell) Knapp, in New Hampshire, daughter of one of the oldest New England families. They married and settled in Steuben county, New York, where Homer Knapp was born, March 29, 1858. He attended public schools until completing their full course, then entered the Free Academy at Corning, New York, whence he was graduated in 1876 He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade and then added to his builder's knowledge mastery of the mason's trade, serving a full apprenticeship in both callings. During these years spent in acquiring practical knowledge and experience, he added to his mental equippment by courses of study pursued at schools and in private. With muscle and brain thus developed, he sought to put them to the best use and after a term as journeyman began business for himself as contractor and builder. He located at Corning, New York, and met with the success his ability demanded. In 1888 he sought a wider field of action and located in Rochester, which city has since been the scene of his highly successful operations. Among the public buildings he has contracted for and erected in Rochester the more important are the Masonic Temple, the Seneca Hotel, the Strong Building, the Brick Presbyterian Church, the Brick Church Institute, German United Trinity Church, East Side Presbyterian Church, Public Schools Nos. 18, 28, and 36, Irondequoit School, Oak Hill Country Club House, and the American Fruit Product Company's plant. In the residence section he has erected many of the handsome houses that are the pride of Rochester, including the Curtis, Cory, Eastwood, Bissell, Adkin, and Collins mansions, and many others equally noteworthy. He was one of the organizers of the Composite Brick Company, of Brighton, manufacturers of brick, cement and concrete blocks, was elected its first president, and still is the executive head of the company. He aided in organizing the Elmendorf Realty Company, of which he is vice-president, and is vice-president of the Genesee Valley Realty Company. While his business interests have brought him a degree of prominence, his disposition prefers the quiet walks of life, home and friends constituting his greatest enjoyments.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Knapp has ever taken active interest in public affairs, but has never sought nor accepted public office. He lends the weight of his influence to any movement that promises the advancement of the public good and in all things meets the requirements of good citizenship. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Ionic Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; and Damascus Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree, Rochester Consistory. He is also a member of Keystone Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Flower City Lodge, Knights of Pythias. For two years he was president of the Rochester Carpenters' Association.

Mr. Knapp married, in 1894, Mary E., daughter of Joseph Graham, of Corning, New York. Their children are: Emma J. and Mildred H.

HAMILTON, R. Andrew,

Retired Business Man, Public Official.

Leadership in more than one line is seldom vouchsafed to an individual, but R. Andrew Hamilton, who to a considerable extent has retired from active business life, yet gives personal supervision to his invested interests, which are extensive and valuable, has aided largely in molding public thought and opinion in business, political and social circles. Endowed by nature with strong mentality, he has carefully prepared for every duty devolving upon him, and with a sense of conscientious obligation he has met every requirement and responsibility.

R. Andrew Hamilton was born in Rochester, New York, February 11, 1873, son of the Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton, a native of Scotland, born in 1831, came to the United States in 1840, died in 1911. In early manhood Rev. Gavin L. Hamilton married Catherine Semple, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1840, a sister of A. M. Semple, who for many years was a leading grocer of Rochester, so continuing in business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. Mrs. Hamilton died in 1891. In addition to R. Andrew Hamilton there is a daughter of the family living at the present time, Mrs. R. C. Watson, who resides at No. 252 Alexander street, Rochester.

In early boyhood R. Andrew Hamilton became a student in the public schools of his native city, passed through consecutive grades, and his more advanced education was acquired in the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895. The following year he began his business career as the proprietor of the Semple Retail Grocery Store, located on Main street, East, which he continued to conduct with a large degree of success until the year 1906 when he leased the store. After the death of his uncle, A. M. Semple, and prior to his taking charge of the business, the store was conducted by W. E. Woodbury. Since his retirement from mercantile pursuits, Mr. Hamilton has been devoting his

R. Andrew Hamilton.

time and attention to the supervision of his real estate and other interests, in the management of which he displays excellent business ability, keen foresight and strong determination, characteristics which make for success in any field of endeavor. In the spring of 1907 he was elected a director of the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in which capacity his value as a man of worth and intelligence has often been proven and his judgment often tested. He has also taken an active interest in political affairs, and is thoroughly alive to all that pertains to good citizenship, affiliating himself with whatever has a tendency to permanently benefit his locality. He was elected a member of the Common Council in 1909, representing the Twelfth Ward, and as a reward for faithful service was reëlected in 1911 and 1913, and during his entire tenure of office promoted the interests of his constituents in every way possible. He resigned from this office in order to accept the office of commissioner of public safety of Rochester, being chosen from many applicants as the man best qualified for this responsible position, which fact is ample evidence of his popularity and efficiency. Mr. Hamilton is an interested and active member of the Central Church of Rochester, has served on the board of trustees since 1897 and has been secretary of the board since 1899. In Masonry he has taken both the Scottish and York Rite degrees, being a member of Rochester Consistory, Monroe Commandery and the Mystic Shrine, and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft, in his life exemplifying its beneficent principles. He is a member of the Rochester Whist Club, the University Club and the Rochester Automobile Club, being highly esteemed in all organizations. He is courteous, genial and obliging, and these qualities render him very popular, so that his circle of friends is very extensive.

Mr. Hamilton married, October 23, 1901, Mae Ward, a daughter of Joseph Ward, of Rochester, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Ward Lindsay, Robert Andrew, Jr., and Charles Watson.

Such is the brief career of one who has achieved not only honorable success and high standing among men, but whose entire life has been irreproachably correct, so that his character is above suspicion. His life record demonstrates the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environments, but upon the man, and the prosperous citizen is he who is able to recognize and improve his opportunities.

GOFF, Frank M.,

Lawyer.

The ancestry of Frank M. Goff, of the Rochester bar, carries far into the past and to the mountains of Wales from whence came Robert Goff to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where according to the records of that town he married Hannah Horton, May 8, 1733.

(II) Their son, Comfort Goff, born in Rehoboth, September 25, 1734, died in the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, in 1819. He married, January 20, 1757, Susannah, daughter of Seth and Bethia (Lee) Garnzey, and the same year moved to Colchester, Connecticut, where he owned and cultivated a farm on the Colebrook road which he conveyed to Nathaniel Russell in 1784. In later years he joined his sons in Rush, Monroe county. These sons were: Charles, Comfort, Enoch, Garnzey, Squire, of further mention, and Samuel D.

(III) Squire Goff (known as Elder Goff) was born about 1762, died in Canada in 1825. In 1803 James Wadsworth, as agent for Jeremiah Wadsworth, who was the owner of five thousand acres in the town of Rush, Monroe county, New York, prosecuted a system for exchanging these wild lands for farms, "when their occupants would become settlers." While on such a mission to Connecticut he met Elder Squire Goff, then the pastor of a small church at Hartford, and unfolded to him his plan to induce emigration to Monroe county. He offered Elder Goff such attractive inducements that he made the journey to Rush to "spy out the land." He was so pleased with the lands that he purchased one hundred and thirty acres for himself at four dollars and thirty cents per acre and returned to Connecticut to form a colony. In the spring of 1804 he returned to Rush with his five brothers and their father, also with ten other families, all settling in the locality known as "Gofftown." Here was founded the original Goff family in Monroe county and here was built the first Baptist church with a settled pastor in what we now know as Monroe county. Elder Squire Goff preached at the different houses in the settlement until 1806, when Mr. Wadsworth donated four acres of land in the town called "The Square" and on it was erected a frame building, the lumber being obtained from "Norton's Mills," now Honeoye Falls. That building served as a house of worship and school house until 1830, Elder Squire Goff ministering as pastor until 1816, when he moved to Lewistown, Connecticut. He married (first) Experience Brainerd, (second) Eunice (Brainerd) Rowley, his first wife's sister and widow of Samuel Rowley. He was the father of fourteen children, of whom the second was Roswell.

(IV) Roswell Goff was born in 1786 in Connecticut, died in the State of Michigan in 1834. He came to Rush with his father, grandfather, uncles, cousins and neighbors in 1804 and resided at Gofftown until his removal to Michigan. He married (first) Fanny Davis, (second) Betsey, daughter of Elias Thompson, (third) Eunice Billings. He was the father of four children by his first wife, two by his second and seven by his third.

(V) Henry Haight Goff, eldest son of Roswell Goff by his second wife, Betsey (Thompson) Goff, was born at Henrietta, Monroe county, New York, in 1821, died at Spencerport, New York, August 9, 1896. He was a school teacher in early life, one of the very first teachers at the Western House of Refuge, now known as the New York State Industrial School. Later he became a landowning farmer and a dealer in farm produce, so continuing until his death in August, 1904, a man honored and esteemed by all. He married, March 17, 1850, Sarah E. Wright, of equally early Monroe county family, a descendant of the New England family which produced many noted men including the Revolutionary patriot, Colonel Ethan Allen, whose capture of the fortress at Ticonderoga, New York, and his other brave deeds at the head of the Green Mountain Boys immortalized his name. Mrs. Sarah E. Goff died in 1898, leaving two sons, Frank M. and Benton H.

(VI) Frank M. Goff, son of Henry H. and Sarah E. (Wright) Goff, was born at Spencerport, Monroe county, New York, December 22, 1851, and until recent years retained his residence in the village of his birth. His youth was spent at the home farm, in attendance at the public schools and in more advanced study at the Brockport State Normal School. After graduation from Normal in 1870 he spent two years at the University of Rochester; took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and in 1873 began the study of law. Three years later, in 1876, he was admitted to the Monroe county bar, and from that year has been constantly in practice in Rochester, his offices 838 Powers building. There is deep satisfaction for Mr. Goff in a retrospective view of those twenty years and in comparing his few professional engagements of the early days with the full docket of to-day, and in realizing that it has been his own strength as a lawyer and his devotion to the best tenets of his profession that has brought the change. The law is rightfully termed one of the learned professions, but more than learning is required to produce the successful lawyer or jurist, character and temperament must go hand in hand with learning, and a confidence established for integrity and courtesy before intellectual attainment is given opportunity. These qualities brought Mr. Goff his early clients and so well did he prove his learning and skill in those early years that success came to him abundantly. He is a worker, a deep student of all that concerns a case, is thorough in his preparation, ready with law and precedent, a logical reasoner and a strong advocate. Of genial, friendly manner, courteous to both court and opponent, he holds the attention of a jury and with eloquent, graceful speech presents to them his side of the contention. He is a member of the bar association, practices in all State and Federal courts of the district, serving a large and influential clientele with zealous devotion.

He is of eminently social nature and he mingles with his many friends in social and fraternal association. He belongs to the different Masonic bodies of Rochester, and in Scottish Rite Masonry has gained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Masonic Club, the Rochester Whist Club, the Rochester Historical Society, and the Society of the Genesee, his standing in the various organizations that of an interested member who may be called upon for any service to advance their interest and add to their usefulness, either as social centers, or educational agencies. He is public-spirited and loyal to community interests, but strictly as a citizen, public office having no part in his plans.

Mr. Goff married, September 18, 1877, Clara B. Brown, of Spencerport. They have two children, Louise Loomis A. and William F. The family home at Spencerport has been recently changed to No. 191 Seneca Parkway, Rochester.

TOTTEN, John Reynolds,

Retired Military Officer, Author.

Captain John R. Totten inherits the true American patriotic spirit from various ancestors. His father, General James Totten, was born September 11, 1818, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and died October 1, 1871, at Sedalia, Missouri. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1841 and served at various posts in the United States in both the Mexican and Civil wars; and was lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of the United States army. He married, December 5, 1843, at New London, Connecticut, Julia Hubbell Thacher, born March 6, 1823, at New London, died there January 31, 1906. She was descended from the Rev. Peter Thacher, born about 1549, at Queen Camel, County Somerset, England, died there in 1624. He was vicar of the Church of England from 1574 to 1624, and was the father of Hon. Antony Thacher, born 1588-89, in Queen Camel, died in 1667, at Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He resided for some time at Salisbury, England, came to Boston on the ship "James," arriving June 4, 1635, lived at

Marblehead, later at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, was deputy to the general court of Plymouth, and a member of the colonial council of war. His first wife, Mary, died in 1634, at Salisbury, and he married (second) in February, 1735, Elizabeth Jones. They were the parents of Colonel John Thacher, born March 17, 1639, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, died May 8, 1713, at Yarmouth. He was deputy and assistant in the General Court of the Plymouth Colony, assistant in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, justice of the peace, and colonel in the military service. He married, November 6, 1661, in Marshfield, Massachusetts, Rebecca Winslow, born there July 15, 1643, died July 15, 1683, at Yarmouth. Their son, Deacon Josiah Thacher, was born April 26, 1668, at Yarmouth, died there May 12, 1702. He was long deacon of the church there, and was married there, February 25, 1691, to Mary Hedge, born there in March, 1671. Captain Josiah Thacher, their youngest son, was born July 7, 1701, at Yarmouth, followed the sea, becoming captain of a vessel, and settled at Norwalk, Connecticut, where he became a large landowner, and died August 22, 1780. He married (second) in 1635, at Boston, Mary (Greenleaf) Blinn, widow of James Blinn, born 1706, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, died in April, 1774, at Norwalk. They were the parents of Captain John Thacher, born July 25, 1742, at Norwalk, lived in that town, in New Milford and settled at Stratford, Connecticut. He commanded a company in the Revolutionary War, was wounded and taken prisoner at Valcour's Island, October 11, 1776, paroled and exchanged and continued in the service. He married (second) in 1777-78, at Stratford, Mehitable (Ufford) Thompson, widow of Lieutenant William Thompson, born March 16, 1745, at Stratford, died September 6, 1807, in Litchfield, Connecticut. He died at Stratford, January 16, 1805. Their second son, Anthony Thacher, was born January 7, 1782, at Stratford, and lived at New London, Connecticut, where he was cashier of the New London Bank, and died December 26, 1844. He married, February 24, 1806, at New London, Lucretia Christophers Mumford, born August 10, 1785, at Salem, Connecticut, died April 6, 1871, in New London. Their fifth daughter, Julia Hubbell Thacher, was born March 6, 1823, in New London, and became the wife of General James Totten, as above related. Their youngest child is the subject of this biography.

John Reynolds Totten was born November 4, 1856, at Barrancas Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, where his father was then stationed. He received a liberal education, being a student at the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Connecticut, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, in the class of 1878. He graduated from the United States Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in 1882, and was assigned to service in the First United States Infantry as second lieutenant. He was successively second lieutenant and first lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery, served with the army of the United States from June 14 to August 28, 1878, at West Point, as instructor of tactics. From June, 1878 to 1879, he was stationed at Fort Hale, Dakota, and for about a year at Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Harbor. From May 1, 1880 to 1882 he was at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and at Fort Preble, Maine, from May 1, 1882 to 1884. He then became instructor in French and English at the West Point Military Academy, and assistant professor of Spanish from 1884 to 1889. On October 1 of the latter year he was stationed at Fort

Adams, Rhode Island, and was attached to a light battery. He resigned from the army October 1, 1890, to take effect April 1, 1891. Since that time he has resided in New York City, and has given much attention to literary work, especially in historical and genealogical matters. He has long been an officer of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society as trustee and chairman of its executive committee, and during much of the time as honorary librarian. Among his most notable works is the "Thacher-Thatcher Genealogy," which is still running in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record." He is also the author of many general essays. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and adheres to the principles expounded by the Republican party in political matters. He is affiliated with numerous patriotic societies, including the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Colonial Wars, New York Historic-Genealogical Society, New London County Historical Association, United States Military Academy, Alumni Association, and of clubs, including the Army and Navy and New York Athletic. He was married, at Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, September 5, 1889, to Elma Smythe (Preston) Van Voorhis, widow of Arthur Van Voorhis.

ALEXANDER, De Alva S.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Author.

De Alva Stanwood Alexander, of honorable esteem in the field of politics and, of even higher distinction in that of letters, was born in Richmond, Maine, July 17, 1845, the son of Stanwood and Priscilla (Brown) Alexander. On the paternal side, he is the eighth in descent from Philip Stanwood, who came from England to Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1652 and, in the seventh from David Alexander who, migrating from Ulster, Ireland, settled at Harpswell, Maine, in 1719. He is eighth, in the maternal line, from George and Mary (Murdock) Brown, who came from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635.

Alexander's elementary education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. His father dying, he removed, when thirteen years old, to Ohio, with his mother; and, in 1862, with his heart in the Union cause, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment (infantry) Ohio Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. Thereafter, he returned to his native State and entered Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1870, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, with a fine record as a scholar, especially in the English branches. He is a loyal son of Bowdoin and, honoring it, has by it been honored, receiving the Master's degree in 1873 and that of Doctor of Laws in 1907 and has for years been one of its board of overseers. Soon succeeding graduation, Alexander again went a westering, seeking an opportunity for the employment of his maturing powers and after teaching in Fort Wayne, Indiana, for a time, found it in journalism, in that city in 1871, as one of the proprietors and editors of the "Daily Gazette," already a leading Republican journal of the State. He at once made a mark by his thoughtful editorials, both of a political and literary cast, materially enhancing the prestige of the paper and attracting to himself the confidence and friendship of many of the leading politicians and professional men of the State, especially of Senator Oliver P. Morton, the famous war governor. In 1874, he disposed of his interest in the Fort Wayne "Gazette" and took service as staff correspondent with the Cincinnati "Gazette," with residence at Indianapolis. Meanwhile he acted as secretary of the Republican State Committee and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1877.

Thus, dropping his pen as a journalist, which he did not resume for nearly thirty years, and then as an author, he engaged actively and successfully in the practice of his profession for the ensuing four years, at Indianapolis, still maintaining a lively interest in politics. In 1881, upon the recommendation of Senator Benjamin Harrison, always Alexander's friend, he was appointed, by President Garfield, an auditor in the treasury department, serving under Secretaries Windom, Folger, McCulloch and Manning; his retention by the last named being unusual and distinctly complimentary, as tendered by a political opponent and, as is understood, at the suggestion of President Cleveland. This is emphatic testimony to the intelligence and fidelity with which Alexander had discharged his highly responsible trust. While residing at the national capital he was elected commander of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic. At the expiration of his term as auditor, he removed to Buffalo, thus becoming a citizen of New York, and formed a law partnership with the Hon. James A. Roberts, his college class and fraternity mate, subsequently comptroller of the State. In June, 1889, Alexander was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of New York, by President Harrison, embracing what are now the northern and western districts. This appointment was objected to in certain quarters because, as alleged, his brief residence in the district did not entitle him to such marked political recognition and that it must, therefore, be regarded as a purely personal appointment on the part of the President who was firm in asserting his prerogative, for he knew his man and that his official conduct would vindicate his preferment; as it certainly did. The arduous labors of the office, involving an exact knowledge of the law and integrity and courage in enforcing its sanctions, were duly fulfilled, demonstrating his legal ability and also inducing a full measure of public esteem. He held the place until December, 1893.

Devoting the next three years to the private practice of his profession he constantly increased in political strength and popular favor and was in 1896 elected a representative in Congress from the Buffalo district, remaining as such for fourteen years consecutively — among the longest tenures accorded to a New York member. In Congress throughout he assumed a commanding stand, especially active and influential on the judiciary committee. He aided in drafting the important bills reported by the committee, for twelve years, and usually supported them in the house by speeches, long or short, as occasion demanded. He was chairman of rivers and harbors, and as such bore the burden of the work in committee and upon the floor. It is significant that he never lost a bill that he reported from either committee. With a positive "genius for friendship," his bearing — frank, cordial, cheery — won the regard of all and the affection of many of his colleagues; as his helpful offices rendered him extremely popular with his constituency. Political life, on its higher plane, always seemed to him a worthy ambition, and his time and thought, outside of his profession, have been subject to the demand of his party on the stump and in the work of organization; but while a partisan, he has not believed in party success at the cost of principle; and has uniformly identified himself with clean politics.

The rare opportunities for knowing public men, presented to him soon after leaving college and continuing for forty years, with his close and discriminating study of political annals, afforded him abundant material as a political historian. He began the preparation of his great work (the term is used advisedly) the "Political History of New York," while still in Congress, two volumes of which were published in 1906 and a third 1909. It is a work remarkable for the extent and accuracy of its knowledge, its insight of the motives actuating its *dramatis personae* (so to speak), its conscientious impartiality, its vivid descriptions, comparisons and side allusions and with perhaps, as its most striking feature, its peerless "pen portraits." In style it is peculiarly fascinating, clear as a bell, brilliant as a gem. It was widely acclaimed by the reviewers, the "Nation" and the "Philadelphia Ledger," both deservedly authoritative, pronounced in the commendatory estimates. Alexander has recently published a companion work to the "New York History" entitled the "History and Procedure of the House of Representatives," of which the "New York Sun" says:

> The arrangement is logical; organization of the House, the history of the speakership, sketches of a long series of party whips and floor leaders, the development of committee work and of the House rules; an account of great debates, and sketches of great debaters, impeachment practices and a chapter on the "President and the House." Mr. Alexander's chapter on the Speakership, brilliant as it is, is not exceptional, but representative among his chapters. Those on committees, on rules of the House, on quorum, on debate and debates and on contested elections, are written with the understanding and the impartial judgment of one who has been through the mill and now looks back with calm detachment upon the scene of his former labors. The book is full of Congressional lore, a delightful and valuable record of men and measures.

Dr. Alexander is a member of the Buffalo and University clubs, of Westminster Presbyterian Church (how nearly related to the famous Presbyterian Alexanders of Princeton the writer is not informed), a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, vice-president of the New York State Historical Association, a member of Chapin Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He has in contemplation a fourth volume of the "Political History," and is busy with his pen and among his books, in his Buffalo home (31 North street), serene in his declining years. He married (first) Alice, daughter of Jonas and Almira Hull Colby, of Henniker, New Hampshire, September 14, 1871; and (second) Anne Lucille Bliss, daughter of David Gerlach and Mary Fiero, of Buffalo, New York, December 28, 1893.

FITCH, Charles E.,

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator.

While Charles Elliott Fitch, of Syracuse, during a long and unusually active life, has held various important official positions, and always with ability and fidelity, his chief distinction is in the field of letters. With the exception of Dr. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, he is the sole survivor of that remarkable group of "writing editors" who made a deep impression upon the public affairs of the State of New York in the years following the Civil War. In the metropolis, Greeley of the "Tribune" and Raymond of the "Times" were both in the last decade of their service. From 1867 Dana was brilliantly identified with the "Sun," and Bryant was yet at the head of the "Evening Post." Weed, of the Albany "Journal," had but lately ended his newspaper activities. In the interior, a school of trenchant and aggressive journalists embraced Roberts of the Utica "Herald," Francis of the Troy "Times," Carroll E.

Smith of the Syracuse "Journal," Warren of the Buffalo "Commercial," and Matthews of the Buffalo "Express." Of Fitch it has been said by a discriminating writer, Alexander, that he was an editorial advocate and disputant who had to be reckoned with. In Alexander's recent history of New York, dealing with the period immediately following the Civil War, there are various references to the editorial work and political influence of Fitch, and, as said by the writer quoted, in vigor and grace of editorial expression he was at least the equal of any of his up-State contemporaries; but he had the advantage of most of them in his bountiful store of historical learning—the one unmatched fountain of enlightened and convincing editorial discourse.

Charles Elliott Fitch was born in Syracuse, New York, December 3, 1835, son of Thomas Brockway and Ursula (Elliott) Fitch; his father was for nearly fifty years a prominent merchant and banker of Syracuse; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Elliott, architect and builder, who settled in Syracuse in 1827. Fitch is eighth in descent from Rev. James Fitch, a Congregational clergyman, well known for his missionary labors in conjunction with John Eliot, the Apostle among the Indians, who having preached in Saybrook, Connecticut, removed with nearly all his congregation to Norwich, Connecticut, and is regarded as the chief founder of that place. Fitch is of pure Puritan ancestry throughout, being descended in direct lines from Governor William Bradford and Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower."

Fitch attended select schools in Syracuse, except for one year at a boarding school in Stamford, Connecticut. Among his Syracuse teachers were Miss Buttrick (afterward wife of Hon. William A. Sackett), Samuel S. Stebbins, Joseph A. Allen and James W. Hoyt. Among his fellow students were Andrew D. White, Oren Root, Joseph May, Rossiter W. Raymond and William O. Stoddard. He was especially prepared for college at Alger Institute, Cornwall, Connecticut, Rev. Edward Watson Andrews, principal. In 1851 he entered Williams College, and had among his college classmates United States Senators John James Ingalls and Phineas W. Hitchcock; Henry W. Seymour, member of Congress from Michigan; State Senator Abraham Lansing, of New York; William R. Dimmock, professor of Greek, Williams College, and principal of Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts; Cyrus M. Dodd, professor of mathematics, Williams College; W. S. B. Hopkins, a leading lawyer of Massachusetts; Edward P. Ingersoll, a leading divine of the Reformed church; James Orton, naturalist, traveler and author; and William P. Prentice, a prominent lawyer and linguist of New York City. President James A. Garfield, with whom he became intimate, was in the class below him. With his class, one of the most notable at Williams College, under the presidency of Mark Hopkins, Fitch graduated in 1855 with honor; subject of his commencement oration, "Berkshire." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity; and throughout his course was prominent in the Philotechnian Society, secretary and vice-president.

In 1855-56 he studied law in the office of Hon. Israel S. Spencer, in Syracuse, and in the latter year entered the Albany Law School (now the law department of Union University), from which he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, his graduating thesis being "Theory of Interest." Admitted to the bar in February, 1857, he entered upon practice in Syracuse, which continued until 1864, with the following partners: Henry S. Fuller, Henry

A. Barnum and A. Judd Northrup; Fitch & Barnum were city attorneys in 1860, Amos Westcott being mayor. During this period Fitch was president of the Calliopean Society, the leading literary society of Syracuse (1856-57); president of the Junior Fremont and Dayton Club, a political association of young men not yet voters (1856); director of Franklin Institute (1858-61), and corresponding secretary in 1859; director and corresponding secretary of the Onondaga County Historical Society (1859-60). In 1861 he was a member of the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors from the Seventh Ward of Syracuse; of this board he was in 1916 the sole survivor. In 1864 Fitch was appointed clerk of the Provost Court, Department of North Carolina, at New Bern, under Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, Provost Judge (also of Syracuse), and served in that capacity in 1864-65, and in the latter year engaged in the practice of his profession there. The Supreme Court of the State had not yet been reëstablished, but he had much remunerative practice in justices' courts, civil and criminal, and in military commissions and courts-martial, some of his cases being notable.

He returned to Syracuse in December, 1865. He had a liking for his profession, but journalism now opened to him a field which was most congenial. From 1857 to this time, he had been a frequent contributor to Syracuse journals, and his writings had been received with favor. He now (in May, 1866) became a member of the firm of Summers & Company (Moses Summers, William Summers, Henry A. Barnum and Charles E. Fitch), publishers of the Syracuse "Standard," and of which he was made editor-in-chief, and continued as such until 1873, when he relinquished it to become editor-in-chief and a stockholder and trustee in the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," so continuing until 1890, when impaired health and public duties called him from his editorial chair. Firmly adhering to Republican principles, in 1872 he favored the liberal element of the party, and he vigorously fought the Grant third term project, in line with the "Half Breeds." He gave his paper a literary as well as a political tone, and his polished style and critical analysis of character gave a special weight and attractiveness to his biographical articles and all pertaining to the personality of the prominent men of his day then before the public.

In 1876 Fitch was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, and in 1888 was chairman of the State Convention in Buffalo. In 1880 he was supervisor of the United States Census for the western district of the State. From 1890 to 1894 he was Collector of Revenue for Western New York, under appointment by President Harrison, and made a phenomenal record, collecting for the government the sum of nine million dollars, and, in his final settlement, without a penny at fault in his accounts. In 1894 he was secretary of the New York State Constitutional Convention. During all the years from 1864 to 1892 he was frequently on the stump in behalf of the Republican party in its most important campaigns; and he was a delegate from Onondaga or Monroe counties to many Republican State Conventions, usually serving upon the committee on resolutions.

Fitch has been especially distinguished in the fields of literature and education. In 1877 he was elected by the Legislature a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and as such served with conspicuous ability for the unusual period of twenty-seven years from 1877 to 1904. From 1893 to 1896 he was university extension lecturer, delivering ten lectures on "Civil and Religious Liberty" in a score of cities and towns in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; from 1895 to 1904 was lecturer before Teachers' Institutes under appointment by the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, superintendent of public instruction, and speaking in nearly every county in New York, mainly on historical subjects; and from 1904 to 1906 was chief of the important School Libraries Division of the New York Education Department. During all these years he also delivered many orations and addresses, all distinguished by lofty literary and oratorical ability. These include, in part:

Annual address as president of the Calliopean Society, Syracuse, 1856 and 1857; address in commemoration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable, Syracuse, 1858; "The National Problem," at Delphi, July 4, 1861; "Union and Liberty," at New Bern, N. C., July 4, 1865; "The Press of Onondaga County," at Syracuse, and repeated in various villages in Onondaga county, 1868; "The Risks of Thinking," before the Sigma Phi Society at the University of Michigan, 1870; "The Limitations of Democracy," at Marathon, N. Y., July 4, 1871; "Union and Unity," at Cortland, N. Y., 1872; "American Chivalry," at Syracuse, Memorial Day, 1874; "Church and State," at annual meeting of school commissioners and superintendents, State of New York, Rochester, 1875; "Education and the State," before the New York State Teachers' Association, Watkins, N. Y., 1876; "National and Individual Independence," at Skaneateles, N. Y., July 4, 1876; "Chivalry and Duty," at Albion, N. Y., Memorial Day, 1877; "The Perils of Journalism," before New York Press Association, Syracuse, 1878; "The Meaning of the Flowers," Geneva, N. Y., Memorial Day, 1879; "Migration and Development," before Wyoming Pioneer Association, Silver Lake, N. Y., 1880; "Mental Limitations," at Commencement, Ingham University, 1880; address and author of resolutions at citizens' meeting at Rochester, on death of President Garfield, 1881; the sketch of Garfield, printed in "International Magazine" by request; "The American College," 1884, at semi-centennial of Sigma Phi chapter at Williams College, and repeated substantially at the centennial of the University of the State of New York, in the Senate Chamber, Albany; Historical address at semi-centennial of the City of Rochester, 1884; Five lectures on "Journalism," before students of Cornell University, 1885; "A Layman's View of the Medical Profession," before graduating class of Medical College, Syracuse University, June 11, 1885; "Journalism as a Profession," Rutgers College commencement, June, 1886, and repeated at Haverford College, March, 1890; "The Christian School," at Keble School commencement, June, 1889; "The Value of Exact Knowledge," Founders' Day, Lehigh University, 1891; Memorial address on George William Curtis, before the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany, 1892; "Higher Education and the State," University Convocation, Albany, July, 1893; Historical address at Centennial of Onondaga County, Syracuse, 1894; Historical address at semi-centennial of City of Syracuse, 1897; "Patriotism in Education," before State Teachers' Association, Rochester, 1898; Historical address at semi-centennial of Genesee county, Batavia, 1902; "Regents' Examinations," at University Convocation, Albany, 1902; Memorial address on Carroll E. Smith, before Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, 1903; "Susan B. Anthony and Human Liberty," before Syracuse Political Equality Club, April 20, 1906; also many unpublished lyceum lectures and papers read before the Fortnightly and Browning clubs of Rochester, and elsewhere, and which were all burned in the Albany Capitol fire in February, 1911—a most serious loss to the memorabilia of the State. These included "Gerrit Smith," "Thomas Chatterton," "The Law of Libel," "John Milton as a Politician," "Robert Burns," "Arnold of Brescia," "Henry Clay in 1850," "The Intercontinental Railway," "The Puritan and the Dutchman," "Prussia and Stein," "A Forgotten Author—Fitz Hugh Ludlow," "Drawn Toward the Orient,—Lafcadio Hearn," and a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, which he delivered a hundred times.

Mr. Fitch has been a contributor at various times to "Harper's Weekly," the New York "Tribune," the New York "Times," the Troy "Times," and the Syracuse "Herald," and was associate editor of the Rochester "Post-Express" (1896-98). He is author of the article on "The Press," in Peck's "History of Rochester;"

"The Public School History of Common School Education in New York from 1813 to 1904," published by the Department of Public Instruction, 1904; "Secretary's Report at Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class of 1855," 1905; "History of Browning Club, Rochester," 1910; Mr. Fitch also edited "Political New York from Cleveland to Hughes," (1913); and was supervising editor and writer of many brilliant biographical sketches of the "Memorial Cyclopedia of New York." He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Syracuse University, 1875; was a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester, 1878-99; one of the founders of the Fortnightly Literary Club of Rochester, 1882, resigning therefrom in 1898; elected member of Williams Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, 1883; president of Rochester Historical Society, 1892-93; one of the founders of Sigma Phi chapter at Lehigh University, 1887, and at Cornell University, 1890; received honorary degree of L. H. D. from Hamilton College, 1895; has been member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, American Geographical Society, American Historical Society, Syracuse Club (predecessor of the Century), the Rochester and Rochester Whist clubs, president of the Williams College Association of Western New York, and of the Sigma Phi Association of Central and Western New York.

Dr. Fitch married, July 21, 1870, Louise Lawrence, daughter of Thomas A. Smith (sometime editor of the Syracuse "Standard") and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lawrence) Smith, and own cousin of the Hon. Carroll E. Smith. His children are: Lawrence Bradford (B. A., Williams, 1892), a civil engineer of Rochester; and Elizabeth Le Baron, wife of Rev. Wallace Hubbard Watts, chaplain, United States army.

Fenwick Y. Hedley,
Managing Editor.

FASSETT, Jacob Sloat,

Lawyer, Legislator, Capitalist.

Jacob Sloat Fassett was born in Elmira, New York, November 13, 1853, son of Newton Pomeroy and Martha Ellen (Sloat) Fassett, grandson of Jacob Sloat, of Sloatsburg, the builder of the first cotton-twine factory in the United States, and a descendant on the paternal side of ancestors who came to New York from Vermont by the way of Pennsylvania.

Jacob Sloat Fassett attended the public schools of his native city, and became a student of the academy at Elmira, and in the fall of 1871 matriculated at the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in 1875, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, having especially distinguished himself in *belles lettres* and oratory, with high prizes to his credit. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and has for many years been a trustee of his *alma mater*. After graduation he determined upon the law as his profession and accordingly studied in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett (his father), at Elmira. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1878 and as a counselor, at Albany, in 1879. Within half an hour after his admission as counselor he was handed a commission from Governor Robinson as district attorney for the county of Chemung. He held this position for one year, — a signal recognition of his talents by a political opponent, but a fellow citizen. During the years 1880 and 1881 with the view of perfecting himself in his profession, he studied law and political economy in the University of Heidelberg; then returned to the United States. In 1878, after his admission as attorney, he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Elmira and has continued therein to the present (1916); although at times withdrawn from its activities by political preferment and business interests.

He married, February 13, 1879, Jennie L., daughter of Judge E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, California, a lady of large fortune, fine culture and charming manners, an efficient helpmeet to him throughout his eminent career. In the fall of 1883 he was, as a Republican, elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-seventh District (Allegany, Chemung, Steuben) and, by successive reëlections, remained therein for the ensuing eight years, exercising marked influence in its deliberations and gaining celebrity as committeeman, speaker and parliamentarian. He served as chairman of the committee on commerce and navigation and that on insurance, and member of the committee on finance, on cities and others. In 1889, upon the death of Senator Low, he was elected temporary president of the Senate by a unanimous vote, and was reëlected in 1890 and 1891.

As a legislator, high minded, acute and accomplished, his name is connected with many important measures and he was instrumental in securing the passage of many excellent laws, among them being the one making employees the first preferred creditors in all assignments. He also conducted the aqueduct investigation, and the investigation into the municipal departments of the city of New York, which resulted in considerable benefit to that city. As a debater he was ready, clear, incisive and cogent—at times supremely eloquent; and, as a presiding officer, thoroughly informed in rules and precedents and quick-witted in applying them while firm and courteous in bearing. He retired from the Senate with a brilliant record in all respects, unexcelled and rarely equaled in the legislative annals of recent years.

Meanwhile, he became, and is still recognized, as the leader of his party in his section of the State, utilizing its resources, directing its policies and marshaling its forces. Sagacious, unsullied and ardent he has held almost uniformly his senatorial and congressional districts in his keeping and materially changed the political complexion of his own county (Chemung) which long, under the skillful management of Governor Hill, had been in the habit of rolling up large Democratic majorities, Fassett's magnetic personality supplementing his executive ability; for many men have loved, as well as admired, him. He was from 1879 until 1896 editor and proprietor of the Elmira "Advertiser," of which his college classmate, Edward L. Adams, now United States consul at Dublin, was, for years, the able managing editor, but to which Fassett himself contributed many leading articles. He was a delegate in 1880 to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was secretary of the Republican National Committee from 1888 until 1892. In 1891 he was nominated enthusiastically and unanimously by the Republican State Convention at Rochester. for Governor, in accepting which he delivered one of the most feeling, telling and eloquent addresses that it has been the privilege of a political convention to hear, following it with a whirlwind canvass; but the die was cast against him; and for reasons not essential here to recapitulate and which involved no reflections upon him, the Democratic ticket, with Governor Flower at its head, was elected. In 1892, he was chairman of the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, sounding in his speech the keynote of the campaign. He was also chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1904. He was a representative in Congress for three terms (1905-11) maintaining therein the same high standard of speech and action that he had attained in the Senate.

Since his retirement from Congress,

while still retaining his interest in politics, he has neither sought nor seemed to desire public preferment, devoting himself mainly to his large business enterprises. He is or has been manager and vice-president of the Second National Bank of Elmira; vice-president of the Commercial State Bank of Sioux City, Iowa; manager of the little mining town of Banner, Idaho; of a ranch and cattle company which conducts an extensive business in New Mexico; and is understood to hold various concessions in Korea. He holds a controlling influence in the development of the hardwood resources of the Philippine Islands, and the introduction therefrom in this country of what is commercially known as Philippine mahogany; controls heavy lumber interests in North Carolina and Canada; and is deeply engaged in the manufacture of the Corona Typewriter, and of glass bottles. He is a member of the Order of Free Masons, having received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; of the Order of United Workmen; Improved Order of Red Men; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the honorary college fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member of the University, Bankers' and Metropolitan clubs of New York City. In 1901 Colgate University laureated him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He lives happily and hospitably in the elegant homestead in Elmira. He is still (1916) but sixty-three years of age; and it is not improbable, as it is to be hoped, that further political honors may attend his declining days.

WALLACE, William James,

Lawyer and Jurist.

William James Wallace was born in Syracuse, April 14, 1837, the son of E. Fuller and Lydia Wheelwright Wallace, who removed from Massachusetts to Syracuse shortly after the opening of the Erie Canal and resided there the rest of their lives. The father was liberally educated and a lawyer by profession, but did not engaged in practice after leaving Massachusetts. From 1861 until 1870 he was United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba.

William James Wallace received his early education at the select schools of Syracuse. It had been planned that he should enter Dartmouth College, where his father had been graduated, but after being prepared for, he was disinclined to devote four years to a college course, and it was concluded that instead of this he should pursue a three years' term of studies especially selected to be of service to him as a lawyer, the profession which he had chosen as his future vocation. Accordingly, for three years he took a course of general reading under the tutorage of Judge Thomas Barlow, a scholarly lawyer of Madison county, who had retired from general practice. Thereafter he studied law, and upon graduating from the Law School of Hamilton College (of which the distinguished Prof. Theodore W. Dwight was then preceptor) he was admitted to the bar. At his application for admission one of the examining committee was Roscoe Conkling, and the occasion was the origin of a friendship between the young lawyer and the eminent statesman which ripened into a very intimate one and lasted until the death of the Senator. Immediately upon his admission to the bar, in April, 1858, young Wallace commenced the practice of his profession at Syracuse, at first associated with the Hon. William Porter, a prominent lawyer and subsequently with William C. Ruger, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

From the beginning Wallace made a

mark in his profession. Equipped with knowledge of the fundamentals, familiar with the precedents, skilled in the technicalities of the law, and with courage in crossing swords with the veterans of the legal arena, he acquired prominence unusual for his years; before he was thirty he ranked with the leading practitioners of central New York. Enlisting in the Republican party, he earnestly promoted its weal by public appeals and personal beneficences—and the Union cause as well—with the promise of a brilliant political career opening before him. Indeed, in March, 1873, at the age of thirty-six years, he was elected mayor of his native city, and as such, by his honesty and intrepidity, gained popular distinction and favor in combatting and overthrowing a corrupt ring which had, for several years, ruled the city government by sinister means for its own profit.

Shortly succeeding, however, his retirement from the mayoralty there came the departure from political preferment, due to his appointment, April 7, 1874, at the hands of President Grant, as judge of the northern district of New York of the United States Court, and thenceforth his career was distinctly of a judicial character, the change closely paralleling that of his legal contemporary and fellow citizen, the Hon. Charles Andrews.

The district comprised the greater part of the State, and its terms of court were held at Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Albany and elsewhere. Besides holding these terms Judge Wallace was frequently assigned by the circuit judge to hold courts at New York City and Brooklyn, and he performed a large part of his judicial duties at these cities. In 1882 Judge Samuel Blatchford, who was then a circuit judge, was appointed a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Wallace was commissioned, April 6, by President Arthur, as his successor. The office of circuit judge was one of great responsibility. The judge was the head of the federal tribunals of the States of New York, Connecticut and Vermont, and as the reviewing authority of their decisions and the presiding judge in the common law and equity branches of the courts, his decisions were final in much of the important and complicated litigation that occupied these courts. Judge Wallace heard and decided between 1873 and 1892 many of the celebrated law suits of the day. Some of them involved enormous sums of money, and every variety of litigation was presented for his consideration.

In 1892 there was constituted, under recent legislation of Congress, for each of the judicial circuits of the United States, a new appellate tribunal whose decisions were to be final in various classes of cases, which had theretofore been reviewed by the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Wallace became the presiding judge for the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Judicial Circuit. The terms of this new court were held principally at the City of New York, and from its organization until May, 1907, Judge Wallace continued to be the presiding judge. His duties in this court called him so constantly from home that he concluded to remove his place of residence from Syracuse to a more convenient location. Accordingly in 1892 his home, which, for many years had been situated on James Street Hill in Syracuse, was transferred to Albany.

In May, 1907, Judge Wallace resigned from the bench after a term of thirty-three years of continuous service. The event was commemorated by a complimentary dinner tendered to him by the bar of the State, at which were present judges and lawyers from more than half of the States of the Union. It was a notable affair in its large array of highly distinguished members of the bar, as well as of the judiciary and in the quality of the speeches and letters of regret it elicited. In all of these were emphatic tributes to his standing as a jurist and through all ran a vein of personal affection rarely tendered upon a similar occasion. Thus Justice Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, upon Judge Wallace's national repute:

> It has not been my fortune to have had any great degree of personal acquaintance with Judge Wallace, but I have known him long and well through a long line of opinions that have enriched for all time the judicial literature of his country. For thirty years he has sat in judgment without reproach and with increasing fame, until it has come about that his name is known throughout the land no less for his splendid balance and his unsullied integrity than for his accurate expoundings of the law.

Thus Judge Colt, of the first circuit, now United States Senator from Rhode Island, upon him as a judicial authority:

> Judge Wallace's high standing on the Federal Bench, his learning, ability and attainments, have long been recognized in the First Circuit; his decisions have been respected and followed and his character held in the highest esteem. We have recognized in those decisions rare legal insight, a mastery of legal principles, close and cogent reasoning and the power of terse and luminous expression. He has been a sound lawyer, a just and upright judge, an ornament to the Federal Bench.

Thus his colleague, Judge Lacombe, from intimate knowledge of the habit of Judge Wallace's in the conduct and determination of cases:

> Whether writing his own opinions or discussing a subject with his associates, the trend of his mind was always logical; no looming up of some "hard case" would swerve it from following the argument to its conclusion. But at the same time a marvelous facility of resource in detecting all phases of a question (sometimes most obscure ones) would develop some wholly different mode of approach which would leave the "hard case" far off to leeward. To all this is to be added the circumstance that he always came to the consultation room with absolutely no pride of opinion; that while clear and forceful in expressing his own views, he was always quick as a flash to appreciate another's and ready to treat both with equal consideration.

Judge Wallace's own address, in peculiarly felicitous diction, embraced exalted eulogy of the judiciary with which he was so long identified, earnest appeal for the safeguarding of its integrity against malicious demagogues and frenzied malcontents, pleasant reminiscences of his tenure and graceful acknowledgment of courtesies extended him by the profession, with these words of valediction and intention:

> And now, brothers of the New York Bar, who have so long made my life among you a happy and contented one, I must say the final word. It is not "good bye" because I look forward, so long as my health and strength last, to a life which will give me constant opportunities of meeting you in the future, as it has been my privilege to do in the past and, indeed, I feel that if it were to be otherwise, life would hardly be worth the living. But it is a farewell as a judge, and I am glad, glad with an exceeding joy, to leave the bench and join you, without the judicial robe, as comrade and companion.

After resigning from the bench Judge Wallace resumed, as indicated, for three years the practice of the law at New York City, as the head of an historic firm, under the title of Wallace, Butler & Brown. During this time he was retained in many notable litigations and enjoyed a lucrative practice. Since retiring from practice he has divided his leisure between his winter home at Winter Park in Florida and his summer home at Cazenovia, New York, occasionally occupying his residence at Albany. He was the candidate of the Republican party in 1897 for the

Chief Judgeship of the New York Court of Appeals, but, in the general defeat of the party in that year throughout the State, failed of an election, although he received nearly 16,000 votes more than the party ticket. He was laureated by Hamilton College with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1876, and later received a similar degree from Syracuse University. He was the first president of the Century Club of Syracuse, and his interest in club life may be inferred from his membership for many years in other clubs, including the Century, the Metropolitan, and the Union League, all of New York City, as well as the New York Yacht Club and the Fort Orange Club of Albany. Judge Wallace's first wife was Josephine Robbins, of Brooklyn, who died in 1874. In 1878 he married Alice Heyward Wheelwright, of New York, who died in 1911. None of the children of either marriage survives.

At the time of the preparation of this sketch Judge Wallace enjoys vigorous health, which he largely attributes to his activities as a sportsman, fisherman and lover of the horse. He enjoys good dinners, good wines, good cigars, good books, and more than either the society of good friends, with as much zest as in his earlier years.

WILLIAMS, Sherman,

Educator, Historian.

Sherman Williams, prominent in the educational field and as an historian, was born November 21, 1846, on a farm near Cooperstown, the son of Justin Clark and Mary (Sherman) Williams. He is of Welsh descent, the founder of the family in America being Captain Robert Williams, who migrated in 1638 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay. Several of Sherman Williams's forebears served in the French and Indian wars and in the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was for three terms a representative in Congress.

Dr. Williams received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, and, as a youth of promise worked on the farm summers and taught school winters. Determined upon teaching as his profession in life, he entered the Albany Normal School (now college) and, was graduated therefrom in 1871. He received from the college the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1894. His repute as a teacher was achieved early and he was appointed, in 1872, superintendent of schools at Flushing, Long Island, in which capacity he served until 1882, having married, August 12, 1874, Margaret H. Wilber, of Pine Plains. In 1882 he became superintendent at Glens Falls, remaining as such until 1899.

As superintendent in both places he made a decided mark. His first work of note was at Flushing. There he taught science and was one of the first to make considerable use of home-made and improvised apparatus. With his pupils he performed nearly all the experiments mentioned by Faraday in his holiday lectures and many others. A water lantern was made that showed on the screen the diffusion of liquids and the formation and breaking up of crystals and other phenomena. At Flushing also he began the direction of the reading of pupils for the purpose of creating a love of good literature, of which he made much more at Glens Falls, and in this field—too much neglected in our common school system, it may be remarked *en passim*—he has been a constant inspiration and assiduous laborer. In Glens Falls he organized a summer school for teachers, which he supervised for thirteen years. The ablest instructors were employed and students

Chas. S. Symonds.

from all sections of the land and from all classes of teachers were enrolled therein. One year nearly seven hundred teachers were present, representing thirty-eight States and territories, Mexico, Canada and the West Indies. He was for years a member of the committee appointed by the State Council of Superintendents to secure the enactment of a compulsory education law, taking an active part in its investigations and deliberations and making valuable suggestions which subsequently received legislative sanction. He was also largely instrumental in securing the act providing for the establishment of kindergarten schools.

In 1899, he was appointed a conductor of teachers' institutes, and, for the ensuing decade, was thus engaged. As a conductor he was eminently successful. With competent teachers and instructive lecturers scheduled upon his programs, himself indulged in little theorizing, in his periods, but drew for his points mainly upon his experience as a teacher, dealing with reading and the creating of a taste for good reading, arithmetic and the development of the habit of accuracy; English and the ability to speak briefly, logically and forcefully; history and how it should be taught and for what purpose; and school management. It may be added pertinently that his stately presence and authoritative mien were not without influence in the conduct and control of his audiences. Since January 1, 1912, Dr. Williams has been chief of the Division of School Libraries, an important position, congenial to his taste. Dr. Williams's favorite study, as already intimated, has been that of history—particularly that of his own State—and in this line he has published a number of books, primarily intended for supplementary reading in the schools, but, precise in information and couched in a perspicuous and pleasing style, they have attracted the attention of students and readers generally and have wide and remunerative circulation. Among these are "Selections for Memorizing," with L. C. Foster (1890) and "Choice Literature" (1906), both intelligent compilations; and he is the author of "Some Successful Americans" (1904), "Stories from Early New York History" (Colonial, 1912), and "New York's Part in History" (1915), his most ambitious production. Dr. Williams is a charter member of the New York State Historical Society, and to him its remarkable growth and abundant activities are largely due. He has been a trustee from the start; was for a number of years a vice-president and is now (1916) serving his second term as president efficiently and acceptably.

In each community, in which he has resided—notably in Glens Falls, his longest habitation—he has been a public-spirited citizen, identified with its social, literary and religious life, its institutions and its well-being. He has been, among other things, trustee of the Crandall estate, and of the Crandall Free Library, and he organized the Building and Loan Association, being a director thereof so long as he remained in Glens Falls. In religion he is of the Methodist Episcopal communion. In politics he has ever been an earnest Republican, not hesitating, however, to combat all wrong-doing which has been perpetrated in its name, and independent in his action when independence was demanded, candid in his speech and bold, even severe, in his criticism of evil policies and corrupt leadership. He now resides at 290 West Lawrence street, Albany.

SYMONDS, Charles S.,

Banker.

Charles Stanley Symonds, prominent as financier, State and city official and litterateur, was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, the eldest son of Charles Fitch, manufacturer, and Sarah Louise (Grannis) Symonds. In the paternal line he is in descent from the Rev. James Fitch, closely identified with the work of the "Apostle," John Eliot, and the principal founder of Norwich, Connecticut.

Charles Stanley Symonds was educated at the grammar schools and Jefferson County Institute of his native city, and at Charles Bartlett's High School at Poughkeepsie, a famous institution in its day. Although prepared for, he did not enter college, but read law, for a time, in the office of Brown & Beach, but did not complete his legal studies. He found employment in Wooster Sherman's Bank and the Watertown Bank, thus beginning the business in which he has been engaged continuously for over fifty years. Removing to Utica, he entered the Bank of Central New York as a clerk, and later the Utica City, which was subsequently made the Utica City National Bank, of which, rising through various grades, he became cashier March 6, 1868, and president April 17, 1885, the position he still retains. He married, January 18, 1876, Mary Ella, second daughter of Thomas Brockway and Ursula Ann (Elliott) Fitch, of Syracuse—an especially happy union, sadly ended by her death on her thirty-fifth birthday, May 23, 1885, two sons, Charles Fitch and Harold Wilson Symonds, both now business men in Utica, surviving. Mr. Symonds has not again married.

He is, to-day, among the oldest, as well as one of the most prominent and successful, bankers in the State, outside of the metropolis. The soul of integrity, sagacious in thought and conservative in his administration, courteous in address and helpful in all his ways, he has brought the bank of which he has so long been the head, to a high standard of efficiency and usefulness, with abundant resources, a splendid building, hosts of depositors and the entire confidence of the community—a marked trust also in him personally, as evidenced in the large number of estates committed to his charge either as executor or administrator. He has also been engaged in many business activities, independent of the bank, and an officer in many corporations. He is a director in the International Heater Company of Utica; the Utica Gas and Electric Company; the Consolidated Water Company and the Robert Wicks Company. He is secretary, treasurer and director in the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton Railroad Company; director and treasurer in the Utica Canning Company and director and vice-president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company; trustee of the Savings Bank of Utica; has been director in the Northern New York Trust Company and Binghamton Trust Company; was a trustee for many years of the Utica Cemetery Association, also of the Utica Art Association. He has also been identified notably with city and State philanthropics. In religion he is of the Protestant Episcopal communion and vestryman of Grace Church and trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd. He was trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association (1887-89). He was appointed manager of the State Lunatic Asylum by Governor Hill, April 13, 1890, and of the Utica State Hospital by Governor Flower, November 30, 1894, reappointed by Governor Morton, May 16, 1895, to fill a vacancy and again by Morton, December 2, 1896, for the term of five years to January 1, 1902; and to the board of visitation by Governor Odell—these successive designations by executives of the two great parties showing that Mr. Symonds' preferment was quite independent of any political considerations.

Mr. Symonds has always been an earnest Republican and has received much consideration from his party, such offices, however, as he has held, in all instances have been without emolument, voluntary service on his part, although he has been repeatedly pressed to become a candidate for legislative and executive positions. The only elective office he has filled, and that without fees attaching to it, is that of school commissioner for seven years. He was commissioned by Governor Morgan first lieutenant in the Forty-fifth Regiment, Twenty-first Brigade, Sixth Division New York State Militia, August 3, 1861. He was elected a member of the Republican Congressional Committee of his district in 1886, serving thirty years, twenty of which he was chairman. He was a member of the Republican State Committee for six years. He had the honor of nominating James S. Sherman for Representative in Congress each time he ran, save twice. The relations, personal, political and business, between Mr. Symonds and Mr. Sherman were of the most intimate character; and the last office which Mr. Symonds performed for his friend was as chairman of the Citizens' Reception Committee on both occasions when the latter was notified of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Symonds is a lover of music, versed in its literature and practiced in its art, especially skilled as a player upon the piano. He was president of the Utica Mendelssohn Club for ten years, of the St. Cecilia Musical Club for a long period, is a member of the Maennerchor Club and is also honorary president of the Utica Philharmonic Society. He is a man of scholarly tastes, a lover of books, a linguistic student, versed in German literature and singularly well informed on the German drama. He possesses a splendid library, intelligently selected and his house is adorned with many works of art. He was elected a member of the Oneida Historical Society, 1886, made a life member, January 9, 1900, and served two terms—1902 until 1904—as its president. He was a member of the literary club, distinctively known as "The Club," for many years, composed of the leading professional and lettered men of the city, before which he read a number of scholarly papers, among them, "Henry Clay," "John C. Calhoun," "Mohammed and the Koran," "Music," "Gotthold Ephraim Lessing," "Usury," "The Drama from Athens to the Press Writers of England," "Daniel Webster" and "Eduard Leopold Van Bismarck." He also presided, October 5, 1903, at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Jonathan Edwards in the Munson-Williams building of Utica and delivered an address upon his life and work. Other addresses might be cited, but sufficient has been given to reveal the scope of his thought and the felicity of his utterance. He is a member of the societies of Colonial Governors, Colonial Wars, Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of Oneida.

He is passing his declining years among his books, and his children—a grandfather now—in his elegant residence on Genesee street, and at his bank, still vigorous in his faculties and receiving the fullest measure of public esteem, with intervals of travel, and the enjoyments of the Maganassippi Fish and Game Club, Canada; the Yohnundasis Golf Club of Utica. He is a member also of the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica, the Rome Club and the local Republican Club.

WEBSTER, Roy C.,

Lawyer.

Honored is the name of Webster wherever Americans are found, not only in New England, where John Webster, the founder, first settled on coming from England in the earliest Colonial days, but wherever the English language is spoken, the names of the lexicographer, Noah Webster, and the statesman, Daniel Webster, are spoken with the deepest respect and admiration. In Rochester, where a descendant of John Webster, the founder, settled about the middle of the nineteenth century, the name is an equally honored one, borne by Edward Webster, a graduate of Dartmouth College, editor and lawyer, and his son, Roy C. Webster, who since 1880 has been a member of the Rochester bar. The founder of this branch of the descendants of John Webster in the State of New York was Uri Webster, a second cousin of Noah Webster, the lexicographer, who like his cousin was born in Litchfield, Connecticut. Uri Webster came to West Bloomfield, New York, about one hundred years ago, and conducted his own woolen mill at Factory Hollow for several years.

There his son, Edward Webster, was born, who after a brilliant career died at his home in Rochester, May 27, 1900, leaving a son, Roy C. Webster, to continue the law business the father had founded and both had aided in upbuilding. Edward Webster aspired to higher educational attainment, and after completing the public school courses in West Bloomfield schools he entered Dartmouth College. His means were limited, but by economy and industry he made the money he had with what he earned finance his college course to graduation. He had bountiful capital, however, but it consisted of courage, energy and determination, these overcoming the lack of cash and enabling him to complete a course in law study in Boston, where he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In looking about for a location he decided upon Rochester, but he did not at once begin law practice. For two years he taught in old public school No. 6, then accepted a position as assistant editor of a Boston, Massachusetts, newspaper Later he became chief editor and while in that position wrote an editorial upon his kinsman, Daniel Webster, the statesman, whose death had just occurred. Rochester soon after again called him and for several years in that city he edited the "Rural New Yorker." With the establishment of the Rochester Free Academy he became assistant principal of that institution and in 1857 was chosen principal, serving until 1863, his connection with the academy greatly increasing the reputation of the school and establishing Mr. Webster among the able educators of his day.

In 1863 he resigned his position as principal of the academy and henceforth his connection was with the law, the profession for which he had prepared but had not hitherto followed, circumstances leading him into journalism and pedagogy. He won instant recognition at the Monroe county bar, for he was thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession, and during his years as editor of the "Rural New Yorker" and as principal of the Free Academy he had made a large acquaintance and many close friends. In 1871 he rented offices in the Powers Building, the same yet being occupied by his son, Roy C. Webster, forty-five years later, a record in the city for continuous occupancy of offices. After a long and honorable career as journalist, educator and lawyer, Edward Webster, "joined the innumerable caravan."

Roy C. Webster, son of Edward and Polly A. (Andrews) Webster, was born in Rochester, New York, April 16, 1858. After completing the work of the grades in public school No. 6, he completed college preparation in Rochester Free Academy, graduating with the class of 1874. The next four years were spent as a student in the University of Rochester, receiving his degree A. B. from that institution, class of 1878. He then studied law for two years, and in October, 1880, was admitted to the Monroe county bar. He at once began practice in Rochester, his honored father admitting him to partnership and together they practiced until death dissolved the bond. Since that time he has practiced alone retaining the offices 303 Powers Building, which since 1871 has borne the name of Webster upon the door. He is not only learned in the law but is a man of broad culture and refinement, interested in all good works and true to the best traditions of the honored family name he bears. He has a large practice in the State and Federal courts of the district and has been connected with a great many of the more important cases brought before those courts. He is a member of the various law associations and is highly esteemed by his professional brethren of the bench and bar.

The following case excited deep interest and is one of the many of note which Mr. Webster has brought to successful issue. In the cause quoted he was counsel for the respondent.

SUPREME COURT.
MONROE COUNTY.

The People of the State of New York, on the Relation of DANIEL W. POWERS,
Respondent,
against
EDWIN A. KALBFLEISCH, HENRY C. MUNN and EDWARD B. BURGESS, Assessors of The City of Rochester, Monroe County, New York,
Appellants.

The above proceeding was brought for the purpose of reviewing the action of the assessors in assessing the building known as "Powers Block" at the sum of $1,000,000 for the purposes of general taxation. For more than ten years prior to the commencement of this proceeding the building and land were assessed at $1,035,000. Each year Mr. Powers had protested against this assessment, claiming that the valuation was excessive, but to no purpose. In the year 1896 Mr. Powers again appeared before the assessors and filed a protest against the valuation placed on the property (building and premises) and the amount was reduced to $1,000,000. Still feeling an injustice had been done, he commenced the proceeding. It was tried before Hon. George W. Cowles, of Clyde, New York, as referee, who reported that the property was over assessed $175,000, placing its value at $825,000. The referee's report was affirmed by the Supreme Court at special term; Justice Edwin A. Nash presiding. An appeal was then taken from the judgment and order entered to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Fourth Department, and the judgment and order sustained by an unanimous decision. Defendants then appealed to the Court of Appeals. The appeal was dismissed by the Court of Appeals, June 7, 1898.

The proceeding is in many respects novel and interesting on account of the value and reputation of the subject-matter involved and the fact that this is the first time the judgment of the assessors was called in question and reviewed on the determination of a general city tax. It is of the utmost importance as it forms a precedent and establishes the rule governing and controlling assessors in estimating the value of commercial property in the State of New York.

Mr. Webster is attorney for the American Express Company, the Westcott Express Company and numerous other corporations in addition to the large private interests he serves. He is a Republican in politics, and thoroughly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. From 1890 until 1892 he was a member of the school board and from 1892 until 1898 was civil service commissioner. He served with admirable zeal in both positions and in many ways has attested his loyalty and his public-spirited interest in the city of his birth. He is a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church which for many years his father served as elder, and is connected with the Masonic order, affiliating with Corinthian Lodge.

Mr. Webster married, March 20, 1901, Florence A. Kerwin, of Rochester. They are the parents of a daughter, Marian Florence. The family home is at No. 1115 Lake avenue.

JUDSON, John Brown,

Printer, Public Official.

John Brown Judson is a member of one of the old New York families, a family representative of the best type which came from the "Mother Country" and established English blood and English institutions as the foundation of the social structure in the United States. Dominant and persistent in character, it has given its prevailing traits to the population of this country, which no subsequent inroads of foreign races have sufficed to submerge, and has formed a base for our citizenship upon which the whole vast and composite fabric of this growing people is being erected in safety. It was sometime prior to the last decade of the eighteenth century that Deacon Daniel Judson, the progenitor of the Judsons in Fulton county, New York, settled in what was then the little village of Kingsboro, New York, which has since grown to be the flourishing city of Gloversville. With this progress the descendants of Deacon Judson have been most intimately identified, especially with the upbuilding of the great glove industry which has given the place its name and put it among the industrial centers of the country. Deacon Judson's descendants are very numerous in the region of the city and all the lines of descent have carried on the worthy traditions bequeathed them by their founder. It is from the second son, Elisha, that the branch of the family with which we are concerned is derived, the members thereof having continued to make their home in Kingsboro or Gloversville down to the present day. This Elisha Judson was born in 1765, and followed the occupation of farming all his life with the exception of the Revolutionary period during which he distinguished himself as a soldier in the Continental army. His wife, who was Lucy Case before her marriage, was born in 1766, and they were the parents of six children: Sylvester, Sylvanus, Gurdon, Elisha, Lucy and Alanson. The son Elisha was the grandfather of the Mr. Judson of this sketch. Like his father he was a farmer, but he was also engaged in the making of gloves, being the first member of the family to enter this business. He may, therefore, properly be called one of the founders of the immense business which in the next generation grew to such large proportions. He and his wife, who was Rachel B. Brown before her marriage, were the parents of three children: Daniel Brown, John Wesley and Elisha, of whom the eldest was our Mr. Judson's father.

Daniel Brown Judson was a man of unusual ability and marked talents for the practical affairs of life. A great organizer and manager, he also possessed a wonderfully receptive mind and it has been said of him by Professor Sprague in his "Gloversville History" that "he had less to learn and less to unlearn than commonly befalls when he came to grapple with the duties of active life." His abilities quickly made themselves felt even as a school boy nor did they cease to be apparent until the time of his death. After the completion of his schooling he taught for a time, but finally turned his attention to the manufacture of gloves in which his father had gained a considerable success. It was his purpose, however, to conduct it upon a much larger scale than anything his father had ever contemplated, and this purpose he rapidly carried out in spite of obstacles by no means slight. His great plant included besides the large mills where the gloves themselves were cut and sewed two leather mills where the leather used in their product was dressed. During the seventies, when the industry had reached to its greatest importance, it was the largest in the world at that time and Mr. Judson, Sr., became one of the most prominent figures, not only in the glove trade, but in the commercial and industrial world generally. He was one of the most prominent figures in his own town and county and held many important positions there. He was among other things vice-president of the Fulton County National Bank for many years, and was conspicuous in the affairs of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. One of the connections in which he was best known was that of his activities as a member of the Democratic party in New York State. A man of ready intellect, whose thoughts had been turned since childhood to political issues, he was also possessed of that essential to popular leadership, a strong and attractive personality. He was a fluent and forceful speaker, as well, and these qualities could not fail to gain a great prestige with his fellow Democrats in Fulton county. He was his party's candidate for a number of important offices, among others for Congress in the year when the ticket was headed by Horace Greeley. He married, March 10, 1852, Phoebe E. Brown, of Gloversville, a daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Mosher) Brown. Their children, who were six in number, were as follows: 1. Edward Wall, born January 30, 1853, at Gloversville; has had a very successful career as a member of the firm of Baker & Judson, contractors for heavy construction work; married Blanche Cutter, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 2. Daniel Brown, Jr., born February 13, 1855, died February 14, 1857. 3. Mary Louise, born December 3, 1857; married Alvah J. Zimmer, to whom she bore four children: Judson, Ruth, Janet and Horace. 4. John Brown, of whom further. 5. Horace Sprague, born June 10, 1863; married (first) Jessie Belden, (second) Mabel Marstellar. 6. Daniel Bingham, born June 2, 1866, died February 21, 1903; married Nettie Morrison.

John Brown Judson, the fourth child of Daniel Brown and Phoebe E. (Brown) Judson, was born August 20, 1861, at Gloversville, New York. He has inherited the talents and abilities of his father and now occupies much the same place as did the elder man in former times in the regard of the community. His education, which has been a very complete one, was begun in the public schools of his native town. A course in the Kingsboro Academy followed and his studies were completed at Williston Seminary, Williston, Massachusetts. Like his father, he showed great aptness as a student and drew upon himself the favorable regard of his masters and instructors. Upon leaving the Williston Seminary, he returned to his native city, which has continued to be his home ever since. He was scarcely more than a boy at the time, but remarkably enterprising and alert, and not only succeeded in mastering the craft of printing but by the time he was sixteen years of age had established a job printing office of his own at Gloversville. It is not often the case that the business experiments of such extreme youth are permanently successful, yet this was so in Mr. Judson's case, and the little printing trade established by him then has met with unbroken success down to the present time, having developed in the meantime to great proportions. His success has been largely due to the fact that he early mastered every detail of his craft and was able to turn out work far superior to that of his competitors, work that bore the stamp of his original personality in a corresponding originality and an attractiveness of design of its own. These qualities have not diminished but increased with the passing of the years and the gaining of experience and Mr. Judson's business is now on a more secure basis than ever. His specialty is business stationery, it being his intention from the start to make his product fit the needs of the great manufacturing concerns, especially the glove companies of the city. In this he has succeeded remarkably well and has now a large market for his goods among glove makers, not merely in his own locality, but throughout the United States and Canada. Another matter to which Mr. Judson has directed his attention, increasingly so of late years, is the field of real estate in his native city. He has realized with his usual foresight and sagacity that the value of property in a growing community like Gloversville is bound to rise as a general proposition and that it only required judgment in selecting them to make such properties the best of imaginable investments. He has never lost sight of the general interests of the community, however, in any of the transactions he has entered into and has rather consulted its welfare in everything and has certainly served to great purpose by the development of several important tracts and the improvement of several localities in the city. One of these tracts has been named after its public-spirited developer and is called "Judson Heights."

But it is not by any means only in operations such as these, or in the conduct of his important business, that Mr. Judson is best known in Gloversville and Fulton county. He is a strong subscriber, as was his father before him, to the principles which are represented in this country by the Democratic party. To the early trend of his opinions, gained naturally enough under the influence of his father's strong mind and personality, Mr. Judson has added the still more profound kind of conviction that arises from individual thought and earnest study. He began in early manhood to associate himself with the local organization of his party, and from the year 1888 has been considered an important factor in county, and later, in State politics. In that year he was sent as a delegate to the State Democratic Convention and was again honored in the same manner in 1892. In 1890 he was chosen secretary of the Fulton County Democratic Committee and served in that capacity until 1894, when he was chosen its chairman. In the preceding year he had become a member of the New York State Democratic Committee and in the years 1894 and 1896 was elected secretary of that body, an office which he held for seven years. In 1895 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse for State Comptroller by a vote of three hundred and twelve to ninety-eight. Again in 1900 he was the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer on the same ticket as that upon which John B. Stanchfield ran for Governor. During these years the Democratic party was not the popular one in the State and Mr. Judson suffered defeat with his colleagues, but a great change in public sentiment was about to be made and in 1913, when Woodrow Wilson was triumphantly elected President on the Democratic ticket, he rewarded Mr. Judson for his long and faithful service to the party by appointing him postmaster of Gloversville. Mr. Judson's administration of that department has been a most efficient one and he has brought up to and maintained at the highest standard its local service. Mr. Judson is a prominent figure in the social life of the community, and a valuable member of the Eccentric Club of Gloversville, and served as its president in 1913 and 1914.

Mr. Judson was united in marriage at Gloversville on September 19, 1882, to Isabelle Stewart, a daughter of John and Catherine (Wells) Stewart, old and highly honored residents of the city. The Stewarts are of Scotch descent, Mrs. Judson's grandparents being James and Margaret (McFarland) Stewart, both natives of Scotland. Her father was Judge John Stewart, of Johnstown, one of the best known men on the county bench, where he presided for more than twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Judson are the parents of two children as follows: Margaret, born August 2, 1883, married, June 20, 1907, Boyd G. Curts, of Brooklyn, trust officer of the Empire Trust Company of New York, to whom she has borne one child, Isabelle Catherine; John Brown, Jr., born May 10, 1893.

John Brown Judson is a fine type of citizen and the part that he plays in the community is a very vital one. He combines in very happy proportion the qualities of the practical business man with those of the public-spirited altruist, whose thoughts are with the good of the community, and in addition is noted throughout Central New York as one of the best after-dinner orators, his services being in great demand. It is by his own efforts that he has developed the successful business of which he is the owner and become one of the city's prominent merchants, and through all his worthy career he has never conducted his business so that it was anything but a benefit to any of his associates or to the city at large. He is frank and outspoken, a man whose integrity has never been called in question, who can be and is trusted to keep the spirit as well as the letter of every contract and engagement that he enters into. He is possessed of the true democratic instincts, easy of access to all men and as ready to lend his ear to the most humble as to the proudest and most influential. It is scarcely necessary to add that these qualities give him a host of friends and admirers from every class of society so that he may be fairly regarded as one of the most popular men of the county.

HILL, Henry W.,

Legislator, Scholar, Waterway Promoter.

Henry Wayland Hill, scholar, lawyer, legislator, and especially prominent as a champion of the waterways system of the State, was born November 13, 1853, at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle county, Vermont, of good New England lineage, the son of Dyer and Martha Puella (Hall) Hill. His father was a member of the Vermont Legislature (1849-50) and his mother was of pronounced literary tastes.

Henry Wayland passed his youth on his father's farm and attended the public schools whenever he was able to do so. Desirous of a liberal education, he began his preparation for college, not without certain handicaps due to continued manual labors, and was enabled to enter the classical course of the University of Vermont in 1872. While in college he was a diligent student, attaining membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated honorably in 1876 as Bachelor of Arts, five years thereafter receiving his Master's degree, in 1900 being laureated Doctor of Laws by his *alma mater,* and in 1901, in recognition of his scholarly attainments the same distinction was conferred upon him by Middlebury College. A period of teaching succeeded his graduation. He was principal of Swanton (Vermont) Academy (1877-79); and of the Chateaugay (New York) Academy—Union Free School (1877-83). Meanwhile he also read law and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, at Albany, January 25, 1884. The following May, he settled in Buffalo and became a member of the law firm of Andrews and Hill, which partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Andrews, May, 1896. He has uniformly maintained an honorable and general practice, his house address being at 471 Linwood avenue, Buffalo; where he has a choice collection of books. He married, August 11, 1880, Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis and Helen Eliza (Butts) Smith, of Swanton, Vermont. Mrs. Hill is a very amiable lady. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hill are descendants of well known New England families.

Early enlisted in political activities as a Republican—hailing from Vermont, he could not well be otherwise—he has consistently adhered to that faith throughout; and, happily, he came into New York politics too late to be involved in the factional embroilments that had vexed his party therein for the preceding twenty years. His first preferment was an exalted one, that of his election, from the Thirty-first Senatorial District, to the State Constitutional Convention of 1894; and, in that body he had an influential part. He served on the suffrage, education and civil service committees. He was the author and introducer of several important measures designed to provide home rule for cities, honest elections, the maintenance on a popular basis of secondary and higher education, especially the constitutionalizing of the Regents of the University and, above all, was the leading advocate of the further development of the waterways system of the State, with which subsequently he has been conspicuously and persuasively identified.

At the general election in 1895, he was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Erie county, and by successive reëlections, served five terms in the Lower House (1896-1900); and, promoted to the Senate in the latter year, retained a seat therein for five terms (1901-10). In each house respectively he was highly esteemed and influential, clear and courteous in debate, diligent as a member of various leading committees and notably efficient as chairman (in the Senate) of those on commerce and navigation, codes and finance. In the Assembly, his labors *ex necessitate,* were largely of a local character, among which the following may be cited: The Buffalo Free Public Library, the Buffalo Historical Society Building and the New Armory appropriation bills. Among general bills to his credit are the Pan-American Exposition, the All-State Pharmacy, and the Primary Election bills; and as chairman of the canal committee in 1900, he was chiefly responsible for formulating and securing the passage of the Canal Survey law for a barge canal. In the Senate, in 1902, he drafted and introduced a proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution, providing for the application of the surplus moneys in the treasury to the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness; and an amendment to the same article extending the bonded period from eighteen to fifty years, both which passing two legislatures, were approved by popular vote in 1905. He also was the principal champion of the $101,000,000 canal referendum of 1903 which was overwhelmingly ratified at the polls. He has also championed all canal referendum measures since that time. In the last year of Governor Hughes's administration he was chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, a position of the highest responsibility. It may well be doubted that any Senator, in recent years, has compassed more of competent and valuable legislation than did Senator Hill during the period from his entry into the Assembly in 1896 to the close of his Senatorial career in 1910.

Outside his professional and legislative service, Senator Hill has been engaged in many activities, inuring to the public benefit and his own distinct desert. His most engrossing labors have been those devoted to the waterways of the State—the problems relating to their improvement and utilization. His signal achievements in this regard, while in the Legislature, have been referred to previously; but since his retirement therefrom, he has also been incessant and indefatigable, with voice and pen, in correspondence and convention, in toil and travel, in moulding public opinion in behalf of the cause he has at heart. His literary contributions thereto have been voluminous. He is the author of "Waterways" in the "Encyclopedia Americana," and of "Waterways and Canal Construction in the State of New York," a volume of five hundred and fifty pages, and a standard authority on the subject. He is the author also of the article entitled "Origin and Construction of the Barge Canals" in "Official New York from Cleveland to Hughes" and is also the author of a comprehensive pamphlet on "The Development of Constitutional Law in New York." He has written many other articles and delivered scores of addresses on canal and waterway matters in New York; and has in preparation a work on "Waterway Activities in the State of New York" that is designed to be the most comprehensive work on the subject ever produced. For five years or more Senator Hill has been president of the New York State Waterways Association, a voluntary organization, comprising engineers and other scientists and representatives from various commercial and business bodies, which meets annually for the consideration of water and waterway matters of general public interest, including the seaboard, as well as the artificial courses and inland lakes and rivers. Next year, the association purposes to celebrate at the convention in Rome the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of canal construction in the State, for it was there that ground was broken for the original Erie Canal, July 4, 1817.

He made a tour of inspection of the waterways of western Europe in 1905 and has a large collection of the works of writers, publicists and governmental departments on this subject. Senator Hill is a director of the National River and Harbor Congress.

As secretary of the New York State Champlain Commission, he gave much time to formulating plans for the celebration, preparing the program, supervising most of the addresses and writing the history associated with the event. The records alone required research into archives to put into correct form hundreds of Indian, French and other names, places and occurrences, which have been too carelessly mentioned by many historians. The Senator's researches render the narrative, comprising two large volumes, entirely trustworthy. In recognition of this the President of France and the Council, in 1913, conferred knighthood upon him in the National Legion of Honor. He was one of the contributors to the Bibliophile edition of the "Odes and Episodes of Horace," of whose works he has many valuable volumes. He has written many historical addresses, some of which have appeared in the publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, of which he has been president since 1910. He is a citizen of high ideals, as evidenced by his varied activities and productions, all bearing the finish of rare culture.

Senator Hill is a member of the First Congregational Church of Buffalo; of the American Bar, the Bibliophile Society of Boston, several historical associations; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and one of the tribunes of its Grand Lodge; and a member of the Lake Erie Commandery, Knights Templar (York Rite) and of the Consistory of the Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree of the Masonic order, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Buffalo. His clubs are the University of Buffalo, the Hobby and the Franco-American of New York.

KINNE, E. Olin, M. D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Dr. E. Olin Kinne, highly regarded physician of Syracuse, New York, in which city he has practiced for considerably more than a generation, was born in De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, July 25, 1852, son of Elbridge and Sophronia (Young) Kinne. Elbridge Kinne was one of the pioneers of Onondaga county, New York, and his ancestors were among the earliest of colonial families of the Massachusetts Colony of the seventeenth century. The Kinne family history is part of the history of this nation, in its early Colonial days of development.

The progenitor of the Kinne-Kinney family in America was Henry Kinne, son of Sir Thomas Kinne (or Kine), an English knight of royal favor, and possessed of considerable landed estate in Lancashire, England. He is reputed to have owned the land whereon now stands the important manufacturing city of Manchester, England. Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" records that a Sir Thomas Kinney came to this country "before the Revolution" to explore the mineral resources of New Jersey, but this probably has reference to a generation of the titled house subsequent to that headed by Sir Thomas Kinne (or Kine), father of Henry Kinne, the original American ancestor of the family.

Henry Kinne, who probably was a younger son of Sir Thomas Kinne (Kine), was born in England in 1624, and no further information as to his movements appears in the annals of the family until the recording of his emigration from Holland to America in 1651, or earlier. Why he should have emigrated from England to Holland, or when, does not appear, though it is feasible to suppose that it had some connection with governmental pressure, because of his religious convictions. That he was an adherent of the Independent Church of England, which was actively opposed to the Romanizing of the established Church of England, is somewhat substantiated by his ultimate emigration to America and to the Massachusetts Colony, which was composed almost exclusively of members of that church. However, State chronicles record that "Henry Kinne served in King Philip's war, and was a prosperous farmer, active in town and church affairs." He settled at Salem, Massachusetts, with his wife, Anna, and in that settlement their eight children were born, the date of birth of their first-born being shown in the records as January, 1651, so that apparently Henry Kinne's landing in America was earlier than 1651, unless his marriage occurred in Holland before his emigration.

The Kinne family has, in the many generations from that of Henry Kinne, the progenitor, to the present, spread to almost all parts of the United States, and its many members, during the various national periods of unrest experienced in the centuries of evolution, have creditably shown their national spirit. Many have been soldiers of distinction; many have been of political prominence; some have gained eminence in the church, while others have acquired influence in the various other civil walks of life. Bishop Aaron Kinne, a clergyman of much eminence, born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 24, 1744, graduate of Yale University, 1765, had an unusually diversified life. In the early years following his ordination, he was a missionary to the Oneida Indians, a particularly hazardous labor. In 1769 he was elected bishop at Groton, Connecticut, where he remained until 1798, in this period passing through many exciting episodes, one at Fort Griswold, where he was chaplain to the American forces during the investment of the fortress by British and Indians in 1781, and was present at the massacre of September 6, 1781, when Colonel Ledyard was killed, and the fort taken by the British and Indians, led by Benedict Arnold. Especially is Bishop Aaron Kinne famed for his literary productions, and theological writings, among his published works being: "The Sonship of Christ;" "A Display of Scripture Prophecies" (1813); "Explanation of the Types, Prophecies, Revelation, Etc." (1814), and an "Essay on the New Heaven and Earth" (1821).

Then, the Kinne-Kinney family includes the late William B. Kinney, a journalist of note, who in 1851 was appointed United States Minister to Sardinia, and who was a friend of Kossuth, the eminent Hungarian exile. Another Kinne of note was Justice La Vega George Kinne, candidate for Governor of the State of Iowa during the administration of President Garfield, and later appointed Chief Justice of Iowa.

And, Cyrus Kinne, great-grandfather of Dr. E. Olin Kinne, of Syracuse, New York, who served with the American army throughout the Revolutionary War, so that, all in all, the Kinne family has played no unimportant part in the making of American history.

Dr. E. Olin Kinne passed his early years of elementary education in the district school of his native place, De Witt, Onondaga county, New York, and later attended the Syracuse public schools, receiving also private tuition, preparatory to his entrance into Syracuse University, whereat he commenced advanced academic studies in 1872. Four years later he graduated from the unversity, gaining the distinctive degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Having determined the direction of his future activity, and being desirous of acquiring an expert knowledge of the science of medicine without loss of time, E. Olin Kinne proceeded to the University of Michigan very shortly after having obtained his degree at Syracuse in 1876, and there devoted his thoughts and time exclusively to professional studies, successfully graduating in 1878, and becoming thereby the possessor of the university's degree of Doctor of Medicine, which entitled him to practice the profession at his pleasure thereafter.

Returning to Syracuse, New York, Dr. Kinne determined to obtain his final academic degree, and accordingly reëntered Syracuse University, for a post-graduate course, and the following year (1879) gained his Mastership of Philosophy degree. Meanwhile, he had undertaken additional post-graduate medical study and research, and after having received his final degree at Syracuse, was anxious to settle into active general practice of his profession, with which object he, in 1879, traveled extensively in the Southern States. Not finding a favorable location in the South, Dr. Kinne returned to Syracuse, and having, at that time, an inclination to make himself especially proficient in one line of medical science before entering upon the ties and varied duties of a general practitioner, he began a special research into the causes and treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, which intricate studies occupied his whole time for two years. Then he went into the State of New Jersey, and for about a year practiced at Paterson, returning to Syracuse in May, 1882, and immediately opened an office in Syracuse for general homoeopathic practice, which he has continued with ever-inceasing honor and prestige until the present (1916). After a brief period, during which he clearly demonstrated his skill as a diagnostician of the perplexing physical ailments of the human frame, and an expert familiarity with the antidotes to the diseases of man, Dr. Kinne's practice steadily developed to its present wide and lucrative proportions.

He has likewise in his practice and study of medicine acquired the esteem of his confreres in medicine, and has been brought into affiliation with many professional associations, the main objects of which organizations are the interchange of professional experiences and observations, for the furtherance of the understanding of medical science, and the amelioration of suffering. Dr. Kinne holds membership in the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the New York State Homoeopathic Medical Society; the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society; and the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Central New York. His standing among homoeopathic physicians is obvious in the fact of his having been elected to the presidency of the American Association of Medical Examiners, and, locally, by his official connection as consulting physician with the Homoeopathic Hospital, Syracuse, New York.

Dr. Kinne's fraternal inclinations have found expression in his association with many fraternal and social orders; he wears the Phi Beta Kappa key; has many chairs, titles, and other fraternal distinctions to his credit; and bearing in mind the diversified and multitudinous professional claims made upon the time of a successful general medical practitioner, Dr. Kinne has well observed his fraternal obligations. He has never, however, interested himself actively in political work.

On November 1, 1881, Dr. Kinne married Ella M. Potter, of Utica, New York. Six children were born to the marriage, but unfortunately three died in infancy. The three surviving children are: Marion E., born August 23, 1882; Elbridge P., born August 6, 1886; and Carleton H., born April 20, 1888. The daughter has manifested high intellectual powers; was a graduate of Syracuse University, 1905, afterwards studying two years in France and Germany; and she is now supervising instructor of German in the schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

As a scion of an old Colonial house, Dr. Kinne naturally holds highly in esteem his privilege and admittance to membership in the "Sons of the American Revolution," his right to inclusion coming from ancestors of at least three different lines—from Cyrus Kinne, John Young and Jeremiah Jackson, all of whom served their country loyally in the struggle for independence.

CLEMENT, Frank H.,

Man of Affairs.

It was not until he was twenty-eight that Frank H. Clement, of Rochester, permanently established in the business with which he has been connected for forty years, a business now an important branch of the American Wood Working Machinery Company, Mr. Clement its chief of construction. But the year following the completion of his studies until the beginning of his real life work were well spent and he acquired a broad experience in lines which later were to intimately affect the business he founded and developed to a point which attracted the covetous attention of a large company. Fifty-three years ago, 1863, Mr. Clement came to Rochester inexperienced in practical business, but a young man of education with a talent for draughting and engineering. That talent was developed in the employ of others but circumstances finally brought about a complete change in his life and an humble start was made in 1871 by the establishment of a small jobbing machine shop in Rochester. From that year his business life has flowed in an unbroken current within the confines of that same business, but so broadened and expanded that it is hard to believe it sprang from so small a beginning. Mr. Clement did not inherit, he did not succeed another, but he built from the very foundation, and is one of the men of today who can rejoice in the fact that he has been a strong factor in the upbuilding of a prosperous city.

The Clements of this branch date in Monroe county, New York, from 1824, when Harris Clement came, but they trace lineal descent to James Clement, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to New England in 1730 and settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts. From James Clement sprang Harris Clement, son of John and Polly (Richardson) Clement, of Petersham, Massachusetts. Harris Clement was born at Petersham in 1801, died in Rochester, New York, May 13, 1873. On both the paternal and the maternal sides he was descended from Revolutionary sires, the maternal side bearing the family name Harris. In 1824 he settled in Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, where he was a merchant for several years. He then moved to Parma, New York, and in 1864 to Rochester where he served for three years as deputy collector of the internal revenue. He was a leader of the Republican party in the county, and while living at Parma served several times as supervisor, elected without opposition. He married Clarissa Tilden Pond, of Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, who survived him exactly six years, passing away on the anniversary of her husband's death in 1879. They were the parents of two sons, Theodore T., and Frank H., to whom this review is dedicated.

Frank H. Clement was born in Parma, Monroe county, New York, June 26, 1843, his birthplace the homestead farm on the Ridge road. There his youth was passed and the foundation of his character laid under the watchful care of his honored father and mother. He attended the district public school until its advantages were exhausted, then continued his studies at Parma Academy and Rochester Collegiate Institute. He taught in the district schools for two years after completing his own school years, but kept up his own studies, being especially interested in mechanical drawing and engineering.

In 1863 he permanently became a resident of Rochester and began his business career with the steam engine building firm of D. A. Woodbury & Co. He remained with that company five years, acquiring expert knowledge of machine building and became foreman of a department. He also was a capable, talented draughtsman and possessed a valuable stock of information concerning machinery, its designing and its construction. In 1868 he accepted appointment as inspector of steam boilers for the twenty-eighth New York district, but only retained that post one year, resigning to become a partner of W. S. Loughborough, and until Mr. Clement's health failed they conducted business as patent solicitors.

His failure of health brought a complete change in the plan and he decided he must abjure office work and lead a more active life. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Thomas L. Turner and as Turner & Clement they opened a small shop for machine jobbing of every kind, no job too small to be considered worthy of their attention. Their patronage grew and for six years the partnership contined. Mr. Turner then wishing to retire Mr. Clement purchased his interest and continued alone. The little shop became unable to meet the demands made upon it and as quarters were enlarged new lines of business were introduced. The manufacture of wood working machines was added and within a few years various machines in that line were being made, the demand coming from manufacturers of furniture, from pattern makers, carriage builders, car builders and other concerns using wood working machinery. In 1890 the brick plant on Lyell avenue adjoining the Erie canal was erected and the line of manufacture greatly broadened. Up to this time Mr. Clement had been sole owner and proprietor of the business, but in 1891 the responsibility became too great for one man and additional help was secured through incorporation of the Frank H. Clement Company, Mr. Clement president and manager.

Until the foundation of the corporation in 1891 Mr. Clement had been the mechanical head of the business as well as its executive manager, the machines being built from his designs, some of them from his own patents, and had in addition to supervising their construction personally attended to office details and correspondence. The amount of work he was enabled to accomplish tells the story of his energy and capacity better than words. The company's catalogue of 1892-93 shows that he was manufacturing seventy different wood working machines that were being shipped to all parts of the United States and to foreign lands. With incorporation relief came and the various departments were placed under the care of the proper officials, Mr. Clement, however, remaining executive head and manager of the plant, the largest of its kind in the State. The Frank H. Clement Company continued a most successful career until 1897 when it was absorbed by the American Wood Working Machinery Company, and is operated as a branch of that company, Mr. Clement still a potent factor in the management and success, ranking as chief of construction.

He is a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, his membership for twenty-two years having been with the Brick Church congregation. In 1884 he became one of the founders of the North Church congregation, his name appearing on the list of charter members. He is a ruling elder and from its foundation has been a strong pillar of support. In political faith he is a Republican. A man of warm heart and generous impulse, he has many friends, some of them dating back to his early Rochester days, now half a century past. He has borne his full share of the "burdens and heat of the day" and now in the evening of life the lengthening shadows warn him that "old age is an incurable disease." But the years have stolen no fire from his mind and but little vigor from the body, and "age a mature mellowness doth set upon the green promise of youthful heat."

Mr. Clement married (first) in 1866, Harriet E. Fielden, daughter of Armistead Fielden, of Brockport, New York.

Mrs. Clement died in 1880; two of her children are yet living and residing in Rochester: Benjamin Harris Clement and Mary Genevieve Clement, residing at home. Mr. Clement married (second) in 1882, Lovisa S. Knapp, of Farmington, Pennsylvania, who prior to her marriage was a teacher in Rochester schools. The family home is No. 46 Lorimer street, Rochester.

BLOSS, William C. and Joseph B.,

Active Factors in Public Affairs.

Originally from Massachusetts the Bloss family located in Monroe county, New York, in 1816, the early settlers being Joseph Bloss, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, William Clough Bloss, grandfather and father of Joseph Blossom Bloss, of Rochester. The old brick tavern on East avenue, Brighton, near the railroad, still standing, was built by William Clough Bloss, who conducted it as a hotel for several years. With the onrush of the first temperance wave which swept over the United States he experienced a change of heart, emptied his stock of liquor into the canal, sold his hotel and moved to Rochester, where his son, Joseph Blossom Bloss, was born. These three generations have left a deep impress upon their times, and the life work of the last named has equalled in importance that of his honored father, William Clough Bloss, than which no higher compliment can be paid him.

Joseph Bloss, the grandfather, marched to the war with his mother's blessings and her injunction ringing in his ears: "Joe, don't get shot in the back." He was a brave soldier and to him was entrusted the duty of carrying to General Washington the news of Major Andre's capture. He came to Monroe county, New York, with his family in 1816 and died in Brighton, near Rochester, in 1838.

His son, William Clough Bloss, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, January 19, 1795. After locating in Rochester he became an ardent temperance advocate, represented a Rochester district in the New York Legislature and was one of the strong anti-slavery men of his day. He served during the sessions of 1845-46-47, and while a legislator offered the following amendment to the State Constitution: "Resolved, That no other proof, test or qualification shall be required of or from persons of color in relation to their exercise of the right of suffrage, than is in this constitution required of or from white persons." This resolution was introduced in 1845, and was the first effort in New York State to award the colored man the ballot.

In 1838, he published the second anti-slavery paper printed in the United States, "The Rights of Man," and in the presidential campaign of 1856 published and circulated a map illustrating the aggressions of the slave power, the Southern States being shown in black and the Northern States in white. The map was widely circulated and when found in Southern mails was ordered destroyed. A copy of this valuable historical document is on file at the Rochester Historical Society, presented by Porter Farley, and a copy is owned by Harvard College donated by Charles Sumner, the statesman.

In addition to his valuable work for the cause of abolition, William Clough Bloss gave himself with equal enthusiasm to the cause of temperance. His home on East avenue was a hospital for the repentant and struggling inebriate and there the helping hand was extended in true friendship, not alone to the slave of drink but to the black slave fleeing to a haven of refuge in Canada, for the Bloss home was a station on the "underground railroad." His deeds are recorded in bronze upon a monument erected to his memory in Brighton Cemetery. His death occurred April 18, 1863.

Mr. Bloss married Mary Blossom, a daughter of Captain Ezra Blossom, an officer of the Revolution and an early settler of Monroe county, New York. Captain Blossom at one time owned a tract of land extending from the centre of the village of Brighton to South Goodman street in the city of Rochester.

Joseph Blossom Bloss, son of William Clough and Mary (Blossom) Bloss, was born in Rochester, New York, November 22, 1839. He obtained his early education in public school No. 14, Rochester, and Clover Street Seminary, Brighton, beginning his business life as errand boy in a grocery store. From that time until his retirement in 1896, Mr. Bloss was actively and successfully engaged in commercial life. He became a member of the firm of G. C. Buell & Company in 1868, a business established in 1844, and for twenty-eight years, until his retirement, was prominently connected therewith and active in its management. He was one of the contributing factors to the commercial greatness of his native city, and in public affairs has held with the advanced thinkers on questions of political economy.

He followed in the footsteps of his honored father and affiliated with the Republican party, giving close and earnest study to the questions and issues of the day. His investigations have led him to the adoption of some of the tenets of Socialism and few men have so intimate a knowledge of the great sociological, economic and political questions as he. His views have been arrived at through deep and careful study and he is ardent in their support. In 1902 he came prominently into the public eye by his resistance of an unequal and exorbitant personal tax imposed by the city of Rochester upon mortgages. This tax fell hardest upon persons of small means, and feeling keenly its injustice Mr. Bloss felt it his duty to resist payment, his case being made a test case of the legality of the tax. It was carried to the Supreme Court of the State of New York and a decision rendered in favor of Mr. Bloss. The Legislature of the State overthrew the decision of the court by the passage of an act, legalizing the tax, but leaving the tax to be settled by a board of apportionment, which was given power to remit all or any part of the taxes imposed. During this long contest, Mr. Bloss refused to obey the orders of the court, or to answer any questions which might commit him to the payment of a personal tax. Although such action rendered him liable to fine and imprisonment, he maintained his position in spite of the legal penalties which, however, were never enforced. His action in this matter was rendered as a public service and by his friends was regarded as a valuable, public-spirited action. Mr. Bloss, however, is an ardent advocate of a national income tax and was on the lecture platform advocating that form of raising revenue even before William Jennings Bryan made it a tenet of his faith. He was the first man in this country to advocate an income tax which should bear equally upon every man and woman of legal age in exact proportion to their ability. In addition to his lectures on the subject, he has contributed many articles to the Metropolitan press favoring such a tax, also the local and western newspapers and to the foreign press.

Mr. Bloss was one of the originators of the Labor Lyceum which inaugurated the series of Sunday afternoon debates in the Common Council chamber on subjects of public policy, a series of debates which awakened a deep interest. He was one of the founders and first member of the Political Equality Club, and by voice and pen and by personal interest has aided the cause of Equal Suffrage for many years. He was a close friend of Susan B. Anthony, the great suffragist, and her trusted adviser. When the famous English militant suffragist leader, Emeline Pankhurst, came to the United States, Mr. Bloss arranged for her coming to Rochester at his own expense, and later gave Rochester an opportunity to see her. And later, he also brought to this city E. Sylvia Pankhurst, her daughter, this being their first visit to the United States. In the battle for equal suffrage in England as well as in the United States he has taken an active part, aiding by correspondence and other valuable ways. For eighteen years he has served as vice-president of the Rochester Humane Society, has frequently addressed State and National conventions of the society, and has been unintermittent in his efforts to promote and increase the usefulness of this society for the prevention of all forms of cruelty.

He is a member and ex-president of the William Clough Bloss Society, composed of one hundred male and female descendants of early settlers of Brighton, Monroe county, New York. The society holds an annual meeting and banquet, the date selected being January 19, the birthday of William Clough Bloss, after whom the society is named.

The finer talent possessed by Mr. Bloss shows through every line of the poem of which he is the author, "The Morning Breath of June," a beautifully illustrated poem, dedicated to the New York City Fresh Air Fund, published by A. Newman Lockwood in 1884. Since 1863 he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Rochester and has ever exerted his influence on the side of reform, progress and moral uplift. To his study of men and economics, Mr. Bloss adds the culture of travel and judicious reading. In 1896 he made a tour of the world, returning with enlarged visions and broadened outlook. He is held in high esteem as a business man, while his genial personality and cultured mind have gained him the friendship of a wide circle of warm friends.

Mr. Bloss married (first) in 1888, Mary Glen Hooker, who died in 1890, daughter of Henry E. Hooker, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Glen Bloss, now Mrs. Roger S. Vail, Highland Park, Illinois. He married (second) Ella Welch, of Port Hope, Canada. They are the parents of three sons, William C., Joseph B. (2), and Henry W. The family home is at No. 334 Oxford street.

A sister of Hon. William Clough Bloss, Celestia Angenette Bloss, was the author of a popular school text book, largely used in the schools throughout the United States, published in 1845. She was also the principal of Clover Street Seminary, a famous co-educational school of her day.

BAKER, Hugh Potter,

Master of Forestry, Doctor of Economics.

As dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, Dr. Baker has reached eminent position in a profession to which too little importance has been attached in this country. Through the work of such men and the increasing necessity for conserving our national resources it is at last receiving at least part of the consideration its importance demands. Dr. Baker prepared thoroughly for the practice of forestry in college, at home and abroad, receiving his degree of Master of Forestry from Yale University and Doctor of Economics from the University of Munich, Germany. For ten years he was continuously in the service of the National Division of Forestry, which later became the United States Forest Service, his examinations and investigations covering the public lands in different sections of the West. Since 1912 he has been dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University and is an authority deferred to by forestry experts. He is a young man eminent in a youthful profession, is thoroughly devoted to his chosen work and filled with zeal and enthusiasm commensurate with the knowledge gained through careful study and long experience in the field. He is not a theorist, but is intensely practical, advances no propositions not established on proven demonstrated fact.

Dr. Baker is a descendant of Alexander Baker, who arrived from England at Boston on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann" in 1635 with his wife Elizabeth. They lived for a time at Gloucester, Massachusetts, but later moved to Boston, where he died in 1688. Alexander and Elizabeth Baker married in 1632 and were the parents of eleven children, the line of descent being through Joshua, the sixth child.

Joshua Baker was born April 30, 1642, died December 27, 1717. About 1670 he moved to New London, Connecticut, and about 1702 to Woodbury, Connecticut. He married, September 13, 1674, Hannah, widow of Tristam Minter, who bore him nine children, of whom John was the fourth.

John Baker was born December 24, 1681, and died in 1750. He was a resident of Woodbury. The Christian name of his first wife was Comfort, his second Sarah, their surnames unknown. His daughter Mary married, March 11, 1735, Joseph Allen, and was the mother of Colonel Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. The line of descent continues through his fourth son, Remember.

Remember Baker was born February 22, 1711, at Woodbury, Connecticut, died June 1, 1737. He moved to Arlington, Vermont, where he died aged twenty-six years. His wife, Tamar (Warner) Baker, was an aunt of Colonel Seth Warner, one of the "Green Mountain Boys" of the Revolution, who was so closely associated with other Warners and the Allens in Vermont early history. He left an only son, Remember (2), who was born shortly after his father's death.

Captain Remember (2) Baker was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, in June, 1737, and was killed by the Indians in August, 1775. As a mere boy he signalized himself in the Colonial wars, enlisted first on September 11, 1755, and later in the Revolutionary War commanded the little band of Green Mountain Volunteers, which captured Crown Point from the British on May 12, 1775, two days after the capture of Ticonderoga by Colonel Allen, and who finally met his death at the early age of thirty-eight in a skirmish with the Indians on Lake Champlain a few months later in the same year. At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a private in a company of provincial troops designed for the invasion of Canada. In 1757 his company was stationed at Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, and during that year participated in the battles which resulted disastrously to the provincial troops. In 1758 he enlisted a second time in the expedition of General Abercrombie in his attempted invasion of Canada, and was a non-commissioned officer in Colonel Wooster's regiment, from Connecticut. The command consisting of 9,000 provincials and 7,000 British regulars, who moved in four divisions toward Ticonderoga. In front of the right center division, a little band of one hundred men under command of Major Putnam, accompanied by Lord Howe, advanced to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy. Young Baker was one of this party. They were surprised by a party of five hundred of the enemy. At the first exchange of shots, Lord Howe fell mortally wounded, Putnam and Baker and their brave men, with the fury of tigers, cut their way through the French ranks, charged them in the rear, and being reinforced killed three hundred of the enemy and captured one hundred and forty-three prisoners. "The intrepid courage of young Baker on this occasion gained him much applause in the army," but the renewed display of his bravery two days later, during the desperate fighting in the general engagement which followed, gained him no less honor. He received honorable mention in the report of the general commanding. Remember Baker remained in the service until the close of the year 1759. The stirring events of this campaign gave him some well-earned experience of soldier life and that character for heroic bravery which he never after belied. At the close of 1759, he left the army and setled in Arlington, Vermont, Ethan and Ira Allen, who had previously settled there, were his cousins, their mother being a sister of young Baker's father. He was for a number of years associated with Ethan Allen in the long and bitter controversy over the title of the settlers of Vermont to their land, held under a grant from New Hampshire, a company of New York speculators claiming the lands under a grant procured by fraud from the King of England. The settlers organized to defend their homes. Ethan Allen was, by common consent, chosen colonel and Remember Baker was elected captain of one of the five companies. He rendered valuable service to the settlers and won their respect and admiration for his coolness, bravery and good judgment. A reward was offered by the Governor of New York for the capture of Ethan Allen, Remember Baker and two others, designated "ring leaders." Baker was on March 22, 1772, captured by a band of New Yorkers, very cruelly wounded, and was being hurried away to Albany by his captors, when Ethan Allen and a company of settlers pursued them on horseback, released Baker and returned him to his family. Ethan Allen, in a letter written to the New York authorities, gave a most graphic account of this transaction (Volume 1, "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," p. 124). The contest between the Vermont settlers and the New York claimants continued until it was suddenly arrested by the more absorbing events of the Revolution. Baker was one of the first, on the opening of that great contest, to enter the lists of the patriots. Two days before the capture of Ticonderoga, a messenger arrived at Colchester, where Baker had made his home, from Ethan Allen, with orders to Baker to come with his company and coöperate with Captain Warner in the capture of Crown Point. Baker at once called his company together, went up the lake in boats, and on his way met and captured two boats that were escaping from Crown Point. He hastened on and he and Warner appeared before Crown Point at about the same time. The garrison, having but few men, surrendered. This was May 12, 1775, two days after Ticonderoga was captured by Ethan Allen. But the tragic end of Baker's checkered life was now near at hand. He had accompanied Allen to St. Johns at the time he took possession of that place, but soon returned to Crown Point, where he remained in charge until the arrival of Colonel Hinman's regiment. General Montgomery assumed command of the garrison and Captain Baker was detailed by Montgomery, in August, 1775, with a party of men, to go down the lake and watch the movements of the enemy. When he arrived about four miles south of the Isle Aux Naix, it being in the night, he landed in a bay and ran his boat up a small creek to secrete it. Early in the morning he passed around with his men to a small point beyond his boat to reconnoiter. He sat down upon the point to sharpen his flint and just then he noticed that some Indians had gotten possession of his boat and were approaching the point where he lay, on their way north. He placed his men behind trees, with orders not to fire until he did, and as the Indians came near, he hailed them and ordered them to return the boat or he would fire upon them, but they refused. He then took to a tree, raised his musket, but the flint he had sharpened hitched onto the pan and his firelock missed. Instantly one of the savages fired upon him, the shot took effect in his head and he instantly expired. The Indians made their escape with the boat, and Baker's men retreated to Crown Point. After a short time the Indians returned, plundered the body, cut off Baker's head, raised it upon a pole and carried it in triumph to St. Johns, where the British officers, out of humanity, bought it from the savages and buried it, and also sent to the point and buried the body. Nor did the wily savage who shot Baker long survive his triumph, for in October following he too was killed by some American soldiers, and Baker's powderhorn, with his name engraved upon it, taken from him. The trophy was presented by Captain Hutchins, into whose possession it came, to Colonel Seth Warner, Baker's old companion-in-arms, to hand over to Baker's son, as a token of rememberance of his brave and esteemed father. His was the first death of an inhabitant of Colchester, and the first life sacrificed in the cause of the Revolution in the northern military departments. On July 9, 1909, a monument was dedicated to Captain Remember Baker and Colonel Seth Warner on Isle La Motte by the patriotic women of Vermont. The eventful life of Captain Baker has been utilized by many writers of historic fiction, notably "The Green Mountain Boys," "The Green Mountain Heroes," and others of a similar character. He married, April 3, 1760, Desire Hurlbert, daughter of Consider and Patience (Hawley) Hurlbert. They were the parents of an only child, Ozi.

Ozi Baker, who died in 1794-95, was a civil engineer and a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted, March 31, 1778; was sergeant in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment in 1780; was with General Anthony Wayne on his western expedition against the Indians; was one of the engineers who supervised the erection of Fort Wayne; was at Niagara Falls a short time prior to his death which occurred while yet in the military service of his country. His exploits when a lad of twelve in the defense of his father against an armed band of New Yorkers who were seeking to kidnap him as previously narrated, and the prominent part he took in gathering the settlers for the rescue party have been made the principal incidents in a very entertaining historical novel, "With Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga," by W. Bert Foster, the name, however, changed and the incidents much garbled. Ozi Baker married (first) Lucy Hard, daughter of Captain James and Hester (Booth) Hard, her father reputed to have been a devoted loyalist, well know in the early history of Northern Vermont. He married (second) Hetty Darling. Their eldest son, Remember Baker, served in the War of 1812 as a non-commissioned officer of cavalry, later settled in Genesee county, Western New York. The line of descent is through Luther Alexander, second son of Ozi Baker and his first wife, Lucy (Hard) Baker.

Luther Alexander Baker was born at St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1787, died October 12, 1863. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1817 located with his brother Remember in the Genesee Valley of Western New York, then a wilderness. He married, February 6, 1817, Mercy Stannard, born at Georgia, Vermont, October 29, 1794, died June 14, 1856, daughter of Joseph Stannard, died August 30, 1826, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Phoebe (Denison) Stannard, of Saybrook, Connecticut, who married in 1754, died October 11, 1838, surviving her husband twelve years after a married life of seventy-two years. Luther A. and Mercy (Stannard) Baker were the parents of nine children, the youngest, Joseph Stannard Baker, the next in direct line of descent and father of Hugh Potter Baker.

Major Joseph Stannard Baker was born March 21, 1838, at Stafford, Genesee county, New York, died May 17, 1912, a resident of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. He was educated at Oberlin College and Wisconsin University He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving the entire four years of that conflict, ranking as major and for two years in command of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, the colonel of the regiment (who was his cousin), General L. C. Baker, Chief of the United States Detective Service, being on detached duty. For forty years after the war Major Baker was engaged in lumber and land business in Northern Wisconsin, a capable, successful man of affairs. Major Baker married (first) September 21, 1868, Alice Potter, born at Maple Ridge, New York, August 28, 1844, died November 26, 1883, daughter of James Addison Potter and his wife, Mary Denio (Aitkin) Potter, granddaughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College. He married (second) Mary L. Brown. Major Baker by his first wife, Alice (Potter) Baker, had six sons: 1. Ray Stannard, a distinguished litterateur, editor and author and for many years associate editor of the "American Magazine," now doing most of his writing under the name of David Grayson. 2. Charles Fuller, a famous scientist, entomologist and author, now teaching in the University of the Philippines. 3. Harry Denio, a banker and business man of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. 4. Clarence Dwight, of Des Moines, Iowa, deceased. 5. Hugh Potter, of further mention. 6. James Fred, now director of Forest Investigation in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse. Major Baker by his second wife, Mary L. (Brown) Baker, had four children: Winifred, Florence, Joseph Stannard and Oscar Roland.

Hugh Potter Baker was born at St. Croix Falls, Polk county, Wisconsin, January 2, 1878, fifth son of Major Joseph Stannard Baker. After completing public school courses of study, he taught for two years in the North Woods of Wisconsin, then spent a year, 1894-95, in study at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Michigan, B. S., 1901; Yale University, M. F. (Master of Forestry), 1904; University of Munich, Germany, D. Oec. (Doctor of Economics), 1910.

In 1901, after completing his course at the Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Baker entered the government service in the Division of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, continuing in the service for ten years, examining public lands and carrying forward investigative work for the service in Central Idaho, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. During that period he pursued courses of special study at Yale and Munich, and was Associate Professor of Forestry at Iowa State College, 1904-07, and Professor of Forestry, Pennsylvania State College, 1907-12.

Since 1912 he has been dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

Dr. Baker is a member of the Board of Geographic Names of the State of New New York; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of England; member of the American Geographical Society, Geographical Society of Philadelphia, Geographiscen Gesellschaft in Munich, Germany, American Civic Association, Society of American Foresters, American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Archaeological Institute of America. Through the patriotic service of his ancestors, Captain Remember Baker and others, he gained membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in the Sons of the American Revolution. His fraternity is Phi Delta Theta, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs are the Yale and City of New York City, the University, and City of Syracuse. He is a member of the Park Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, and in political faith a Republican by birth and inclination, but Progressive in attitude though not in association.

Dr. Baker married, December 27 1904, at Saginaw, Michigan, Fleta Paddock, born July 20, 1879, fourth child of Stephen Tappan and Aurelia (Butler) Paddock, of Three Oaks, Michigan. They are the parents of three children: Carolyn, born January 1, 1906; Stephen Paddock, August 22, 1908; Clarence Potter, September 15, 1910.

HUBBELL, Walter Sage,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

Now in the full prime of his splendid powers, Mr. Hubbell from safe heights of professional eminence can review a life of great activity at the bar, in business, public service and philanthropy, during which personal gain has ever been subordinated to private honor and the public good. With a full realization of the truth of Abraham Lincoln's classic utterance, "There is something better than making a living—making a life," he has labored energetically and forcefully, not only to win personal success, but to make his life a source of benefit to his fellow man and to assist others in making the most of their lives. Genial, courteous, always approachable, with an appreciation for the humor of life, he is popular in his wide circle of friends with whom his social nature impels the close association of fraternity and club. By his brethren of the bar he is held in high esteem, that feeling having been manifested in many ways, especially in their choice of him as president of the Rochester Bar Association. The laity have shown their appreciation by elevation to official position in institution and corporation, while the voters of the city have ratified general sentiment by his election to the State Legislature. An eloquent and entertaining public speaker, he has many calls upon his powers in that direction, while the depth of his logic, strength of his argument, clear, forcible and eloquent presentation holds the closest attention of judges and juries.

Paternally, Mr. Hubbell descends from an ancient Connecticut family, members of whom in army and legislative body aided in forming the colony, winning independence and in the creation of the Commonwealth. His descent is also traced to Governor William Bradford and the coming of the "Mayflower." A branch of the Hubbells settled in Saratoga county, New York, in which county Charles Hubbell, father of Walter Sage Hubbell, was born at Ballston Springs. In later life he came to Rochester where he was a banker for several years, going hence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a bank cashier until ill health compelled him to resign. In Keokuk, Iowa, he regained his health, there remaining until 1871. The last thirty-two years of his life were spent in San Diego, California, where he died in 1903, aged eighty-five years. He married Anna M. Sage, who died while on a visit to Rochester in 1882, daughter of Orin Sage, a shoe manufacturer of Rochester. They were the parents of five children.

Walter Sage Hubbell was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1850. He spent the first sixteen years of his life in that city and in Keokuk, Iowa, then returned to Rochester, New York, ever afterward to be the scene of his life activities. He obtained his early and preparatory training in the public schools of Keokuk; returned to Rochester in 1866 and soon afterward entered the college department of the University of Rochester, pursuing the classical course until graduated Master of Arts, class of 1871. He was then twenty years of age and with his own future to provide for. He selected the profession of law and in due course of time passed through all the preparatory phases, studying under the eminent lawyer and jurist, George F. Danforth, being admitted to practice at the Monroe county bar on January 1, 1876. That centennial year of the Nation's independence witnessed the beginning of his own independent career and the forty years which since have intervened have been years of wonderful progress for the then young man, now the veteran lawyer. Mr. Hubbell began private practice, January 1, 1877, continuing ever as he began, a general practitioner. He won quick recognition at the bar and has attained position as one of the leaders of that bar, learned, skillful, upright and honorable. He is a member of the Rochester Bar Association of which he is an ex-president, and also of the New York State Bar and the American Bar associations.

Business activity has also distinguished his life and he has been and still is connected with several financial and business corporations of the city. These include the Alliance Bank as director and attorney; the Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, vice-president and director; the Eastman Kodak Company of New York, secretary and director; the Curtice Bros. Company, director. He is a trustee of the University of Rochester, trustee and vice-president of the Rochester Theological Seminary, trustee of the Rochester Orphan Asylum, president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church, and has ever been a helper in promoting those movements which make for better living, better conditions and a higher standard of civic righteousness. He is a member of both York and Scottish Rites in Free Masonry, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery of the first named Rite and holding all degrees of the last named up to and including the thirty-second. His clubs are the Kent, Genesee Valley and Rochester Country. In political faith he is a Republican, and in 1884 and 1885 represented the eastern district of Monroe county in the State Assembly.

Mr. Hubbell married, June 21, 1877, Leora A., daughter of Judge Daniel B. De Land, of Fairport, New York. They are the parents of Mrs. Minnie H. Lewis; Gertrude, deceased; Anna D., Bertha D., and Mrs. Margaret H. Huther. The family home is No. 1209 East avenue.

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Northrup, 178 to 181: The following is from the pen of Charles E. Fitch, received too late to appear in his masterly sketch of Judge Northrup: Judge Northrup has been a writer upon various subjects, and is the author of several volumes of real merit. In the late sixties he made frequent contributions to the local press upon current topics, many thoughtful and scholarly editorials; and, during the absence of the editor of the "Daily Standard," in the summer of 1870, conducted the editorial page of that journal. A keen sportsman, his vacations, for half a century, have been passed either in the woods (mainly in the Adirondacks) or by the seashore and inland streams, resultant not alone in exploits with gun and rod, but in lettered musings as well. He published, in 1880, "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks" and "Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan," in one volume—the one a brisk account of forest scenes, and the other a scientific description of a fish then new to northern waters. A second edition of this work was demanded in 1883. "Sconset Cottage Life—a Souvenir on Nantucket Island," appeared in 1881—a charming study of the quaint hamlet of the fisher folk before fashion invaded it, and a vivid portrayal of the grandeur of nature (e. g. that of "Tomneverhead," an adjacent promontory; a literary gem). This was published in 1889, as also a paper on the History of the First Presbyterian Society on the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. "Slavery in New York," an historical sketch, is contained in State Library Bulletin Number Four (1900). He is also the author of many addresses. Judge Northrup is entitled to distinction as a genealogist. His labors in the field have been earnest and incessant. He is an active member of the Genealogical Society of Central New York. He contributed a partial Northrup Genealogy to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (July, 1899); published "The Northrup-Northrop Genealogy" (Grafton Press, pp. 461, 1909). This genealogical work is among the most careful and complete volumes of its kind that has been produced in America, and is so recorded by genealogical authorities and reviewers. It is a monumental work, reflecting great credit upon the research of its author, who also, in connection with it, delivered an illuminating address on several occasions upon "The Making of a Genealogy" (not printed). It is interesting to note that Judge Northrup has kept for nearly seventy years a diary, writing each day its events, which should be edited and published.

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